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# THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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## THE POPE'S MESSAGE

His Holiness the Pope in a Christmas-eve broadcast from the Vatican relayed by the Rome Raidio says: "My message illuminates a world torn by tragic errors. The Church cannot refrain from proclaiming the fundamental principle of humanity."

The Pope continues: "To-day we pay special attention to the internal policy of all nations and peoples without taking sides. Order and security must inspire the confidence of the peoples. The aim must be not to dominate but to serve. A new danger has arisen, namely subordination of everything to politics, and thereby of the national state which subordinates all to human law.

"The Church has always condemned Marxist Socialism, and to-day reaffirms that statement."

Referring to the tragedy of the present war, His Holiness declared: "The greater part of humanity bears the responsibility for the errors and damage done. The dead impose upon mankind the duty of of vowing for the achievement of salvation. The victims of aerial attacks impose this vow upon mankind. We have many times from the beginning of the war denounced aerial warfare!"

In his broadcast message, the Pope declared that international conventions to render war less inhuman, to limit it to combatants and regulate provisions regarding occupied territories and prisoners of war remained dead letters in some places. None could see an end to this progressive deterioration, but the world must not be deaf to the call which came from dead and suffering, and from hundreds of thousands of people who through no fault of their own but solely for reasons of nationality or race were destined to death by gradual starvation.

"This cry must be heard because of many thousands of non-combatants, women, children, invalids and aged who have been deprived of life and property, home and churches, through air-war the horrors of which we have denounced from the very begining!"


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. **ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆ** 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0


## WATCH JAPAN

### BRITISH EXPERT'S WARNING

LONDON.

Under the head-line "What is Japan's Game?" the London *Evening Standard's* Military Correspondent surveys Japanese strategy arriving at the conclusion that the Allies ought to watch her inactivity with the deepest suspicion. "It had been essential for the success of Japanese plans that their opponents should be lulled into a false sense of security. They succeeded," the correspondent points out, and asserts that Japanese aims are "certainly not to play handmaiden to the Nazis. The treaty with the Axis is designed to establish Japan as the only military and naval power in the Far East."

The first phase of the Japanese plan was occupation of British and American possessions in the South Pacific, and they proceeded to phase two even before the operations of the first stage were completed. Java and Burma were occupied, and the Japanese moved south into the island necklace of Australia. "It is clear that in April and early May of this year, the Japanese had to decide an issue of policy which was as fateful in its way as the decision of Hitler after Dunkirk. Like Hitler, the Japanese plugged for safety." They carried out three "feelers" through naval task forces operating in the Bay of Bengal, the Coral Sea and one bound to Midway.

The great Japanese losses in those attempts were the heavy price paid in maintaining their island girdle. Within it, they had not been idle. If precedent was any guide, the elite of their army was being trained for its future tasks. The Japanese could not feel safe until they were sure that they could not be attacked from China or India. They have not yet established themselves in a Pacific and Asiatic fortress. "The tiger lies very still as he prepares to jump! That is the fourth phase."


## "THE RATIONALIST."

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## NO BLACK MARKET

A GOVERNMENT MEMBER SPEAKS

Speaking before an Allahabad gathering Mr. N. R. Sarkar, the Cammerce Member was pleased to observe,

"We are trying our level best to meet the situation. There is no question of want of power in this matter. You have to face the reality of the situation. I cannot manufacture ships within 10 days and bring paper from Canada and the United States. There are sufficient stocks in those countries, and they are anxious to sell. But, if there is no shipping available even an ideal National Government would not be able to bring it. That is the reality of the situation. You must devise some scheme and advise Government how to meet the situation."

As for the proposal that Government should still further raise the price of newspapers,. Mr. Sarker said that he would have to consult the editors and proprietors of newspapers in the country.

When it was pointed out that the black market still has stocks of paper and Government sho uld acquire them and distribute them to the more needy papers, Mr. Sarker replied that black markets were in general a matter for public opinion. He said that Government in this country were not in a position to take extreme measures for their prevention. For political reasons, the Provincial Governments had been reluctant to take drastic action in this direction. They said that if they did so, there would be a lot of confusion.

The Chinese National Government had taken strong measures for preventing black markets, and in one instance he was told a mayor of a city had been shot dead for hoarding. They could not expect the Government in this country to adopt such an extreme measure. Mr. Sarker thought however, that there were not enough stocks of newsprint in the country and the dealers were not hoarding much stocks,"

## WINK AND BLINK

Have you any idea how long it takes to wink? According to Dr. J. F. Neumueller, who has spent a great deal of time studying winks and taking photographs of them, there are three main types. The natural or reflex, which is the fastest, takes from one-eighth to one-quarter of a second. The highbrow, or sly wink, used to express mild contempt or begin a flirtation, lasts from three-eighths to half a second. The longest wink is that which expresses boredom, and which takes from three-quarters to one whole second. The doctor assures us that there is a world of difference between a wink and a blink, and that we should blink frequently while reading so as to reduce eye strain.

## WHICH SEA IS SALTIER?

We know that the seas are strongly impregnated with salt, but it does not strike the average person that some seas may be saltier than others. A torpedoed sailor swimming in the North Sea would not notice much difference in the salinity of the water were he torpedoed again in the Pacific, but if he fell into the Dead Sea it would be another story, for there the water is 24½ per cent salt! There is only one sea saltier, and that is the Great Salt Lake in America, which is 28 per cent! Of all the seas, the Caspian is the least salt, being only six-tenths of 1 per cent., and next comes Lake Van, in Turkey. which is 2 per cent. Lake Urmia, in Iran, is 15 per cent. The great oceans are only 3½ per cent salt, and do not vary appreciably, but inland seas of lesser area are strongly affected by the beds over which they lie and the minerals brought down by streams.

## HAVE IDEAS AND THINK

Imagination is often a prelude to business success. That is what a man named Dreyfuss discovered when he found it impossible to indulge in a quiet read before falling off to sleep each night, for the deliberate ticking of his alarm clock disturbed him. So he conceived the idea of a noiseless clock, and placed it before a number of makers who turned it down. He made such a clock himself, and now it sells by the hundred thousand. There was never more scope for imagination than to-day. It saves and makes thousands of pounds. Some time ago a famous tea-shops firm called in an expert and asked him how they could economize without cutting down value. He suggested one-way traffic for waitresses, special methods of direct and indirect lighting, and a peculiar floor covering which conceals mud stains on wet days,—all money savers. A typewriter company asked another expert how to cure the head-aches of which users of their machine complained. He suggested dulling all bright surfaces, thus eliminating glare, and the idea worked. The men with these ideas get big money, but they are worth it. When one expert altered the design of a stand at a big exhibition, the attendance increased from 8,000 a week to 6,000 a day!

The Rationalist.

Monday 4-1-1943.

# 1943

So the stormy and unhappy year 1942 is dead, and has joined its betters! What an amount of wretchedness, sorrow, and destruction it brought into the world!

It is over. But the sorrow and wretchedness and all that are not yet over. They continue. Let us hope that their continuance may be short!

The old year is over. It has made us all older by a year than ever before. Our official friends are one year nearer retirement. Our old readers are one year nearer to the day on which God will beckon to them. Young women are one year nearer to that combination of pains and pleasures which is called marriage. The young men are one year nearer to their graduation, and the chances of employment or unemployment. Married women have to begin preparing for at least one more addition to the family. Middle aged couples are one year nearer to their Silver Jubilee! Non-Official Ministers appointed for a set term, and Dewans who have been appointed for a specific number of years, have already left one year behind, and are one year nearer the end of their tenure! And the generality of mankind who plod on from year end to year end, just making two ends meet, plod on, one year not making much difference from another!

But what is this thing called Year? It is the period of about 365 days, in which the earth makes one revolution round the sun, experiencing in its course changes of season and climate. Various people have variously computed that period.

The Christian Calendar, having a year of 365 days, was in reality authorised by Julius Caesar and is called Julian calendar. It was corrected by a Council of astronomers appointed by Pope Gregory XIII in A.D. 1582. The latter was adopted in England in 1752, and in Eastern Europe as recently as 1923.

In India there are two *Sakas*, that of Vikramarka, king of Ujjain, dating from his victory over Saka kings in 57 B.C. The other, Salivahana Saka, dates from A.D. 78, when *he* was victorious over the Sakas.

The Mohammadan era is based on Hijira or flight of Mohammad from Mecca to Medina, in 622 A.D. Hijira is a lunar year of 12 months consisting of 30 and 29 days alternately, the total number of days being 355 days.

The English names of the months are adopted from Latin. The last four, from September, mean seven, eight, nine and ten. September was the seventh month when the year began with March. July was formerly called Quintilius, or fifth. But when Julius Caesar reformed the calendar he gave his own name Julius to it, which became July in English. Similarly Sextilius, or sixth was made into Augustus by the Emperor of that name.

January was named from Janus, God of entrance. February is derived from Februa, a festival held in that month by the Romans. Martius, the month of Mars, originally God of Agriculture, was the month in which crops were ordinarily planted. May is named from Maria, mother of the Roman God, Mercury. And June from Juno, Goddess of women and marriage.

So we see that what we call the Christian Calendar is very little Christian, and very much Pagan! However, one calendar year has expired, and a fresh one has come. As 1942 has been a baneful one, it is natural for mankind to hope that 1943 may bring us less of horrors, and more of blessings!

Luckily or unluckily the future is a sealed book to mankind at large. We ourselves are no seers or prophets to foretell what the year is likely to be. Nor are we Divinity to declare that, despite the natural ills to which mankind is heir, and despite war-mongering politicians and the resultant brood of evils, despite the miserable ways of ill-equipped Directors of Civil Supplies, the New Year *shall* bring only happiness to our fellow-men, and no misery whatsoever.

But we can do one thing. We can pray that the New year may be one of light and wisdom, and one of peace and happiness! And if it should bring sorrows and pains as part of it, we may be bestowed the strength to face them, to brave them, and to conquer them!

Some one asks,

"Say, what is prayer, when it is prayer indeed?
The mighty utterance of a mighty need.
The man is praying who doth press with might
Out of his darkness into God's own light!"

And Tennyson makes King Arthur beseech,

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let they voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day!"

Our own great ancients have said more explicitly,

ತೇಷಾಮಹಂ ಸಮುದ್ಧರ್ತಾ ಮೃತ್ಯುಸಂಸಾರ ಸಾಗರಾತ್ ।
ಭವಾಮಿ ನಚಿರಾತ್ಪಾರ್ಥ ಮಯ್ಯಾವೇಶಿತಚೇತಸಾಂ ॥

*Teshamaham samuddharta mrityusamsara sagarat* ।
*Bhavami nachirat partha mayyavesita chetasam* ॥

"Those who rely on me, I shall without delay raise them out of their sea of misery."

Let us then send up that prayer, and hope that it will prove effective! *Editor.*

## OUTWITTING A CENSOR

It is stated of Reymond Daniell London correspondent of the "New York Times" that while in London he sent a cable to a friend in New York saying: "If you and James will get together we may get somewhere to-night. Remember, it is the last word that counts." Following this Daniell proceeded to send a series of messages to Edwin James of the "New York Times".....These were the messages: "(1) Yes, we are sending story about submarine; (2) Please tell Harvard I want my son entered; (3) As ordered, am setting forth; (4) Government was not attacked; (5) If you persist somebody's reputation may be damaged; (6) Smith covers Dublin not Belfast; (7) Untrue that any prisoner escaped." Taken together the last words of these seven messages gave the news that a U-Boat had entered the Firth of Forth, attacked and damaged the 'Belfast' and then escaped! The New York Times got an exclusive front-page story about the torpedoing of the British cruiser.

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## OUR GREAT UNIVERSE

### THE FUTURE MAY SHOW THE PAST

When we look at the sun we see it not as it is but as it was eight minutes ago. This is owing to the time light takes to cross the huge distance that separates it from the earth.

But the sun, for all the ninety-three million miles that lie between him and us, is a comparatively close neighbour in space. The nearest star is one of those in the constellation of the Centaur. Travelling continuously at the speed of 186,000 miles a second, light from it takes four years and four months to reach us. Thus if we look at the star in March, 1930, we see it as it was in November, 1925.

Astronomers use the expression "a light-year" for the distance travelled by light in twelve months. The Great Dog star, another "near" neighbour of ours, is more than eight and a half light-years away. An object which is just visible to the naked eye is the great nebula of a star cluster in the constellation of Andromeda. This is distant from us rather more than nine hundred thousand light-years!

### WHAT OTHER WORLDS MAY SEE

The world's biggest telescope with 100 in. reflector at Mount Wilson enables celestial objects to be seen which are one hundred and forty million light-years from us. Since a light-year in miles is represented by the figure six followed by twelve noughts, such distances stagger the imagination.

A much more astonishing thought is this. Suppose that there are worlds like ours revolving round the suns which go to form the great star cluster that is one hundred and forty million light-years away. Suppose, further, that those worlds are inhabited and that those who dwell upon them heve evolved telescopes exceeding anything we have dreamt of. With these they may now be looking at the earth. But they will not see you and me or the cities in which we live, for one hundred and forty million years must elapse before we are born! They will see our world as it was all that space of time ago. As time goes on they may watch the dinosaurus. Not until 139,700,000 years have elapsed from this present moment will they see that strange creature, primitive man.

They will see our history unfolded millions and millions of years after the events which composed it have been buried in the past. If the world came to an end to-day the fact would not be known to our imaginary astronomers upon a distant planet until the year 140,001,930. They would continue to see our world existing though it had long since been annihilated!

*(continued on Page 8)*

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# STORIES OF HOUDINI, THE GREAT MAGICIAN

Buried alive, six-feet deep, with manacles locked on his limbs, Harry Houdini suddenly experienced a touch of the malady known familiariy as "cold feet."

As he related afterwards, "the knowledge that I was six feet under the sod gave me the first thrill of horror I had ever experienced. The momentary scare, the irretrievable mistake of all daredevils, nearly cost me my life, for it caused me to waste a fraction of breath when every fraction was needed to pull through. I had kept the sand loose about my body so that I could work dexterously. I did.

"But as I clawed and kneed the earth, my strength began to fail. Then I made another mistake. I yelled, or at least, I attempted to and the last remnants of my self-possession left me. Then instinct stepped in to the rescue. With my last reserve strength I fought through, more sand than air entering my nostrils. The sunlight came like a blinding blessing, and my friends about the grave said that, chalky pale and wild-eyed as I was, I presented a perfect imitation of a dead man rising! The next time I am buried it will not be alive if I can help it!"

Notwithstanding this fervent declaration, Houdini did play the leading part in another living burial—this time remaining an hour-and-a-half in a coffin under water, thereby eclipsing the performance of the much-heralded Egyptain fakir, Rahim Bey. Moreover, as the New York *Times* caps the tale, "When there was talk of a 'return' submergence contest between the magician and the fakir, Houdini made preparations to defend his title with all the care that he was wont to exercise in working up his baffling feats. He began to cancel engagements that conflicted with a period of training he mapped out for himself."

"I can't dine with you this afternoon at six o'clock because I have to go down at five," said Houdini to a friend. Houdini went "down" or was submerged in his sealed casket for half an hour daily!

Of Houdini's extraordinary ability to liberate himself from handcuffs, strait-jackets, knotted ropes, packing cases, prison cells and other media of restraint, *The Times* remarks—An evidence of the deep impression his work made on the public mind is the fact that the Standard Dictionary now contains a verb, 'houdinize', meaning "to release or extricate oneself from confinement, bonds, or the like, as by wriggling out." A slang dictionary probably would list the expression, "do a Houdini" with a similar meaning.

The acknowledged king of conjurors, Houdini probably carried to the grave with him some of his most important secrets of stage magic. Many of his feats depended largely on his own physical strength and courage, aided by a mechanical knowledge of locks dating from his youthful apprenticeship to a locksmith.

## WALKING THROUGH WALLS

Some of Houdini's escapes and prison breaks, although he staged them forty years ago, still remain unexplained, among them his disappearance from Cell No. 2 in the United States jail in Washington and the supposedly escape-proof cage in which Guiteau, slayer of President Garfield, had been confined!

But it was the feats which he evolved after he had passed the jailbreak and handcuff period that were considered his most remarkable achievements.

One of the tricks never explained was his demonstration of how to walk through walls. He showed this to a New York audience of several thousand with the usual "committee" of impartial observers on hand to guard against any fraud.

A brick wall was built across the stage from back to front so that the audience could see both sides. The committee satisfied themselves that there were no trap-doors nor other contrivances that could help Houdini to accomplish his feat.

Houdini, the "elusive American," as they called him abroad, walked on and took up a position beside the wall, like a prisoner awaiting execution. A little screen was placed around him, only six feet high and taking up not more than a third of the wall space. Another screen of the same size was placed on the other side of the wall.

"Here I am!" he cried. "Now I'm gone."

Immediately the screen which covered Houdini was removed. The prisoner was not there. Then the screen on the other side was moved aside. And there was Houdini, smiling serenely at the mystification of the committee and the thousands of spectators. This trick of Houdini baffled every known expert in sleight-of-hand investigation, including the greatest sleuths of magicdom in the United states, who watched the performance time and again, but were forced to confess themselves beaten!

On the occasion of the annual dinner of the Society of Magicians, Houdini placed a long pole upright between two chairs which were only two-and-a-half feet apart. He then beckoned a young man to walk between the two chairs. The youth protested he would be unable to get past the pole which blocked the way.

"Do as I tell you," Houdini commanded. The youth obeyed rather reluctantly—and kept on going, right through the pole. The other magicians present opened their eyes and mouths wide in surprise. But Houdini merely smiled and vouchsafed them no explanation!

(*To be continued.*)

(*Continued from Page 6*)

The hundred-inch Mount Wilson telescope will shortly cede pride of place to one with a reflector of 200 in. Enormous though its magnification will be, it is certain that it will not enable us to see the planets that may be revolving around any star. It is improbable that it will show us the nearest star as a disc and not just as a point of light. But the time may come when by a complete revision of our methods we evolve telescopes which will give us magnifications that seem utterly impossible.

There is no difference between light waves and wireless waves except that the former undulate far more rapidly. With the valve we can magnify wireless waves millions of times. Possibly some development of the valve will enable us to treat light waves in the same way. Instead of lenses or reflectors, the giant telescope of the future may contain something akin to the amplifying stages of the wireless receiving set.

We shall then be able to see back into the past history of stars and possibly of the planets that revolve around them. We may see the details of some stars and some worlds as they were a year or two ago, some as they were a thousand years ago, some as they were millions of years ago!

And now we come to a still more stupendous idea. Einstein has shown that space is not infinite. That is, light leaving, say, the sun does not travel outwards for ever and ever. Eventually it must bend back and return to the place whence it started.

In opposite parts of the sky are to be seen two great nebulae, whose resemblance to one another is extraordinarily close. Famous astronomers whom no one could accuse of harbouring freak ideas have suggested seriously that one of these is the real nebula seen directly through our telescopes and that the second is its image *seen the long way round space*!

It may be that one of the many millions of stars that the night sky contains is really the image of our own sun, as it appears when its light waves have completed their journey around space.

If this is so, the wonderful telescopes they will devise may enable the future inhabitants of this earth to see the solar system as it was untold years ago. One can imagine the astronomer of the future turning his mighty telescope on to this distant image of the sun with his surrounding planets. He picks out the earth and, using tremendous magnification, is able to see details of its surface.

He is looking back into history, for he sees our world as it was aeons ago! He may see the earth still nothing but a body of glowing gas! He and his successors will watch it gradually solidify into a solid mass! They will see the birth of life upon it, and they will be able to watch man's gradual progress to civilization!

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# THE RATIONALIST

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## FOOD CROPS IN MYSORE DISTRICT

The following figures indicate the area and the yield under paddy, ragi, javar and horsegram in the Mysore District during the year 1941-1942:—

| Commodity | | Area in acres | Yield in pallas | Average per acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy | ... | 81,413 | 7,05.669 | 9 pallas, |
| Ragi | ... | 2,38432 | 4,30,094 | 2 pallas |
| Jola | ... | 1,39,745 | 3,99,490 | 2 pallas |
| Horsegram | | 1,90,525 | 1,99,525 | 1 palla |

The total extent granted so far under the Grow More Food Scheme, is 306 acres, for wet cultivation and 10,833 acres, for dry cultivation. It is not likely that all this area has been brought under the plough. It will take some time to ascertain definitely the actual extent used for growing food-crops this year.

There has been a considerable expansion of Mulberry cultivation in this District, owing to the high prices which silk fetches in the market. The Sub Division Officer, Nanjangud, has reported that, in his Sub Division, nearly 10,000 acres on which Jola used to be grown every year is now under Mulberry crop.

There has been a similar expansion in the area under Tobacco. The Sub Division Officer, Mysore states that in the Periyapatna and Hunsur Taluks, the increase in area under Tobacco crop is 8 to 10 thousand acres. In normal years, this area would have been utilised for growing Ragi.

This year, the Jola crop was not so good as last year. Even the Ragi crop is reported to have suffered in some of the parts of this District owing to unseasonal rains. The Horsegram crop is reported to be poor. Taking all these factors into account, it is likely that the total yield of Ragi, Jola and Horsegram this year, will show a reduction over the figures of last year. The pahani accounts have not yet been scrutinised and the actual extent and yield are not yet available. The following, however, is a rough estimate taking all the factors into account.

| Commodity. | | 1942-43 Area in acres | Yield in pallas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paddy | ... | 82,500 | 7,60,000 |
| Ragi | ... | 2,30,000 | 4,00,000 |
| Jola | ... | 1,90,000 | 3,50,000 |
| Horsegram | ... | 2,00,000 | 1,75,000 |

Omitting Horsegram, the estimated yield of Paddy, Ragi and Jola in this District during the current year may be taken to be at 15,10,000 pallas.

The population of this District is about eleven and a half lakhs.

## NATIONAL WAR FRONT

Under the auspices of the the Mysore City National War Front a Magic Lantern Show was arranged at the Vani Vilas Maternity and Child-welfare Centre at 7-30 p.m. last week. Slides about A.R.P., Indian War Effort, Industrial Effort, and Service of Red Cross Nurses on the front were shown. Mr. Y. G. Ramaswamy, A.R.P. and N.W.F. Propagandist explained the slides to the public. There was a very large gathering numbering about 300. The show was very much appreciated by the public.

A Similar show was organized at the Gajasala Maternity & Child Welfare Centre at 7-30 p.m. on the following day the 31st Dec. 1942. The show attracted a gathering of about 500 people. The propagandist explained the slides with the help of a Megaphone. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, Organizer & Chairman, N.W.F. was also present.

# *Viscount Halifax's Advice to Princes*

I. The function of Government may be described as the task, firstly, of ensuring to the individuals composing the society governed, the opportunity of developing themselves as human beings, and secondly, of welding them into a compact and contented State. The discharge of this double function involves the necessity of finding and maintaining the due balance between the rights of the individual and those of the State to which he belongs.

II. Stated differently, the ordered life of a community depends upon being regulated, not by the arbitrary will of individuals, but by law, which should expressly or tacitly be based upon and represent the general will of the community.

This is equally true of Autocracy, Oligarchy, Democracy; and the efforts of Rulers, therefore, whether they be one or many, should be directed to the establishment of the Reign of Law.

III. The application of these principles implies—among other needs—

(a) the protection of individual liberty, rights, property, etc;

(b) the provision of adequate machinery for the adjustment of disputes between individuals;

(c) the provision of adequate machinery of justice, i.e., proper code of law, law courts, appeals, etc;

(d) the recognition of the equality of all members of the State before the law.

IV. These things depend upon—

(i) an administration conducted in accordance with the law;

(ii) an efficient and uncorrupt police force;

(iii) an efficient judicial system, strong in *personnel*, who are secure from arbitrary interference by the executive, and are secure in the tenure of their office so long as they do their duty.

V. The fundamental purpose of Government stated in 1. implies that Government must follow definite principles in—

(a) the collection of revenue from its subjects;

(b) the expenditure of revenue so collected.

VI. *Revenue.* Taxation should be—

(1) as light as possible;

(2) easy, of collection: otherwise the annoyance caused to the Taxpayer is out of proportion to the benefit to the State;

(3) certain, i.e., the Taxpayer should be able to forecast his liability;

(4) proportionate to the means of the Taxpayer to pay.

VII *Expenditure.* From this it follows that the proportion of revenue allotted to the personal expenditure of the Ruler should be as moderate as will suffice to maintain his position and dignity, in order that as large a proportion as possible may be available for the development of the life of the community and of its individual citizens. The Civil List of an enlightened modern Ruler is normally fixed at either a definite sum, or a definite percentage of the total income of the State.

VIII. Under the general head of development fall-

The creation and maintenance of roads and communications.

Education.

Health and other social services.

Agriculture,

Housing, etc,

The devolution of many such subjects to local bodies makes for good government.

IX. Government must be, by the nature of its task, *responsible*, not *irresponsible* in character.

In democracy, it is responsible to a wide electorate, but where this visible responsibility does not exist (as, e.g., in autocracy), its inherent responsibility to its own purpose as defined in 1, remains.

X. Every Government should have some machinery by which it can inform itself of the needs and desires of its subjects, and by which these can make their voice heard.

This machinery need not be strictly representative (or elective) in character, but its essential requisite is that it should maintain a close connection between Government and Governed.

XI. There are other matters, such as religious toleration, the encouragement of mutual confidence and harmony between employers and employed, in which Government may not be able to make effective use of law, but in which it is none the less bound to direct its influence towards the preservation of friendly and neighbourly relations between the different component parts of the single unity of the State.

XII. Perhaps the principal necessity for a personal Ruler is that he should be able to choose wise counsellors, and having chosen them that he should trust them, and encourage them to tell him the truth, whether or not this is always palatable.

There is much wisdom in the words of Bacon;

"Think it more Honour to direct in chief, than to be busie in all. Embrace, and invite Helps, and Advices, touching the Execution of thy Place; and doe not drive away such, as bring thee Information, as Medlers, but accept them in good part."

# IT'S EASY TO BE HEALTHY

Common sense is the foundation of good health, although the faddists who preach of vitamins and proteids, scientific exercises, and rigorous dieting would have us believe that we are all naturally unhealthy, and that it takes a great deal of trouble to keep us out of physical trouble. So much preaching can become depressing—and too great a consideration of our bodily well-being can make us morbid.

On refreshing lines is the simple advice given by Dr. Robertson Wallace.

"The one exercise that exerts the most continuous and certain influence on health is the exercise of sound common sense," explains Dr. Wallace. So that is a knock-out for all the alarmist theories and injunctions.

"The most sensible way for a healthy man to take the little exercise he requires appears to me to consist in *performing* as many of the muscular movements that come naturally in the way of the average man during his ordinary business activities, instead of dodging them as he so often does."

Instead of taking a tram or bus to the station, as so many of us do, a brisk walk would set us up for the day and give us all the exercise necessary to keep us going. Again, climbing stairs instead of using lifts exercises many muscles.

## BE WISE IN TIME

Where most people go astray is in not drinking enough water. "There are hundreds of thousands of persons who declare unblushingly that they never touch water as a beverage, and are positive, therefore, that they would never miss it. They declare they are never thirsty. If they drink at all, it is a drop of beer, a whisky-and-soda, a cup of tea, or something of that kind. Now these people deceive themselves. They are soaking in water all the time. Their tissues have been thirsty enough, if they have not, and have been taking the waters on the sly.

"What the body wants above all other liquids is pure water. What it obtains depends very much on the whim, prejudice, ignorance or common sense of its director-in-chief. The system extracts the water from the many often undesirable matters that accompany it to the stomach; but it would be spared a considerable expenditure of unnecessary energy and time if most of the water were presented to it as water, and not as variously flavoured, coloured, doctored, drugged, and otherwise dissembled liquids."

That "clothes make the man" is emphasized by Dr. Wallace, who says that "many human woes, ranging from an incompetent thyroid to a difficult digestion, might be obviated by the disuse of the tight collar and, indeed, neck-bands of all kinds, in youth and manhood."

Tight shoes, or ill-fitting footwear of any kind, are bad, so also are tight gloves.

Clothes should be chosen for their lightness of texture, their looseness of fit, and their lively colour.

"The true value of good health comes home vividly only to those who have lost it," the author reminds us. "Be wise in time, therefore, and know that you are in a condition of priceless and enviable health, when no portion of your internal anatomy advertises its business in an unmistakable way!"


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## ADVICE TO PRINCES

The Direction of Civil Supplies has been causing such deep distress, and the proposed Rationing is making even the voiceless section of the public so vocal in its outraged protest, that we intended once again to raise our humble pen to bring to the notice of the High Powers the enormity of their thoughtless measures.

But since our last writing on the subject is still fresh, and since our object is only to mirror public wrongs and public suffering, and not to provoke public agitation, we may defer dealing with the subject, in the hope that Government may still open their eyes and rectify the wrongs.

Meanwhile we present to our readers the notes of an Address by the Marquess of Halifax to the Princely Rulers of India on "Administration and Government," which is published in a recent biography of his.

We deem the advice so transparently good, it lays down the duties of the Princes with a succinct brevity unequalled except in the Sutra literature of Sanskrit, that it deserves to be closely studied by the Princes and their Governments as well as by the 70 millions of public with whose welfare those Governments are charged.

The Marquess of Halifax as Lord Irwin was Viceroy of India 12 years ago, and reigned over the country with sober gentlemanliness, and has left no bitter memories behind. The notes referred to are the notes of a Private Address delivered by him to assembled Princes during his Viceroyalty.

Since none of the Princes has openly protested against the contents of the Address, as His Highness The Jam Saheb was recently pleased to denounce the Cripps proposals before an English gathering, we may assume that even they realise that the advice is unexceptionable. In fact the notes deserve to be carved on a sheet of gold and hung in the Study, or Boudoir, or whatever they are pleased to call the place where they spend most of their time.

"The function of the Government is to ensure to the governed the opportunity of developing themselves as human beings, and welding them into a compact and contented State. For this a due balance has to be maintained between the rights of the individuals and those of the State. The ordered life of the community should be regulated not by the arbitrary will of individuals but by Law based on the general will of the community."

We see that Lord Irwin is even now interested in the Indian problem and speaks of Britain's duties to the Princes and minorities of India, before American audiences. If these lines should ever reach him, will he ask of Mr. Amery how many of the 600 and odd Princes who owe their continuity to the favour of Britain, have conformed to this advice about the Reign of Law, and maintain an even balance between the rights of their subjects and their own? The information would sour the heart of even so benevolent an optimist as Lord Halifax!

The prescription with regard to Revenue, that Taxation should be as light as possible, and easy of collection, as otherwise the annoyance caused to the Tax-payer is out of proportion to the benefit to the State, deserves to be laid deeply to heart by the Princes and their Governments.

"The personal expenditure of the Ruler should be as moderate as possible, in order that as large a portion as possible may be available for the life of the community."

That Government must be, by the nature of its task, *responsible*, and not *irresponsible* in character, is another Golden Rule which the Marquis has laid.

"Every Government should have some machinery by which it can inform itself of the needs and desires of its subjects; and by

which these can make their voices heard. This machinery need not be strictly representative in character, but its essential requisite is that it should maintain a close connection between Government and Governed."

We do not know whether any other institution can fit this description as the Press. And we are surprised that while the Marquis gives such good advice to the Princes about knowing the public voice, his own compatriot, Sir Arthur Hope of Madras, looks upon the Press as a tool to be handled for one's own purpose, or to be cast away at his pleasure!

Golden Rule number XII declares," Perhaps the principal necessity for a Personal Ruler is that he should be able to choose wise counsellors, and encourage them to tell him the truth whether or not this is always palatable."

What is happening at present in most cases is that some lucky persons worm themselves into the Prince's favour, and what they choose to tell him is not what is truth, but what is palatable, so that their own position may be secure, and so that further moneys and honours may be showered on them and theirs. Indeed instead of knowing the truth and telling it to the Princes, they themselves abhor the truth and keep it away from them!

And further, many a Prince, like a landlord who leases out his farm, practically leases out the States to foreign Dewans, whose object is to provide the Princes with sumptuous Civil Lists to enjoy as they like, and to run the administration just as they themselves like!

However Lord Halifax's summary of Princely Duties is a compendium which can hardly be improved upon. His advice is as thoughtful, well-meaning and sedate, as that of Bacon himself, and the sooner it is taken to heart by the Princes in general and each Prince in particular, the better for their own and the people's welfare!

*Editor.*

## TWENTY YEARS IN CHAINS, AND LOVES THEM

A man who survived 20 years' solitary confinement in the fortress prison of Peter and Paul in old St. Petersburg, Michail Ashenbrenner, died at the age of 84 and was burried with his chains.

Ashenbrenner was an officer in the army during the reigns of Alexander II and Alexander III. He was a Colonel when, in 1834, he was arrested for complicity in a revolutionary plot, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He spent 20 years alone with his chains in a tiny cell of Peter and Paul. In 1904 Tsar Nicaolas II pardoned and released him. He had preserved his health and reason, his only eccentricity being his sentimental attachment to his chains. When he was released he obtained permission to take them with him, and when he died he asked in his will that the shackles be buried beside the body!

* * *

So here is an argument in favour of shackling! Ed.

## MAKING LAZY EYES WORK

In a big room at the Royal Westminister Ophthalmic Hospital children of all ages between four and ten laughed and shouted with excitement. They were having one of the jolliest games imaginable—making lions jump into cages!

Outside in a hall were parents who listened to the fun with rather sad smiles, fer the game going on inside was part of a gallant effort the hospital is making to save the eyes of the little ones.

It was explained to the writer that while an eye may be sound, it often is "lazy"—and there is the possibility of a lazy eye becoming a sightless eye. The object of this game is to get lazy eyes to function.

Seated in cubicles, the children look through binocular glasses at illuminated pictures. The pictures are seperated so that if there are pictures of a lion and of a cage the one eye sees only the lion and the other eye the cage.

The pictures are moved about, and if the children can see both the lion and the cage and follow them as they move, it means that both eyes are doing their work.

When the lion is superimposed on the cage and is apparently in the cage the triumph is complete So the exercise goes on day by day until the lazy eye is normal!

# PRICE CONTROL IN CHINA

The following is from a bulletin issued by the Culcutta Office of the Chinese Ministry of Information:—

With the decision made at the 10th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang that food and salt prices should be taken as a standard for the fixing of price ceilings, the National General Mobilization Council is now deliberating on concrete measures to be enforced first in leading interior cities.

The Central Executive Committee session decided that food and salt prices should be taken as the standard for price control. Prices of other commodities should be maintained on the same level of increase. Those commodities of which the prices have exceeded the standard should be prohibited from sale, and the government may compulsorily purchase the goods for distribution at equitable prices. The sale of luxuries whose prices far exceed the standard prices, will be prohibited.

These new measures for price control are based on the programme for strengthening price control, prepared by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, adopted by the People's Political Council last October, and again by the 10th Central Executive Committee plenary session in November. In addition to the fixing of price ceilings, this programme advocates the increase of production, the control of commodities, and retrenchment of the budget, the promotion of savings and thrift, and the strengthening of the economic policy.

## TAXES IN KIND

The collection of different taxes in kind will be one of the major methods for the control of commodities. Like the collection of farm tax in kind, the collection of other taxes in kind will be enforced whenever possible. Economic blockade along the fighting lines will be strengthened to prevent the outflow of commodities.

## GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENT

A "retrenchment" policy will be adopted this year. From 1943 on, different organs in central and provincial governments should stabilize their budgets by using money to meet actual needs only and should try to produce a surplus through thrift. Unlimited additional budgets will not be allowed. Central and provincial governments should abolish or amalgamate organs not of urgent need. The creation of new organs will be strictly prohibited, with the only exception of those related to the stabilization of the economic foundation and price control. The number of government employees will be reduced, and those eliminated from government offices will be sent to work in border regions or rural productive enterprises.

For the strengthening of the price control machinery, the Central Executive Committee session decided that organs in charge of price and commodity control will be given sufficient powers to control commodities for both military and non-military uses. The National General Mobilization Council will be temporarily the highest policy-making organ for price control throughout the country, responsible for the direction of competent organs in executing price control. The standing committee of N. G. M. C, originally composed of three persons, will be strengthened by including the Vice-president of the Executive Yuan, the Ministers of War. Finance, Economic Affairs, Communications, Food. Social Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry. Special organs may be created for price and commodity control in various provinces, municipalities and Hsien. Provincial and Hsien governments will be ordered to supervise the strengthening of such basic organizations as central primary schools, Pas schools, co-operatives, able-bodied units and women's associations, so as to enable them to participate in the control of prices, the increase of production, and the restriction of consumption. Town and village co-operatives will be particularly strengthened in preparations for laying the basic units for the concentration and distribution of commodities.

Party members are asked to offer whatever assistance they can in price and commodity control. These Kuomintang leaders who are holding high Government positions are particularly urged to follow and observe the new measures as example for the people!

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# STORIES OF HOUDINI, THE GREAT MAGICIAN

*(Continued from last issue)*

Here Mr. Witte describes a "stunt" as mystifying as any of the miracles attributed to Hindu Yogis; One day when several reporters called on him, Houdini showed them his thumb trick. He pulled at the thumb of his left hand three or four times with the thumb and fingers of his right hand. Suddenly the left thumb separated from the hand at the first joint. For a second he held the top of that thumb away from the left hand, a blank space of two inches between the parts of the separated member. Then with a quick movement he replaced the left thumb!

The reporters, not believing their eyes tested the thumb, bending it back and forth in the belief it was an artificial member. But no! it was a perfectly normal thumb.

Several years ago Houdini caused a stir when he announced he would escape, in the costume of Adam, from the cell of a down-town prison and appear fully clad in the lobby of a mid-town hotel inside of fifteen minutes. He was as good as his word, entering a public telephone booth sixteen minutes after he had been locked up and stripped, calling up his friends who were still watching the prison.

One of his favourite tricks, which he included frequently in his regular stage programme, was the Chinese water-cell escape. With his hands and feet shackled, Houdini was lowered into a narrow glass tank filled with water and just wide enough to permit a human body to enter. Then the rope which had been used to lower him was withdrawn, a lid screwed on the top of the tank and three padlocks snapped on.

There was Houdini, standing on his head in water, with no visible means of escape. Yet thirty seconds later he would be back on the stage, dripping but smiling and with his hands and feet free.

## UNUSUAL EXPERIENCES

The magician used to tell of some of his unusual experiences. While he was in St. Paul once an escaped convict approached and asked for help to get rid of handcuffs about his wrists. But Houdini refused to do it and turned the convict over to the authorities, refusing to accept the reward that had been placed on the convict's capture.

While he was in Suva, one of the Fiji Islands, on a tour of the world some years ago, Houdini challenged a native diver. The islanders used to claim that they picked up with their teeth coins thrown to them by tourists, but Houdini said they picked them up with their hands and then placed them in their mouths.

The native diver and Houdini both were handcuffed and leapt overboard for a gold piece. Houdini shook off his shackles, caught the coin and placed it between his teeth, replaced the handcuffs and came to the surface, to the great mystification and chagrin of his rival!

In appearance Houdini reminded one of a country minister rather than a magician practising the black arts. This may have been due to his having been the son of a clergyman in the small Wisconsin town of Appleton.

Houdini's war on spiritualistic mediums during the latter years of his life stirred up many enmities for him, and it also established some warm friendships. Singularly enough, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle counted himself one of the handcuff man's admiring friends, despite their radical disagreement concerning mediumistic communication with the dead The author of "Sherlock Holmes" in paying a feeling tribute to the memory of "the world's master trickster," stated:

"His death is a great shock and a deep mystery to me. He was a teetotaler, did not smoke, and was one of the cleanest living men I have ever known. I greatly admired him, and cannot understand how the end came for one so youthful.

"We were great friends. He told me much in confidence but never secrets regarding his tricks. How he did them, I do not know. We agreed upon everything excepting spiritualism."

A vivid account of Houdini's last performance, before his removal to the detroit hospital, where he was to die after an operation, is given in the Detroit *Free Press*; "He gave a performance at the Garrick Theatre last Sunday evening, in spite of a high temperature and a physician's warnings, because he would not break faith with an audience which had packed the theatre to watch his conjuring.

"No one in the audience knew that genuine tragedy was stalking where make-believe held sway. No one could know that behind the deft Houdini of the footlights was another Houdini, a modern Prometheus bound on the rock of public obligation with the vultures of disease hard at him.

"In the wings, a mist-eyed company watched the little man. "The old boy doesn't seem himself to-night," remarked a stage-hand, after seeing Houdini fumble several times and be obliged to snap some invisible threads that aided him in his illusions.

*(To be continued.)*

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VOL. 3 No. 18] MONDAY 18—1—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

## GANDHI, LENIN, CHURCHILL

LONDON.

The following article by Miss Clare Sheridan, the sculptor, author and niece of Mr. Churchill, will be read with interest.

"Having recently sculptured the British Prime Minister, I referred in a Press interview to certain similarities between his head and Lenin's. I did Lenin in the Kremlin in 1920, and because he seemed to me a giant of our epoch, I cannot resist comparisons with others of our famous contemporaries whom it was my privilege to study.

In the case of Lenin and Churchill there is a curious similarity of skull construction; great domes contain their brains and there is an unusual flatness of back of cranium.

Gandhi, whom I place in the first rank of contemporary greatness is also comparable with Lenin, but in a different way, that is to say, spiritual rather than physical or intellectual. To me, Gandhi and Lenin represent symbols of sincerity and truth. Neither of these men are capable of the slightest deviation from their ideals. They were uncompromisingly outspoken and supremely indifferent to the effect they created. Truth was all that counted

In saying this of Gandhi and Lenin, I am not inferring any disparagement to Churchill, whom I know to be a man of great integrity. But democracy necessitates an appeal to popular opinion. Lenin and Gandhi were more untrammelled, freer to concentrate upon their truths.

To my mind, Gandhi's greatness is spiritual, and for this reason he is greater and more formidable than any of the famous men of to-day.

He has a spiritual awareness which humanity must develop if the world is ever to be raised from the hell of its own making.

My estimate of Gandhi is corroborated by my friend and rival American sculptor, Joe Devidson who also "collects" heads. He told me that the "great" always seem to him so small when he meets close up to them; all except Gandhi—the only one who retained his greatness.

### INDIA'S SPIRITUAL LEAD

"I have great love for India in my heart—India, a land which it has not yet been part of my destiny to visit. India means for me the cradle of Upanishads, soul of Bhagavat Gita. Above all it is the home of the Buddha. I realise all the complexities of the problems and the conflicting ideologies.

"Moslems too are my friends. I have lived for years in their midst—10 full years, not in a colonial

(continued on Page 5)

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## BANK OR CHURCH?

A woman who did not understand the language of business went into the Bank of England and, addressing the first official she saw, explained that she wished to consult someone about her War Loan holding.

The clerk to whom she talked happened to be rather a grave person. He inquired: "Is it a case of conversion or redemption, madam?"

"Conversion,...redemption," faltered the woman! "Er...pardon me, is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"

## BRAVE BUT NO GENTLEMAN

An Irish fireman, rescuing a woman at a blaze, lost his hold near the bottom of the ladder and landed heavily with the woman on top of him. A doctor, hastily summoned, pronounced him sound, though badly bruised.

"You are a brave man," said the doctor.

"Brave, may be, but no gentleman," replied the Irishman, rubbing his injuries, "or I'd have let the lady go first."

## NOT MAN, BUT MAGISTRATE

A very pompous farmer was made a justice of the peace, and was so impressed with the dignity of his position that the village where he lived was much too small to contain him.

As he was swaggering along the road with his very important nose in the air, he walked into a barrow belonging to an old woman.

"Be careful where you're going, man?" she cried.

"Woman," replied the indignant farmer, "I am no longer a man: I am a magistrate!"


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*W. B. N.*


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## FOOD PROBLEM IN INDIA

LONDON.

Reynolds' Weekly publishes the following interview with Prof. Ganguli on the food situation in India.

Only a national Government of people can solve the food problem because that Government will have the people's confidence.

Reports from India inspired by Government officials ascribe the food shortage to crop failure, loss of imports and "black markets." To this I can only say that the Government of India have bungled wholly in the business of food production, distribution and price control. It was the duty of the Government of India to have created an institution like the Ministry of Food in Great Britain immediately on the outbreak of the war. The Government did not do so. Distributive agencies are extremely defective—no control of middlemen racketeers, no uniform food price control and no nation-wide rationing scheme. As crisis threatens Governments are just tinkering with the problem. In 1923 the Royal Agricultural Commission recommended to the Central and Provincial Governments to increase production of essential food, but the rate of increase since 1928 has been unsatisfactory. The Commission also recommended for the creation of an Agricultural Research Department. The Government of India did not attempt to implement the recommendations. Only a National Government of people can solve the food problem because that Government will have the people's confidence. Let leaders tackle this problem. Now is the time to act.

## AIR RAID WOUNDS

When a soldier is wounded by shrapnel, or a civilian by splinters of flying glass, don't treat the wound with an antiseptic. This peace of advice is given by the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. In fact, said the editor of its correspondence column, "the use of iodine or mercurials in such wounds is to be discouraged or even forbidden."

Antiseptics, it is stated, may kill more body-cells than bacteria, thereby preventing healing. First-aiders, therefore, should do no more than stop bleeding, place a pad of sterile gauze on the wound.

Dirty as they may be, says the *Journal*, "fresh wounds should be visualized as containing relatively few bacteria." These are soon killed by body tissues, "if given a chance."

### GAS GANGRENE

Infection arises when wounds are washed with soap and water, or flushed with antiseptic. This is "almost sure to introduce many new bacteria, and the entire wound may thus become seeded with infectious organisms."

Since the old scourge of tetanus can be controlled by injections of anti-toxin, the main germ to worry about in open wounds is the bacillus which causes gas gangrene. Open wounds should be treated thus: (1) all glass, bullets, stones, shrapnel, etc., must be cut out of the wound; (2) all dead and bruised tissue—breeding grounds for the bacillus—must be snipped away so that the blood stream can get directly at the germs and destroy them; (3) sulfanilamide powder should be sprinkled on the raw surface, and the patient kept at rest.


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The Rationalist.
Monday 18-1-1943.

# THE EMPIRES

Mr. Duff Cooper, one of the Ministers of Great Britain,—whether he is a major or minor one we are not in a position to say, just as we cannot say whether Mr. Cripps who was a major one at one time is now a major or a minor one,—Mr. Duff Cooper said recently that Americans should not confine their interests solely to the British Empire. There were other Empires such as the Belgian and French. "If Britain ceased to play her present great part in world affairs after the war, it would mean that some other power would take her place. Was that desirable ?"

Mr. Duff Cooper does not mention the Dutch Empire, possibly out of chivalry towards the good queen, Wilhelmina, who along with other temporarily unfortunate European royalty is biding time in hospitable England till Europe is made safe,—not "for Democracy" as some would say, but "for Royalty."

It may interest our readers to know that there are altogether ten Empires in the world. Japanese till reacently was the smallest of them, being of 265000 square miles, or just one-eighth bigger than Burma. The Dutch Empire is 800000 square miles, Italian 935000 square miles, Belgian 951000, and the Portugese Empire 981000 square miles, or a little over half the size of India. Among the bigger ones U.S.A. is 37 lakhs of square miles, the Chinese 42 lakhs, the French Empire 45½ lakhs, the Soviet Empire 92½ lakhs of square miles, and our own British Empire 133 lakhs of square miles!

On three of these at least, the French, British, and Dutch Empires, "the sun never sets." The British is scattered far and wide, over both hemispheres, so that while the sun may be setting at one it would be rising on another. The French Empire consists of territories in America, Africa, and Asia, and islands in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. The Dutch possessions are also both in Asia and America, and therefore constantly under the sun.

Describing the Empires in another way, the French Empire is 22 times the size of France, Holland's Empire is sixty times as large as the Netherlands, the Belgian Congo 80 times larger than Belgium, and the British territories 140 times larger than Great Britain!

Viewed from Indian standards, Holland is really smaller than Bhawalpur or Jaipur, and little bigger than Rewa, about whose Ruler an enquiry has been going on. Belgium is smaller than Udaipur, and very much less than half the size of Mysore. Portugal is just the size of Jodhpur, Italy smaller than the Bombay Presidency, France smaller than Burma, and Great Britain not as big as Hyderabad or Kashmir!

And yet Mr. Duff Cooper thinks that these notably small States should be left their Empires undisturbed, so that they may continue "to guide and assist those nations which have had less fortunate experiences, and bring them forward into a world wherein not 'independence,' but 'Co-operation and interdependence' would be the slogan!"

We fancy that Mr. Duff Cooper's anxiety is not that all the existing ten Empires should be left intact after the war. He would be quite willing to see the Dutch, Belgian and French States relieved of their imperial responsibilities, and left in peace to slowly lick

their much wounded limbs back into normal shape. He wants only the British and U.S.A. Empires to be expanded so as to embrace all the so-called "less fortunate nations" of the world; the object being to assist them to inter-dependence, and a general dependence on Great Britain and U.S.A.

Readers in the Empire like to think that British Cabinet Ministers are very experienced, thoughtful, and far-seeing persons, whose wisdom and ability may enable them to hold the destiny of vast peoples in their hands. But when they talk, as some of them do really talk, one wonders whether they are any more than Macaulay's "Schoolboys" resurrected into life and shape!

The end of the war which is raging over the five seas and four continents is still a conjecture, and nobody knows what may be the final shape of things. Any impartial observer can see that if there is one fundamental basis for the war it is imperialism and the commercialism allied to it. It is also easily apparent that the imperial nations are not in moral worth or military valour superior to the so-called dependent nations. And only a wizard can prophecy how much scathed and with what remnant of strength the fighting nations will emerge at the end of the war.

And yet important men talk glibly of the ultimate state of things, and want the world to believe that they are talking seriously, and not at random, blindly, and without a sense of realities! Men, some men, may be misguided by their words, but God who sees things, like an Umpire, from His vantage ground, and to Whom the past and the future are an open book like the present, knows their speaches for what they are worth, mere children's babble, and laughs at them with amused tolerance!

*Editor.*

(*Continued from Page 1*)

town but in a semi-Europeanised village in a Sahara native village; my small daughter and I entrusting ourselves to their chivalrous protection enjoyed the hospitality of their homes and confidence of their secluded womenfolk. I observed fast on the Ramzan as strictly as their most fanatical believers in it, out of the conviction that in order to understand a people, one must share their lives. And in so doing I have come to the conclusion that harmony, tolerance and brotherhood are in fact brought about through a certain quality of development.

If for instance in the Indian Moslem world and in Britain Gandhi's counter-parts in spiritual evolution could come forward, India would lead the way as an example to a battered world of renaissance in spiritual values. God knows that we need this lead, and India—yes India—could do this for us!"

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# STORIES OF HOUDINI, THE GREAT MAGICIAN

*(Continued from last issue)*

"Houdini refused to quit. One only can conjecture whether, fatalist that he was, Houdini had any inkling of the setting of his star, whether he saw against the blurred background of the dim auditorium a vision of the casket and the bronze statue he had had made for himself years ago, or whether, like Henry Irving, he heard the last carillon of 'The Bells.'

"To the end of the show, however, he was still the dapper Houdini, suave and cajoling. He talked equably of life after death, still carrying on his crusade against fake practices of spiritualistic mediums. Now his doubts are over. He has picked another lock he could not have solved by living."

In an interview Houdini gave *The Free Press* some time ago, he reiterated his ideas on the possibility of life after death. He had faith that death meant a return to earth in another human form.

"There is something in the theory of reincarnation," said he. "Just how much, I cannot say, nor do I believe it will greatly profit us to seek to tear aside the veil. In due time it shall be lifted and we shall see, with Milton, the bright countenance of Truth.'

"I firmly believe, and this belief is based on investigation, observation, and, in a measure, personal experience, somewhere and some time, we return in another human form, to carry on, as it were, through another lifetime, perhaps through many succeeding lifetimes, untill some strange destiny is worked out to its ultimate solution.

"Every one has had the experience of saying a thing and immediately getting an indistinct flash of memory that tells of having formerly somewere some time, said or done the same thing under exactly similar circumstances. I, myself, have entered some Old World city for the first time in my life, so far as I was aware, and found the streets familiar, knowing just where to go to locate a certain house.

"Things have come to me that it seemed could only have been results of some former experiences. I seemed from earliest childhood to have a grasp upon certain faculties and a khowledge not according to my years—as if the understanding were from past education, and that I had entered the world with certain fixed principles and ideas that could not have been at that time the result of any present education.

SPIRITUALISM

"I do not believe in spiritualism as practised by so-called mediums, I do not believe that spirits return, because to my way of thinking they are on a plane of thought which renders it as impossible for them to communicate with us earth folk as it is for the sleeper to communicate with his friend who is awake.

"I cannot believe that the good that is in us ever dies, that the great things we do are ever wasted, or that we—those of us who have developed individual traits of character or accomplished distincttive works for good—shall perish utterly or fail to reap the reward of good things well done here on earth!

"Possibly the great intelligence that rules the universe plans beyond our ken; knows that lives shall be most essential to the well-being of the world and sends them back to finish what they have begun and have been forced to lay down before the beckoning finger of the Dark Angel."

Houdini was the author of a number of books on magic and related subjects. That which brought him most fame was *A Magician among the Spirits*, in which he set forth what he regarded as certain proof that spiritualism was "bunk." Of late years he gained wide notice through his campaigns against "fake" mediums and their methods.

In August he challenged Rahman Bey, an Egyptian *fakir* who had come to New York, to a trial of abilities. Whereas Rahman advertised he would stay in a coffin for an hour under water, and had to be hauled up after nineteen minutes, Harry Houdini stayed under for ninety minutes. And whereas Rahman claimed abnormal powers, Houdini explained that it was only a trick of taking tiny breaths, so as to conserve the oxygen present!

In one of Houdini's feats he was stripped naked, his wrists fastened behind his back by steal handcuffs, his legs shackled at the ankles, and he was then placed in a steel cell and the door fastened with a double steel lock. He escaped. That occurred in the Detroit police headquarters not so very long ago.

Houdini never attributed his remarkable abilities to anything but practice, study and a natural physical and mental aptitude for his peculiar profession. He waged unceasing war all through his career on those show-men who advertised themselves as the recipients of powers other than natural. "One of the greatest showmen of modern times," is the biographical summing-up of the New York *Times*!

(To be continued.)

## AIR RAIDS OVER CALCUTTA

AN EXAMPLA AND A WARNING

NEW DELHI.

The exodus from Calcutta after the five air raids during Christmas week was by no means sufficient to kill the life of the city. The city life was upset to some extent but nearly all big mills and factories kept working, and it was only a few days after the raids ended that sufficient casual labour was in market to supply the market's demands, says a Delhi report.

At the time of raids, scavenging suffered from a strike among Corporation employees, but this was due to circumstances apart from the raids, and arising before them.

As for the raid information, a Central Office and 22 sub-offices have been opened in Calcutta, each with a paid supervisor, though reliance is placed mainly on volunteers for running services. A women's section has been established with branches in each sub-area. In Calcutta, 15 relief centres have been established for the homeless. These include a special centre for unaccompanied women and another for orphaned children. Accommodation is available for over 5,000 and this is being expanded. In addition, there are 7 kitchen centres equipped and supplied with foodstuffs sufficient to serve 22,000 persons, for 14 days. Cooked meals will be sent by lorry from kitchens to relief centres. To cope with the problem of persons leaving the area by road a large number of camps have been organised, staffed, provisioned and supplied with medical comforts along the main roads available leading out of the area.

As for the treatment of casualties the Government of India have a scheme under which casualties can be evacuated by hospital trains from any heavily-raided area to hospitals in reception areas in the Central Provinces and Berar should the need arise. Calcutta has provided 7,153 beds for air-raid casualties of which about 2,901 are ready for immediate occupation. This is one bed for every 294 of the population approximately. As the casualties in all the five raids were comparatively light, the casualty organisation was not seriously tested.

The Christmas raids showed that people inside houses were safe from anything but a direct hit.

IDENTITY DISCS FOR PEOPLE

The Government of Bengal have impressed on the public the advisability of purchasing identity discs. In a press note they say: "In the unlikely event of an individual becoming a casualty during an air-raid an identity disc is frequently of great assistance in enabling one's relatives and friends to be informed as quickly as possible, as a complete record is kept of all such discs sold, making rapid reference a simple matter. Employers of labour are strongly advised to purchase them for all persons in their employment and to see that they always wear them.

With a view to easing the present congestion in public conveyances in the city and suburbs of Calcutta it has been decided as a temporary measure that some extra petrol should be made available with immediate effect to buses plying in the Calcutta and Howrah areas. The managements of the bus services concerned have agreed to increase the frequency of their services on all routes immediately.

## NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Mysore City, a magic lantern show was held at the Sheila White Maternity and Child-welfare Centre on Friday last week. Slides about A.R.P., Indian Troops in Action, etc., were shown. There was a gathering of 200 to 300 people.

A similar show was held on next day at Sri Subramanyam Maternity and Child-welfare Centre Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, Organizer and Chairman, was also present and spoke to the people regarding the importance of their being courageous during these times and help each other. He explained to them the problems arising out of the scarcity of food,stuffs and clothes, etc., and appealed to them to co-operate with the measures brought by the Government for their good. He also made an appeal to them to grow more vegetables and fruits in their house-yards. The show was a success and there were 400 to 500 people assembled. Slides about A.R.P., Nurses and their work on the Front, etc. were shown. There was loudspeaker arrangement and the Propogandist explained the slides.


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. **ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ** 0—1—0
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## RT. HON'BLE SASTRY'S WAIL

### WAR EXPENDITURE

Addressing a Madras students' gathering last week, Rt. Hon. Sastri said that the present war demanded not only concentration of our material resources but also the regulation of our expenditure. There could not be any doubt, he said, that this war would paralyse our economic development for at least one generation, might be for more. Not only would there be no development but there would be a set back too of a disastrous kind, from which it would take a long time for us to recover.

"At present our monies are taken and spent," Rt. Hon. Sastri continued. "without any thought of how far the country will bear the strain. The days' demands loudly ask for money, and any officer who can by any sort of means dip his hand into the national purse is allowed to do so. There is nothing to check how this money goes away."

"A very high proportion of this expenditure does not in any way go to the promotion of war. But is there a way of preventing it? Is there a way of minimising it? I am afraid there is none. During this war, Government has taken absolute powers. Ordinary checks on raising of revenue and its expenditure are laid by. Nothing is there on which we may rely for the diminution of demands that daily and hourly drain our resources. For a poor country like ours to pour out money like this and expect that at the end of the war things will return to normal is an exercise of fancy which I should not recommend." On the other hand, he added, our losses, other than financial, seemed to be even more huge.

The way this war found us deprived of the means of regulating our demands or our exertions, the way it found us demoralised in every respect, Mr. Sastri added, was most disheartening. To recover from this demoralisation we should be exerting for many years, and in fact it was not only the disunity in political matters that we should suffer from, but there would be disease in the country, there would be destitution of a kind, he said, that would weaken us bodily, that would paralyse us intellectually, and that would lay us low morally and spiritually.

Mr. Sastri felt that it might in the end be sundering of all ties that bind community with community in this land spiritually."

"Our loyalty is destroyed, and our homage is dissipated, and our destiny is becoming a matter of greatest obscurity and darkness. The question, are we going to be one or are we going to be many has been brought into the cloud of dust and dismay!"

"There is no harm in saying" Mr. Sastry further stated, "that the very foundation of society, the very cement and bond which holds man and woman together in sacred ties, that makes families possible and lies at the very root of domestic morality, has been endangered in a way which is most sinister and portends national disaster."

"The acutest imagination might well quail before these problems, he said, and it was on the recovery of these deeper foundations that the real recovery on political and economic fields was based!"

* * *

Mr. Sastry could not have drawn a more harrowing picture. But how far and how high will he be heard amidst the din of gun-booms and bomb-bursts? Ed.

## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—1—0

# THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER

## Mahatma Gandhi's Expression of Faith

I am a firm believer in prayer. Of all things, it has been the most important to me in my life, the surest staff on which to lean. It is my advice to any who come to me in confusion or weakness or with a problem that is driving them to despair, for I believe that it has not only a spiritual but also a concrete practical value.

Prayer is all too commonly regarded as a pious ritual, an easy and respectable habit, or even as a form of insurance. Considered in this light, it is meaningless, for the act itself is empty. Its tremendous inherent power lies entirely in what is given to it and the quality of the faith from which it comes. The mere attitude of worship, a mere sinking to the knees and bowing of the head, is without significance and devoid of value.

I have been asked what has made me so profound a believer in its virtues and efficacy.

I know myself fairly well. By nature I am timid and anything but a brave man. I should never have been able to face certain crises with courage nor endure them with fortitude had it not been for prayer!

### I WAS STONED AND BEATEN

Perhaps the most dramatic example I can remember is something that occurred a good many years ago in South Africa.

There was at that time a law directed expressly against Indians in South Africa, and I had come there to oppose it. My ship was met by a hostile mob and I was advised to stay on board for the sake of my physical safety, for the crowd of men had come with the announced intention of lynching me!

I went ashore nevertheless. I was stoned and kicked and beaten a good deal; but I had prayed for the courage to face the mob, and that courage came and did not fail me.

I do not mean by this that I regard myself as particularly favoured by the Divinity, and able always to obtain that for which I ask; should I be so foolish, whatever strength I have found in prayer would at once be lost to me. I believe, instead, that prayer has brought me only an infinitesimal portion of what it would bring me were my faith more perfect and my devotion more complete. The weakness is not in prayer; it is in the individual who prays.

Prayer implies and demands belief in God; not necessarily belief in God as He is interpreted by one special religion or one sect of that religion, but belief in the existence of Divinity, a whole-hearted and firm belief without intellectual reservations!

### TRUE DEMOCRACY

But the sceptic says: How can any intelligent man sincerely believe in the existence of an all-powerful, wise, and merciful God when such cruel and senseless things are committed on earth as we see around us to-day? How can we reconcile these, he asks, with the conception of Divinity? Is not prayer therefore demonstrably worthless!

Let us consider this familiar argument and attempt to answer in their own terms those who advance it. It appears to me that, whether or not they realize it, they are saying in effect that the Divinity is to be blamed for all horror and slaughter and oppression.

But is it not profoundly significant that we are able to recognize these things for the crimes that they are, rather than blandly accepting them without condemnation?

In the final analysis, what is it that enables us to differentiate between good and evil? What is the quality in us that makes us instinctively abhor violence and, deep in our hearts, know it for the evil that it is, however much we may attempt to rationalize it?

I believe that without Divinity there would be no recognition of good and evil; there would be no conception of "right" and "wrong"; and therefore there would be no charity and devotion and nobility of spirit. Were these lacking in the world, then perhaps we might with reason declare there is no God!

In true democracy, I believe, is found the very essence and spirit of the divine principle.

True democracy allows the people to govern themselves and decide for themselves; it grants them liberty of thought and liberty to express that thought. In so doing, they may often fall into error and perhaps commit crimes that cause untold suffering; but so long as they have liberty they will detect the error and finally overcome it at its root.

The gain might be slowly won, but it will be lasting because it was achieved by their own will and effort. No gain is worth the winning, save that you win it yourself.

Would those who question the existence of God on the grounds of the mistakes that are committed in the world to-day prefer a God that struck down in death every wrongdoer, thus in principle establishing a benevolent spiritual dictatorship in which nothing would be won by the efforts of man himself?

MY REPLY TO SCEPTICS

It is the Fascist, not the democratic, State that relieves us of the necessity of thinking for ourselves and striving to work for our own improvement and the improvement of our fellow man!

The sceptic and the atheist point to those who worship God because it is the fashion to do so, or in order to deceive, and say, "If these are believers, then we are unbelievers." But Jesus worshipped God, too; is it not His example and faith that should be considered, rather than the example of a hypocrite?

There is something infinitely higher than intellect that rules us all, the sceptics included. Their scepticism and philosophy does not help them in the critical periods of their lives; face to face with a calamity, they find that there is little comfort and satisfaction in intellectual belief. The spiritual conception, which eludes the intellect, alone permits man to live to the fullest of his powers.

I expressed this conviction once to a friend, a widely-read student whose own faith happened to be Buddhism. He differed with me.

"It is true," he said, "that there are very highly-developed men to whom belief in God gives incredible comfort and help in the building of character. But there are some great spirits that can do without it. That is what Buddhism has taught me. For Buddha never prayed; he meditated."

The name does not matter, I answered, nor does the form. Buddha's was a spiritual meditation, and what is that but prayer? You may call it meditation if you will; what is important is the attempt to reach out to the Eternal!

Because I believe in God, I believe in prayer. It is the surest means of consciousness of His presence; that is its meaning, its strength, and its reward!

## THE NEW COMMANDMENTS

Our Bhagavad-Gita, in a nutshell as it were, lays down in 18 chapters a philosophy which embraces the philosophies relating to all the religions and the ethical schools of the world. The Bible gives the Ten Commandments. It would be interesting to give here a few of the present war time commandments:-

1. Buy less food. 2. Eat less food. 3. Do not hoard provisions. 4. Do not hoard money, metallic coins in particular. 5. Do not keep small changes. 6. Invest all your money in Defence Bonds. 7. Buy less cloths. 8. Use less clothing. 9. Use less light. 10. Use less fuel of any sort. 11. Buy less metallic utensils. 12. Make over all scraps. 13. Use less paper. 14. Read less and write less. 15. Do not leave your homes and towns. 16. Travel less. 17. Be brave and do not be panicky. 18. Keep your mind and soul in peace.

No unbiassed person can say that the above war time commandments are not conducive to a thoroughly saintly life. Most in India have lived in practice for centuries true to the spirit of the above commandments. And the Indians can ungrudgingly do so at the present time also, and that will surely redound to their credit as a model nation.

*D. L. A.*

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# FOOD CONTROL

The new President of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce has issued "an appeal" whose tenor, coming from such an authority, we find rather surprising. For a representative of an institution which ought to be a public mouth-piece, he makes a curiously jejune, unconvincing, and one-sided statement. His statement with regard to the need or merits of Rationing in Bangalore is even less illuminating than that of the Director of Civil Supplies himself.

The administration of Civil Supplies, ever since it was constituted into a separate entity, has been a consistent series of failures. There has been a wrong diagnosis of the situation, an ignorant, immature and uncertain conception of remedies, and a sluggish and inefficient method of execution. The patient, his relatives, and the nurse may be to blame to some extent, but the doctor has not proved himself much of an expert. His mind is somewhat confused, his hands are shaking, and he seeks to pour some concoction down the throat of the patient!

Order after order has been passed in ignorance of its consequences; punitive and preventive establishments have been multiplied at considerable cost to the Exchequer, without improving the situation.

Is the fault that of the merchants and the public alone as the Chamber President and the Director of Supplies would make out? If the preventive and punitive staff is efficient and honest there could be neither cornering nor illicit export. If things have worsened, "in spite of several measures taken by Government to fix maximum prices and restrict undesirable movement of essential commodities," it only means that the Directorate of Civil Supplies has merely groped in the dark all these months, and wasted precious time. And what guarantee is there that the "Rationing" is not another measure of the same order as its predecessors?

We are not told what the food stock available in Bangalore is, what stock could possibly be procured from outside, what the strength of the City's population is, and what its requirements of food-grains are, and how rationing is going to help and not to harass. We doubt if the Director or the Chamber President conld give the correct facts on the above heads, and yet Rationing has been decided upon by the Director in the name of the Government, and the President almost warns the grain-merchants as well as the public against non-compliance!

The President declares that none can do without food, and warns the food merchants against profiteering. He himself is a piece-goods broker, and whether there is no profiteering in his goods he ought to tell us. He must admit that none can do without clothing also. In fact no law prevents a man from going on the road starving. But going on the road naked is an offence! And yet the piece-goods President can quote a 250% increase for shirtings, and 400% increase for coatings without blenching!

Have food-grain prices been increased in proportion? When Government-made iron and cement are available only at prohibitive prices, when Government managed paper is not available for love, or available at 400% of its old value, when Government owned sugar is so badly distributed that it has got to be rationed, by what principle of economics or law shall the grain merchants alone be compelled to sell at sub-normal prices? Has any one enquired what they have to pay to get wagons, what gunny price or cart-hire at present is, or what kinds of overhead charges they have to meet?

We think it is the duty of the President of the Chamber of Commerce to exert himself a little, and find out the reality about the food-probem in Bangalore, instead of easily issuing an apologia, encomium, and diatribe, all mixed in one for the edification of the powers that be!

We are not against the Direction of Civil Supplies in the State, but we desire that it should be properly directed. We are not against rationing in Bangalore or Mysore or Seringapatam, but desire that all the necessary facts for rationing should be asertained and the essential needs should be met, not arbitrarily, but justly. But so far it has all been a case of Blind Man's Buff, and the public being plunged in greater and greater anxiety and dismay!

Without disputing the considerable merits of the present Director of Civil Supplies, we have to point out that it is a case of placing a square man in a round hole. We think the present Revenue Commissioner ought to be made also Director of Civil Supplies. It is not our intention to saddle the new Revenue Commissioner with extra work. But today there is no work of more far-reaching importance than the Direction of Civil Supplies. It requires an officer of grasp, tact, knowledge, energy and organising and co-ordinating capacity in order to visualise the needs, and meet them wisely and effectively. The time for groping and tinkering, trying and failing, is past!

Therefore, with bias for or against none, and from considerations of public interest, we tender the suggestion that the Revenue Commissoner be the Director of Civil Supplies, that the Chief Secretary or another be the Supply Secretary to Government, and that the subject of Civil Supplies be made a Council subject, to be considered and decided by the Ministers as a body, at a weekly sitting, and not by any one of them as at present.

So much public well-being is at stake, and so much does the good name of the Government depend upon its measures in this behalf, that it deserves and demands the combined wisdom of all the Ministers, and that they should put their heads together and concert the best measures, instead of throwing the whole brunt on any one's single shoulders, be it Minister or be it Director cum Secretary.

To believe that the present measures and methods are a remedy is a dream on the part of Government, while to the public they are a nightmare! And above all it no way helps the war effort.

To the President of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, or rather, the Bangalore Chamber of Commerce, we would say, "Good Sir, the Director of Civil Supplies, with an army of Food Inspectors at his beck, has got enough powers, and does not require your gratuitous backing. Don't inveigh against the food-grain merchants or the long-suffering public. Set your own house in order. Direct your preachings about morality and evil gains to the piece-goods manufacturers, and let them set an example to other trades. When you look at that side of the problem, and discuss it with your fellow-philanthropist, Mr, Devarao, you will realise the realities of the situation, and be able to think of other trades a little more charitably!"

*Editor.*

## A SELF-MADE MILLIONAIRE

### WHO STREAMLINED LABOUR

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, lately confirmed that Charles Bedaux was arrested in North Africa, but said that he did not know the details. It is recalled that Bedaux is a naturalized American citizen and visited the United States in 1937.

One report alleges that Bedaux was trading with the enemy. His arrest has not surprised correspondents who recently arrived from North Africa. According to them, Bedaux was an active pro-Vichy man and stayed at Aletti Hotel in Algiers with a large staff. When correspondents frequently attempted to question him regarding rumours of his activities, he always succeeded in brushing them off. As usual, he was beautifully dressed, ate well even in the town where there was difficult food shortage.

He was caught unawares by American invasion. He was on a business trip primarily concerned in the purchase of the entire Algerian orange crops ostensibly for Vichy France, when the military overtook the Hotel. He was among the civilians and was ejected. Then he moved into the country with his staff where he was lost sight of; he was seldom seen in Algiers since then.

During the entire time he stayed at Aletti Hotel, he moved around among known pro-Vichy men, but was never seen in the company of Anglo-Americans. It must be noted that Bedaux is a self-made millionaire. He went to America from France 35 years ago, and is now a naturalised American. He started looking for fortune as a semi-skilled labourer and found the idea for increasing the production power of labour by stream-lining its movement. He sold it for vast sums of money. Many Americans called him the arch-enemy of labour!

## THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BANGALORE

### THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

The position in the whole country with regard to the supply, distribution and prices of essential food commodities is becoming more and more critical every day.

Mysore State is also experiencing the effects of the general shortage of food grains in India with its concomitant of daily soaring prices. What with inadequate supplies, with the inordinate length of time which people are obliged to spend in procuring these inadequate supplies, and with the daily increasing prices which they are required to pay and which most people can ill afford, the position particularly for the poorer and the middle class sections of the community is full of heart-rending hardship.

So far as Bangalore City is concerned the situation is rendered unnecessarily more difficult than it actually need be, partly by the consumers getting into a panic and rushing to procure more food-stuffs than they would need for a reasonable period, on unwarranted assumptions with regard to the Rationing Scheme which the Government are shortly introducing in the City.

It is with an object, as far as possible, to correct the present inequities of the food situation that the Government are introducing a system of rationing of essential commodities. Ration Cards are proposed to be delivered at the houses of the people through Government agency. People will be enabled to purchase their rationed foodstuffs from the usual suppliers in their own localities. When the Government have thought of rationing essential commodities, we have no reason to presume that they will not provide for adequate quantities of the articles as far as lies in their power because rationing presupposes, as any reasonable person could see, the existence of sufficient stocks of the rationed articles. The very fact that the Government have thought of rationing clearly shows that they are fully alive to the needs of the situation.

Majority of the people can do without most things for all time, many people can do without most things for a long time, but none can do without food for any length of time. The whole country is thus dependent on dealers in foodstuffs for their very existence and this casts a very heavy moral responsibility upon them, and such is particularly the case in the present unprecedented national emergency. No doubt the situation for a man for whom the only or main consideration is money is full of temptations. But both self-interest and humanity urgently require that the merchants should not succumb to these temptations and take undue advantage of the present critical situation. I have no doubt that the grain merchants fully realise that the money earned by compulsion from starving people cannot in the end prove to be Sukha Dayak or bestower of happiness. This is a unique occasion when the grain merchants of Bangalore can earn the undying gratitude of the people by releasing their stocks to them at reasonable prices. I fervently hope that the merchants will not by their actions invite strong measures by the Government.

We must realise the magnitude and the most complicated nature of the problem of food supply which the Government is suddenly called upon to face. We must also remember that they have to set up an entirely new machinery for dealing everyday with the many and intricate details and with thousands of papers. And one must admit that the problem is not made easy for them by the methods adopted by several merchants in disposing off their stocks. I have no doubt, however, that the Government will be able to rise to the occasion and will be able to set up as quickly as possible a strong, adequate and efficient machinery to cope up with the increasing and heavy responsibility which they have been forced to undertake by the introduction of the system of Rationing.

R. CHELLARAM, B.A.,
*President.*

## A PROUD MOTHER

One of the proudest mothers in Australia to-day is Mrs. Whilton, a typical Australian country-woman. Ten of her eleven sons are serving with the Australian Imperial Forces. The record would be a 100 per cent if her youngest son aged 14 was old enough. One of her sons is serving overseas, four are in New Guinea, and others "somewhere in Australia!"


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## GOVERNMENT RELIEF

A Communique states:—

One of the methods adopted by Government to afford relief to the agricultural population in areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions has been the starting of extensive relief works in those areas. An occasion for these has arisen in parts of Kolar District and Chitaldrug District and Government have passed orders sanctioning an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,88,620 for tank restoration and tank maintenance works, inter-village road works, and village improvement works.

The areas affected in Kolar District are in Bagepalli, Srinivasapur, Goribidanur and Chintamani taluks, where on account of the failure of timely rains the condition of dry crops is bad and the tanks have not received enough water for wet crops to be raised. In order to afford immediate relief to the agricultural labourers of these parts, Government have sanctioned Rs. 52,000 for tank restoration work, Rs. 20,000 for tank maintenance and Rs. 10,000 for village Panchayet works, in these taluks. In addition the following concessions have also been sanctioned:—

(1) The liability of atchkatdars in regard to maintenance work to the tanks taken up as a measure of relief will be waived;

(2) Conditions requiring the village panchayets to contribute their share of the cost in regard to village panchayet works under the Rural Reconstruction Grant will be waived and only such amount as some of the panchayets can afford will be accepted;

(3) The liability of the ryots to pay their share of contribution towards the cost of tank restoration work will be waived; and

(4) The recovey of takavi and land improvement loans and Record of Rights fees and tank relief and maintenance charges will be suspended during the current year in the affected areas.

The areas affected in the Chitaldrug District form parts of Jagalur, Molakalmuru, Hiriyur, Challekere, Chitaldrug and Hosadurga taluks. Sanction made for relief works in these areas are as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) For tank restoration works ... | Rs. 30,620 |
| (2) For tank maintenance works ... | Rs. 55,000 |
| (3) For village improvement works | Rs. 21,000 |
| Total:— | Rs. 1,06,620 |

In these cases also the ryots' liability in regard to tank maintenance work taken up as relief works has been waived, and in respect of the tank restoration works recovery of the ryots' share of contribution has been postponed. In addition, 25 per cent of the dry assessment on the lands in the affected hobbies in the above mentioned taluks of Chitaldrug District has been remitted as a special case.


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## OUR DIET

MADRAS.

A Madras Government pamphlet dealing with dieting makes the following interesting suggestions, which would be of interest to our readers also:

"Food analysts have shown that rice is defective in proteins, calcium and vitamins, which are essential for proper nourishment of the body and upkeep of our health. The average man's food in our province consists largely of rice, small quantities of pulses and vegetables and a little of oil. Normally a person consumes about half a seer (one-third Madras measure) of rice a day. This is far below the average adult daily requirements.

"The dietetic habits of the population of this province even in normal times are far from satisfactory. As a result of this, the majority of the population suffer from the effects of varying degrees of malnutrition—example, constipation, lack of appetite and other vague digestive disturbances, nervous irritation, beriberi, night blindness, skin troubles, rickets and some others. In attention to work, lack of 'pep' is characteristic of malnourishment.

"The above defects which are due to ill-balanced diets can be overcome by suitably modified diets by the substitution wholly or partially of millets like Cholam, Cumbu and Ragi for a portion of the rice we take; by increasing the quantity of pulses and milk. and by addition of sufficient quantities of leafy and other vegetables. It would also be an advantage if half a handful of groundnuts are included. By these additions the amount of protein, vitamin and fats essential for our health is increased.

"A third of the rice we take may be easily replaced by the same amount of millets. This increases the intake of all essential food factors, notably that of protein and vitamin B-1. The pulses and groundnut contribute to the supply of proteins essential for body-building. Milk and milk products and leafy and other vegetables are protective foods, and supply vitamins and salts; they will cause all-round improvement. Groundnut is one of the cheapest substitutes for fats and pulses and its addition will give sufficient quantity of fat and helps in the disposal of the surplus stock of this commodity to the great advantage of our farming classes.

The pamphlet also gives a few sample dietetic tables for an average family consisting of three adults and three children of the ages of 12, 6 and 3 years.

Table I:—Cholam 1¾ measure; Dhal 1 Ollock; Vegetable Oil 5/3 Ollock; Leafy and other vegetables 1/8 Viss; Milk 3 Ollock; Buttermilk 1 Ollock; Jaggery 1 Palam and Cocoanut 1 Palam.

Table II:—Ragi 1½ Measure; Dhal 2 Ollock; Vegetable oil 7/8 Ollock; Leafy and other Vegetables 1/8 viss; Milk 3 Ollock; Buttermilk 1 Ollock; Jaggery 1 Palam and Cocoanut 1 Palam.

Table III:—Cumbu 1 Measure; Rice 5/8 Measure; Dhal 1 Ollock; Vegetable oil 7/8 Ollock; Leafy and other Vegetables 1/8 Viss; Milk 3 Ollocks; Buttermilk 1 Ollock; Jaggery 1 Palam and Cocoanut 1 Palam.

The above diets give approximately 320 grammes or 24 tolas of proteins, 350 grammes or 26 tolas of fats, 2,050 grammes or 152 tolas of carbo-hydrates. Converted in terms of units representing the amount of energy engendered, these diets produce 2,300 units (calories) which are just enough for hard labour.

Those who wish to have more rice in their diets may have the following table for a family of 3 adults and 3 children of the ages of 12, 6 and 3 years.

Table IV:—Rice 1 Measure; Millets ½ Measure; Dhal 1-1/8 Ollock; Vegetable oil 7/8 Ollock; Vegetables 1/8 Viss; Milk 3 Ollocks; Buttermilk 1 Ollock; Jaggery 1 Palam and Cocoanut 1 Palam. This also gives about 2,400 units (calories) which are just sufficient for a hard working labourer to keep his body in good health.

## BLINDED BY SILVER

A wealthy, miserly man never gave to the needy. His rabbi asked him to help a poor family in need of food and medicine. He refused.

The rabbi handed him a mirror and said, "Look into this. What do you see?"

He said, "I see my face in it, nothing else."

"Now," replied the rabbi, "look through that window. What do you see?"

He said, "I see men, women. I see two lovers, engrossed in each other. And children playing. Why?"

"You answered your own question," replied the rabbi. "Through the window you looked at life; in the mirror you saw only yourself. A mirror is of glass, like the window, but coated on the back with silver. As this silver concealed your view of life, you saw only yourself; so has your silver, your wealth, concealed all else from your sight, so you see and think only of yourself."

The rich man hung his head. "You are right," he said. "I have been blinded by silver!"

## GERMANY IS EUROPE DISTORTED

The Germans are not politically an original people. The idea of the *raison d'etat* which underlay Prussianism came at several removes from Machiavelli, at one remove from Richelieu and Louis Quatorze. The idea of a State dedicated to conquest and based on conscription was worked out in Sweden before it was transplanted to Prussia. The idea of the unified nation state was first realized in France, and was the dream of all European Liberals in the nineteenth century. National Socialism is borrowed at one remove from Italy, at two removes from Bolshevism. The originality of the Germans lies in a trait which might perhaps be expected from a race of theorists—their power of carrying programmes and principles to logical and therefore unbearable conclusions. Germany is the mirror in which Europe sees, distorted to more than life size, its own repellent countenance. In a Europe ridden by racial hatreds and absolute government and private and public brutality, small wonder that the Germans have produced the most efficient version!

## CURE AGAINST FATIGUE

On one occasion President Roosevelt returned to the capital after a whirlwind tour that would have knocked out most other men. It didn't even fatigue him. His new aide, looking at him in awe, asked: "Mr. President, how do you accomplish so much without getting weary?"

The President stared out of the car window in silence for a few moments and then said: "You're looking at a man who spent two years trying to learn how to wiggle his big toe again!"

## ENGINEERS AND DRAWINGS

The guerilla General sent for his engineer and asked: "Jim, how long will it take to throw a bridge across this river?"

"Three days," said the engineer.

"Good," replied the General. "Have the draughtsman make the drawings right away."

After three days the General sent for the engineer again. "How's the bridge?" he asked.

"Bridge is made," replied the engineer, "and you can march across if you don't have to wait for them pictures. They ain't done yet!"

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# Encroachments of Bureaucracy

Lord Chief Justice Hewart of England, returning after a visit to America some years ago, wrote in the "Times" to the following effect:

The American Bar Association, presided over by Governor Charles S. Whitman, is a large as well as a great organization. Its members number nearly 30,000. Every year the Selection Committee has to consider the claims of some 5,000 candidates for the Bar. On the evening when I had the honour of addressing a great concourse in the auditorium at Buffalo Mr. Chief Justice Taft presided with all his inimitable good humour. My topic was law and democracy, and it was interesting to discover that good citizens in the United States groan no less than good citizens here under the systematic and relentless encroachment of bureaucracy!

## LAW AND THE STATE

As it is not possible to say exactly the same thing in two different ways, perhaps I may be allowed to quote a passage which gave rise, and I hope may continue to give rise, to some discussion. I was referring to one of the mischiefs which threaten democratic institutions:—

It is a commonplace to say that the Rule of Law involves at least two things. One is the absence of arbitrary power in the part of the Government. The other is equality before the law. In other words, every man, whoever he may be and whether he be an official or not, is subject to the ordinary law of the land, administered by the ordinary tribunals. That is our system—the system which we owe to the Common Law. The other and opposite system, which is familiar on the Continent of Europe implies and requires what is called "droit administratif." Pleasantly enough, we have not even a name for it. But it is as you know, that body of rules and regulations which has to do with the position and the liabilities of State officials, the rights and the liabilities of private individuals in their dealings with officials as representing the State; and, finally, the special procedure by which those rights and liabilities are enforced. Under that system, of course, the rights of the State are determined by an extraordinary code; the consequential case-law is made by Government officials; the Law Courts, properly so-called, have no jurisdiction in matters concerning the State; and on the contrary, questions concerning the State are decided by administrative bodies which have an official character and are composed exclusively of official persons. That is the exact opposite, the negation, the antithesis, of the system which we proudly call our own. But is it certain that this system of ours—the Rule of law, equality before the law, and the exclusion of arbitrary power—is quite free from risks of invasion and diminution? No doubt there is not, and there is not likely to be, any open return to certain notions which were current in the 16th and the 17th centuries, from the time of the accession of the Tudors to the time of the expulsion of the Stuarts. But has there not been during recent years, and is there not now, a marked and increasing development of bureaucratic pretensions, the essence and the aim of which are to withdraw more and more matters and topics from the jurisdiction of the Courts and to set them apart for purely official determination?

It is not possible on the present occasion to enter into detail. But in England, at any rate, nobody who has eyes to see can fail to discern this mischievous purpose, which exibits itself in at least three ways. One is to provide in express terms by statute that the decision of certain questions belongs to this or that Government Department, that the departmental decision is to be final and binding upon all parties, and that that decision is not to be questioned in a Court of Law by proceedings in *mandamus*, *certiorari*, case stated, or otherwise. Another way is to confer upon a Government Department power to make rules and regulations which when they are made, are to have the force of a statute. And yet a third way is by statute to empower a Government Department to make orders for the removal of difficulties, as it is pleasantly called, and actually for that purpose even to modify the provisions of the statute itself. It may be that before long the legality of acts done, or, purported to be done, by virtue of powers of some of these kinds, will have to be considered by the Courts. Meantime it seems to be important to watch very carefully the influences which are at work. After all, the price of liberty is unceasing vigilence, and it would indeed be a strange, and distasteful paradox if, while we look askance at "droit administratif" under that name, we were to permit the restless pretensions of bureaucracy to establish in our midst what would be in effect a more arbitrary "droit administratif," unfettered even by the tribunals, such as they are, which form part of the Continental system. The name "self-government" would be mockery, and an irritating mockery, if it should come to mean government by a vast army of anonymous officials, hidden from view but placed above the law, and administering a topsy-turvy system whereby the servants of the public had made themselves its master!

These words seemed to touch a responsive chord in the United States. I submit them, with great respect, to the good sense and good judgment of my fellow-countrymen.

* * *

We submit the above, "with great respect, to the good sense and good judgment of our fellow-countrymen!" Ed.

The Rationalist.

Monday 1-2-1943.

## FACTS ABOUT INDIA

The British Government seem to have a propaganda section in U. S. A. with the object of illuminating the receptive American mind with facts about the Empire made into cuds easily chewable by a nation accustomed to chewing gum!

A recent booklet issued by it relates facts about India as understood by the propagandists, and as they wish to make the Americans understand them. We give below some of them.

"India has been offered full Self-government after the war, with no reservation." But the fact is that the offer is made to a united India presenting a unanimous and combined demand as was done by Americans in 1776. That may have been possible in 1917. But with Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar presenting such frozen fronts as they are doing, no unified demand is possible. And therein lies the safety of the British offer. There is no fear of its being accepted this side of Eternity!

"Ten out of every eleven judges in India are Indians." But the eleventh judge is generally the Chief Judge!

"In the Indian Civil Service there are 632 Indians and 573 British;" i.e. 632 out of 390 million Indians, and 573 out of 40 million Britishers! The real proportion may be worked out by our American readers!

"The Chief Executive of British India is the Viceroy. His Executive Council consists of 11 Indians and 4 Britishers. The Viceroy is bound by the advice of the majority of his Executive Council." May we add that they are all bound by *his* will?

"British Indian Provinces have enjoyed self-government with a Cabinet responsible to an Indian Legislature, representing an Indian electorate." It is not added that the Cabinets of 7 out of the 11 Provinces have had to resign because they were not free to fulfil their responsibility. And self-respecting Ministers in other Provinces also have either resigned as in Bengal, or been dismissed as in Sind!

"India pays no taxes to Britain, direct or indirect." No, it pays no taxes to Britain. But how much of India's wealth in other kinds does flow into England, like a one-way traffic?

"There are 562 Indian States, ranging from Hyderabad, as large as France, to minute States no bigger than a plantation. Each Indian State has its own Indian Ruler. They have control of all internal matters within their respective States." The area of France is 212660 square miles; that of Hyderabad 82698 square miles. Does it make the latter as large as the former? And have the Rulers control of all internal matters? Which of the 562 Rulers shall we ask? Most of them are from boyhood left to pick up the vices of Englishmen and become a pray to drink and sport. Then they are found incapable and are saddled with Dewans and other officials from outside who are old dodderers who have lost all administrative pep. They are at any rate not the selection of the Rulers themselves, and the administrations are a matter between them and the Political Agent in the area concerned. To call this freedom in all internal matters is certainly not "erring on the side of truth!"

"One of every five persons in the world is an Indian. There are only 36 cities with a population of more than 100000. 89% of the population live an entirely rural life as compared with 44% in U.S.A. 68% of the population are Hindus, 22% Moslems, and the other 10% belong to a wide variety of races and creeds"

"India, pivotal defence centre of the East, is the key-stone of the great arch of lands around the Indian Ocean. Through India lie vital supply routes to Russia and China."

"There are 40000 Indian seamen in the merchant ships of the Allies"; 40000 seamen, out of a population of nearly 40 millions, and in a country with a coast-line of 3 to 4 thou-

sand square miles, and after 200 years of tutelage under the foremost naval Power in the world!

"America's war industries depend upon India for manganes for making steel, mica in the electrical industry, and jute and burlap. Indian exports to America have increased by 100%."

There is no reason for India to be elated in this, because it would be but a dribble in the vast imports of America. However any improvement in the economic and social relation between India and America will certainly be a matter of gratification to Indians. There is much in the mental and physical qualities of Americans which is of interest to Indians, while there is much in India also which should please the heart and satisfy the soul of the men and women of America.

We may ask why Britishers should be anxious to explain their position about India to the American public. They will reply that it is for the same reason that over 20 years ago Sir Subramanier of Madras sent an appeal about the people of India to President Wilson!

However we may take it for granted that America is not likely to interfere in any large way in Indian affairs. It is a matter the solution of which depends on the rival will power of the British and Indians, and the inevitability of fate in international affairs! We are living in times in which Independence and Subjection are changing places with each other like quick-change artistes, and the fates of nations are, as never before, "in the lap of the Gods!"

However the British propaganda machine deserves compliments for being able to compress the vast story of India into 16 pages of less then pocket-diary size, and giving it in 50 easy mouthfuls for the consumption of grown up Americans. The booklet also shows how many half-truths can be collected within a small compass and present the semblance of full truths to any but those who probe deep or look from the other side!

*Editor.*

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## SOME FAMOUS SERIAL STORIES

Most readers of Defoe's master-piece, "Robinson Crusoe, will be surprised to learn that this story first appeared in a newspaper as a serial, (says a contributor to a London Contemporary).

Copies of "Heathcot's Intelligence," or "The Original London Post," containing the instalments of this immortal story were offered for sale at Sotheby's and, no doubt, the author would have been pleased with a mere 10 per cent royalty on the prices which a single copy now commands!

The popularity of the serial story to-day leads many people to imagine that the publishing of a book in sections is a development of modern journalism. This is not the case, for even before "Robinson Crusoe" Addison was publishing instalments of "Sir Roger de Coverley" in the *Spectator*, and many other "classics" originally appeared as serials in various periodicals.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" first saw light in serial form in a boys' paper and ran its course without attracting particular attention. It was only later, when it was published in book form, that the world awoke to the fact that here was a literary masterpiece!

In much the same way Thomas Hardy first submitted his novel "Jude the Obscure" to a Washington magazine. It was accepted, but later the dramatic developments of the plot so alarmed the editor, that he demanded drastic alterations in the story. These were made and the serial was then published in a mutilated form. But the hostility of the public opinion of the day so effected Mr. Hardy that he then gave up writing novels and turned his attention to poetry!

One of the shortest, yet most popular, serial on record was that tiny manuscript of 8,000 words. "Jessica's First Player." Submitted to an editor in 1830 by Hesba Streton, it was accepted on sight and was published in four instalments. Since that day the story has achieved fame and has been translated into fifty different languages!

Many classics are far too long for publication in serial form. "Pamela," in which Samuel Richardson detailed the adventures of his heroine in over half a million words, is an example of this. Taken at the average rate of ten thousand words for each instalment, the story would now take over four years to publish in a modern magazine!

One of the world's most famous books, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was first written as a serial in 1850. It was to have consisted of no more than twelve instalments. But the authoress, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, found the development of the plot so fascinating that she finally needed fourty-three parts to complete the tale. Incidentally, she only received a mere £60 for the American serial rights, while the British rights brought her the miserable sum of £5!

The modern serial writer has specialized in his craft, and his stories do not always make good books. But he is amply rewarded for his labours. As much as £12,000 has been paid to authors such as Bell Wright and Gene Stratton Porter for a single story!


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## A GREAT CITY'S TRIALS

MOSCOW.

The breaking of Leningrad's blockade has lifted the corner veil off one of the grimmest tragedies of mass suffering in modern times. Many years probably will pass before the complete story of Leningrad's Calvary is told! but a grim idea as to what its citizens suffered during last winter is contained in the mere fact that food rations finally declined to 125 grams of bread per plate and a watery thin soup per person daily. These half-starved millions were struck another blow when the entire fuel system broke down. Conditions became so bad that citizens were forced to burn timbers of houses destroyed by the Luftwaffe's bombs. When that fuel was gone Leningraders sat in icy homes, never undressing, and gathering every bit of cloth available about their half-starved bodies!

Badly under-nourished munition workers bent over their benches and lathes, turning out shells, mortars and guns and repairing tanks in sub-Arctic temperatures. They too went about huddled in their overcoats and felt boots. Trade school boys, who assisted workmen, shrivelled for want of food. Their cheeks shrank to such a proportion that their eyes started out of their heads like luminous coals!

Midst these desperate conditions, electric power station closed down and all municipal transport ceased for want of current. Finally the water system also failed! Householders dragged themselves to waterholes on the river Neva daily, bringing back buckets of water on children's sleds

Thousands of inhabitants perished, withered by suffering, but their spirit of resistance never flagged. Their sufferings increased by daily aerial attack and shelling by the enemy's long-range guns.

When spring-time came, the inhabitants flocked outdoors to warm their bodies in the first rays of the sun. Hardly a tree survived the winter ordeal; they had been cut down for fuel!

Supplies continued to come into the city by devious routes. The inhabitants supplemented these by planting vegetable gardens in the city's parks. Reserves were built up for the second winter campaign.

On January 18, the Red Army attacks broke the enemy encirclement, and even the very reserved Leningraders went wild, embracing strangers on the streets! They banqueted on their meagre food reserves to celebrate their liberation and the re-establishment of contact with the "mainland!"


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## CENSUS REPORT CONDEMNED

TRIVANDRUM.

A lively discussion ensued in the Sri Mulam Assembly last week over an adjournment motion tabled by Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai, taking exception to certain statements in the Travancore Census report. The motion pointed out that objection was being taken to two statements in the report; firstly that economic conditions had driven the helpless female, especially after the collapse of the 'Marumakkathayam' system, to a loose form of consortium for getting her daily bread, and secondly that with the Temple Entry Proclamation the way had been cleared for the removal of caste barriers and Sanatanists found one citadel after another surrendering.

Replying to the debate, Mr. A. N. Tampi, Census Commissioner, emphasised that nothing was farther from his thought than to impute unworthy motives either to women or consciously to offend the sentiments of any group of persons. He contended that the passages which were subjected to criticism were the considered views of himself based on statistical and other data which he had before him.

The Dewan-President said that the Government dissociated themselves from these paragraphs to which exception had been taken by members. They were all aware of the personal qualities of Mr. Tampi, who had embarked on a difficult and complicated task. He wanted the House to remember that the remarks he was permitting himself to make did not involve any aspersion on his intellectual calibre, but there was certainly an element of reckless inaccuracy in more than one statement in the Census Report. After citing a few instances, the Dewan proceeded to examine the first passage complained of and pointed out how to the lay mind the only meaning which the passage would convey was that a large number of women were living in prostitution. He also took very strong exception to the second passage. "It was not that even one citadel had surrendered," he said: "The Sanatanists had surrendered citadels. They welcomed the Proclamation, and there was no threat and no ostracism. I regard this paragraph as fundamentally opposed to the spirit of the Temple-entry proclamation, as a reproach to His Highness and the head of the administration, and as a matter involving the severest condemnation of the attitude of communities which should, God willing, work together for the glory of the State."

Census Reporters nowadays seem to look upon themselves as free-lance journalists who may trot out any wild or half-baked theory of their own in the Official Report. Our own Census Commissioner whose report seems to have been snobbishly sent to the Madras and Bombay papers and not to those of Mysore, seems to have put up a plea for dancing in his report!

We commend the Travancore Dewan's condemnation of the offensive statements. We think that Travancoreans should not stop there, but get those remarks rescinded from the report. *Ed.*

## MARRIAGE

Sow. Revamma, daughter of Mr. D. S. Mallappa, Tiptur, with Chi. A. N. Paramasivaiya, son of Mr. A. S. Nanjundappa of Alur, and nephew of Mr. A. S. Mallappa, Bank of Mysore, Mysore, on Monday the 8th inst. at Tiptur.

We invoke blessings on the couple! Ed.

# TURKEY SPEAKS

M. Atay, Head of the Turkish Press Delegation to India, at a Press Conference at Rawalpindi last week made the following declaration.

Turkey as well as India, said M. Atay, were passing through a critical period of this war. "The solution that we have searched for our security is that we must be all unified and act together and postpone all differences till after the war. We did not accept any differences among ourselves for the last three years. We hope that the people of India too are endeavouring themselves to look to the security of the whole of India and act accordingly.

"Perhaps you have not seen, but we have seen it in our neighbourhood, how tragic are the results of war for the countries who entered this war. This is our general feeling," M. Atay added.

Speaking about the defence of North-West Frontier, he said: "India's door towards the Continent is completely closed and well locked."

## ATTITUDE TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

At the Press Conference were present some local Muslim League leaders. When M. Atay remarked that there was a special feeling of brotherhood in Turkey for the Muslims of India and that Turkey could not forget the Indian Mussalman's sympathy towards her, a Leaguer asked: "Why has not Turkey done anything for Indian Muslims who are at war with Hindus and the Government?'

M. Atay replied: "It is an internal question. We have had no occasion so far to express our sympathy as we have not seen India involed in any external question. If Muslims of Hindustan had interfered in our internal politics, we would not have liked it at all."

## RELIGION IN TURKEY

The talk then developed on the position that religion occupied in Turkey. M. Atay, whose replies were being interpreted by M. Belge, the English-knowing member of the party, said: "Religion in Turkey is only a private affair. It is a question of the conscience of each individual, and it has nothing to do with politics, or the administration of the country." But there never had been in Turkey, he said, any intervention into the religious belief and practice of an individual.

## NATIONALISM ABOVE RELIGIOUS UNIVERSALISM

Replying to another question whether Turkey had not harmed the cause of Islam by taking up nationalism in preference to Islamic universalism, M. Atay said: "Since the foundation of the Ottoman Empire we have had wars with Persia, our Moslem neighbour. Till 1912 we had Christian minorities. We lost them. Arab countries detached themselves from us, and not we. We now have much better relations with these countries because of our faith in the national principle rather than in a dream of religious universalism. May be that after a time, when the nations constitute themselves and obtain maturity, they may get together."

## THE ECONOMIC PLATFORM

M. Atay said the economic consideration occupied a very important place, and if a nation had a strong economic platform, the nation got strong. It was so true that the nations of the same blood, creed, religion and language like Britain and America, Spain and Brazil had seperated themselves and had preferred to be seperate.

What he wished most for all nations, he went on, was to see them conforming themselves to new conditions of life and strengthening themselves through complete mastery of science, economics and high cultural values, so that they might go ahead as the nations of other creeds, religions and races. 'This was why our best satisfaction was to see good schools, universities and cultural institutions belonging to Muslims. As a nation we have had the best experience during the centuries of quarrels and fighting with neighbouring Europe, and we came at last to the conclusion that there was no other way for our salvation and independence than to get the scientific 'thing.' We considerd ourselves equal to any European country only as we got material proof that there is no difference between our universities and cultural institutions and our cultural achievements and those of European countries!"

## PRESS IN TURKEY

Referring to the Press in Turkey, M. Atay said, that it was one of the most neutral and free in the world, and 'from the point of view of freedom, we are following very close to America and England." There was one principle the Turkish Press always defended; and that was, to court for integral and complete independence of Turkey, and at the same time for the independence of all nations of the world!


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## ROMANCE OF MILLIONAIRES

"It's a good thing to be born poor," Sir Thomas Lipton once said to the writer. "The rich boy never knows the value of money nor the struggle and triumph of winning it."

Few of the men who have made millions had a more seemingly hopeless start on the road to riches than Sir Thomas. Cradled in a poverty-stricken Glasgow cottage, the son of a thriftless and unlucky father, he had still to see his eleventh birthday when he was glad to earn a weekly half-crown as errand-boy to a stationer; and he considered himself a very lucky boy when he found a more remunerative job at double the wages.

But there was a restless strain in the lad's blood, and at fourteen we see him walking down to the Glasgow docks, a bundle of his worldly belongings in his hand, to smuggle himself aboard a ship bound for America, the land of his boyish dreams! And it was in America that after a long struggle—toiling like a slave on a Carolina rice plantation doing the work of a policeman, shop assistant—any kind of job in fact that he could find—he saved the 100 sterling with which he turned his face homewords and opened his first small shop in Stobcross Street, Glasgow!

### A ROMANCE OF SOAP

At sixteen Lord Leverhulme began his climb to riches by cutting and wrapping up soap in his father's shop at Bolton for a shilling a week! But, like young Thomas Lipton, William Lever was restless and ambitious. "Look here," he said to his father one day, after he had been promoted to a pound a week, "you can get a man to do my work at the same wages. I want to go on the road and be a traveller!"

The father hummed and hawed. But the son persisted, and at last had his way. He was launched as a commercial traveller, and was driving his gig from dawn to dusk all over Lancashire, reaping a harvest of orders which made the "old man" open his eyes and confess—"There's summat in t' lad after all!" What there was in the lad the world was to know!

### LORD PIRRIE'S BOYISH AMBITION

When Lord Pirrie, the millionaire ship-owner, was a small boy at the village school of Clandeboye, in County Down, his teacher one day asked him: "What would you like to do when you grow up?" Quick came the answer:—"I would like to build the biggest ship in the world." And he did!

At fifteen he was sitting on a stool in the office of Messrs Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders, learning to become a draughtsman. and six years later he had graduated as the firm's head draughtsman. In order to learn everything possible about ships he next went to sea for a couple of years, serving before the mast and mastering all the mysteries of ships and seafaring; and on his return to Belfast he was so splendidly equipped with revolutionary ideas on shipbuilding that Mr. Harland took him into partnership. And how the firm progressed by leaps and bounds under the stimulus of his clever brain and enthusiasm is well known!

### THE HARMSWORTHS

Lord Northcliffe was one of thirteen children of a struggling barrister, and at seventeen considered himself very lucky when he secured the editorship of a weekly publication called 'Youth.' In his spare time he made onslaughts on what he has described as "barbed-wire fortifications of the morning and evening dailies"; but he found nearly all of them impregnable. He was barely twenty when his father died, and, as the eldest son he had to take the care of his family on his young shoulders, with such help as his younger brother Harold (later Lord Rothermere) could give him. Happily at this time of crisis he conceived the happy idea of which "Answers" was the expression, and thus laid the foundation of his brilliant career and his fortune! At twenty he was comparatively a pauper; at thirty he was a millionaire!

Mr. Gordon selfridge was cradled in comparative poverty, as seemingly remote from millions as a moth from the stars! "I started," he says, "at the very bottom as a boy at Marshall Field's great store in Chicago and worked my way up step by step to be Manager of a department. I saw losses, friction, waste on every hand. This was due to a want of organisation. I thought out a central organisation. All the departments built up, so to speak, storey on storey, culminating in a single head. I worked it all out; and, as I got more and more power at Marshall Field's, brought it into being there, and at length they made me a partner!

"It became the most successful store in the world; and I, having made it, wanted my name connected with it, wanted them to call it Marshall Field, Selfridge and Co. But they didn't want to give me any credit, so I looked about for a new place to begin, and thought of London!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 8-2-1943.

## PUBLIC BUSYBODIES

During the last week or two there have been reports of numerous petitions to Government and to H. H. The Maharaja for commuting the death sentences passed on the persons concerned in the disgraceful happenings at Issur. Quite a number of persons and institutions have hastened forward to present mercy pleas to the Ruler on behalf of the ghoulish rioters, asking that their lives be saved, and that they be allowed to pass them in transportation for life. They thus have an opportunity to parade not only their own self-importance before the world, but also seek to show off before the public how kind, how sympathetic, and how merciful they themselves are!

Most of them did not know ever before that there existed a place called Issur. Nor did they care whether the persons now convicted inhabited that place, or how they eked out their livelihood. But now that the men have come into newspaper prominence by indulging in cold-blooded brutality, and invited on themselves the Law's due penalty, the self-styled public men hurry in for a share in the publicity by sending up cheap petitions for commutation of the judicial sentences.

We do not understand the mentality, the intelligence of public men who plead that callous murderers shall not be sent to their deserved death even after a judicial sentence, and that they should be allowed to live on as a burden to the State, and as a standing disgrace to their families!

Men die in homes, men are hastened to their death in hospitals, men are maimed and killed in battle-fields and even in air-raid shelters, men are murdered by mobs, and there is no prevention, or compunction. But when men directly guilty of murder are sentenced to death, and public attention has been aroused by the enormity of the crime, then all pial-politicians from all nooks and corners of the State get a sudden attack of mercy!

If only that mercy could be diverted into better channels, if only they could show some mercy to the honest, the suffering, the sorrowful, and the miserable, living all a round them, they would do honour to themselves and ease the lives of the unhappy and unfortunate.

But that of course does not bring publicity. But by posting a petition to the Ruler pleading for mercy to murderers, they would be showing that they are bold enough to be kind-hearted even to murderers, they have the satisfaction of addressing the Ruler direct, and they get some easy publicity!

The Issur happenings are a defiance and a negation of Government, and therefore amounted to treason. They were associated with an amount of cruelty and killing, for which alone the death-penalty has been specifically prescribed. And when that penalty has been imposed after a sober and impersonal judicial trial, when the crime is proved and the judgment is just, to plead for mercy and to show mercy are both absurd!

We destroy tigers, bisons, and elephants living in their own forests, according to their own laws. We destroy scorpions and snakes because they might kill us, we destroy rats and mice and monkeys which do not harm us but because they rob our food and fruit-trees, we destroy even harmless and helpful dogs

in order merely to clear our roads; but when men who have killed other men recklessly are to be sent to death our heart shrinks and we plead for mercy!

This does not indicate either our sense of justice or our capacity for mercy, but only our utter cowardice!

Life at best is worthless; life is not everlasting. It collapses from blood-pressure, or heart-failure, or under chloroform, or from an epidemic. And while it lasts there is plenty of misery and unhappiness. And a convict's life is not worth living. It is a burden to him, a waste to the State, and a shame to his family!

Therefore what good does he derive, and what good does society derive by dragging it on? There is a Sanskrit dictum

"ಯಥಾ ಪಶು ಸಹಸ್ರೇಷು ವತ್ಸೋ ವಿಂದತಿ ಮಾತರಂ ।
ತಥಾ ಪುರಾಕೃತಂ ಕರ್ಮ ಕರ್ತಾರಮನುಗಚ್ಛತಿ ॥"

*Yatha Pasu Sahasreshu*
*Vatso vindati mataram* ।
*Tatha Purakritam karma*
*Kartaramanugatchati* ॥

"As out of a thousand cows the suckling calf finds its mother cow, so does a man's former deed pursue him to the very end and find him!"

Thus the law of punishment is inherent in our being. We must face the music of our deeds, and meet the punishment that is deserved. There is no avoiding it, and we must be ashamed to seek to avoid it!

Mercy pleas are only tenable where the crime has been committed unavoidably, and the law, while wishing to be merciful, has its hands tied and therefore passes extreme sentence. Then the judges themselves may recommend commutation to the Ruler, or the public may. To make out that the Issur case is such a one is but to pervert truth!

*Editor.*

## CHEERS FOR MACHINE-GUNNING

The New York weekly, The New Republic, commenting on a remarkable incident in the House of Commons of which no report was sent to India, writes editorially in its issue of October 12, 1942:

During a debate on India in the House of Commons a few days ago the statement was made that "in the effort to keep order, Hindu mobs were being machine-gunned from air-planes. Thereupon, "Conservative members cheered....The Speaker was asked to restrain the members, but said he was unable to intervene!"

We know that the entire House of Commons should not be held responsible for the actions of a few members. We know, too, that many thousands of people in Great Britain want justice for India. Nevertheless, any American holding the belief that we are fighting this war for democracy and its regeneration can feel only shame and anger that even a few members of the ruling body of Great Britain can cheer, and go on cheering, at the news that air-planes are being used to machine-gun to death people whose only crime is that they want to be free!

* * *

Our thanks to America. But accustomed as the M. P.'s are to giving and receiving bomb-hits, they cannot think of machine-gunning as very much of a crime. But the Speaker's remarks are an eye-opener to us.

Ed.

## WAR SERVICE

The club bore was boasting of his family's patriotism.

"I'm joining the R.A.F. next week," he stated. "My father fought in the last war, and my grandfather fought in the Boer war. My great-grandfather, I've been told, fought in the Zulu War...."

"Really!" drawled a thoroughly bored listener, "On which side?"

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## RATIONING OF FOOD GRAINS IN INDORE

A report states,

Indore was faced with an acute shortage of wheat and juar especially after the last harvest, owing to these commodities being either smuggled out of the State or hoarded for profiteering. The Government met the situation by resorting to the rationing of these grains, and it has been working satisfactorily for the last four months. Each adult, according to the scheme, was given half a seer of wheat and three-fourths of a seer of juar per day and half these quantities were allowed to children below 12 years of age. The quota for juar has been raised to one seer to an adult since September 1942 Distribution is arranged by means of coupons With a view to affording facilities for purchsing, a large number of licensed shops are being run at convenient places.

* * *

For the Indoreans' half a seer of wheat the Bangalorean is given ¼ seer of rice! In the wisdom of the rationing officials ¼ seer of rice is equal to ½ a seer of wheat! What do the Government nutrition officials say to that? And by the way what is the jail ration in Bangalore? Ed.

## GOLD STOCK

The United States Treasury's gold stock at the beginning of 1943 approximated 22,744 million dollars, six million above a year ago. During the three preceding years the Treasury had added more than 6,400 million dollars (about 21,000 tons) to its stocks. The United States now holds on behalf of itself and others nearly two-thirds of the world's gold stock, and actually owns about 60 per cent of the world's total. At the end of 1939 France had a gold stock of 2,800 million, Germany 23 million, Italy 120 million and Japan 164 million dollars.

* * *

All that has gone up in smoke, and is going up! Ed.


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0


## STORY OF A CONSCRIPT

Everybody who got tangled up in the snarls and confusions of the last conscription hopes that this one is being managed with fewer mistakes (say 10,000 fewer) than the last one was. In 1917 the draft boards seemed to have had access only to old Sears Roebuck mailing lists, early nineteenth-century phone books, and the muster rolls of Civil War regiments! Among the cripples who were constantly being called up was me. Because I couldn't see anything at all out of my left eye, the draft board gave me exemption papers, which proved to be absolutely worthless. Every Wednesday I would be ordered to some camp or other, and every Friday night I had to appear before the board and explain why I hadn't gone! "I can't see out of one eye." I would say. "Remember?" No, they would say, they didn't remember. And they would bring out the eye chart again. It would then be established that I couldn't see anything out of my left eye and I would get a new stamp on my exemption papers. It was so stamped up finally that it looked like a foreign correspondent's passport!

But every Wednesday I would be ordered to camp and every Friday I would report to the doctors again. I always met the same draftees, men with only one leg or long white beards, and a very nice young woman whose first name was Sidney." The doctors had never haerd of a girl named Sidney, so she was ordered to camp every Wednesday, too, and came up for examination every Friday! The doctors finally got the idea that Sidney claimed to be blind and that I thought I was a girl! "It's absurd of you, Mr. Sidney," one of the more nervous doctors said to me one night, "to pretend you are a woman. You are no more a woman than I am!"

I finally went to Washington and then to Paris as a code clerk in the State Department, but summonses and threats followed me. The records showed, I was told, that I had never appeared before the draft board! In October 1918 I was ordered to proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., and help guard a bridge. Across the face of this communication I wrote the single word "deceased" and sent it back. I was never bothered again. The War Department records on me now read: "Sidney, James or Jane. Draft evader, Died guarding a bridge in Rochester, N. Y. Sight: normal!"

## EXPERTS DISCOVER THE IDEAL SHAVE

### GIVING NEW LIFE TO BLADES

Drastic cuts in the quota of razor blades have produced a scarcity. In peace-time about 450,000,000 blades a year were needed to keep Britons beardless. A twenty five per cent quota means one new blade every two months instead of one every two weeks.

The position is not quite so serious as it appears, because there were large stocks, and the Services are exempted from the quota. But as blades become scarcer Britons will either have to grow beards or make their blades last longer.

Fortunately, in recent years scientists have discovered facts that help to cut our consumption of blades and still get a good shave.

### ENEMIES: GRIT AND RUST

Because in the past blades have been cheap and plentiful, we have never realized that they are delicate and beautifully made instruments. One of these blades, so thin that about 2,000,000 are obtained from a ton of steel, has to cut about 25,000 hairs every day! It can only do it because of its edge, one eighty thousandth part of an inch thick, invisible to the naked eye!

Grit and rust are the two great enemies of this thin steel line. An invisible piece of grit on the face can blunt or nick the edge. Therefore, say the experts, always wash your face before shaving.

### LESS HAIR IN WINTER

Lathering to soften the hairs is important, and most men do not lather long enough. On the other hand, Dr. Paul Eaton, of Florida, who experimented on himself over a long period, contended that it was possible to lather too much. He collected specimens of his snips every morning and measured them! He found he averaged half a millimetre a day from Februay to September, but one-tenth of a millimetre less in winter. He therefore advised fewer "swishes" from October to January!

### WARM BLADES ARE BEST

Thirty scientists who experimented with themselves for several years found the ideal period of lathering was 2½-3 minutes and that the best effect was obtained when this lather was then allowed to lie for a further three minutes.

Experiments have shown that a warm blade cuts better than a cold one. Therefore dip the razor in hot water before use.

Our grandfathers often kept a different razor for each day of the week, the idea being that a razor was sharper after a rest. They did not understand the reason, but modern science has shown that it was sensible. The rest enables the metal to get over its "fatigue." Probably what happens is that moleclues too small for the most powerful microscope to detect slip back into place. Using blades in rotation will give easier shaves.


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## FAITH UNTO DEATH

A man and a woman were the sole survivers in a life-boat out of eighteen persons. They were rescued after 51 days during which time they sailed in their life-boat nearly 3,000 miles across the South Atlantic!

When the party, which included 12 lascars took to life-boats after their medium-size merchantman was torpedoed and sunk hundreds of miles off the West African coast, they had emergency rations such as chocolate, biscuits, concentrated food and tablets, but hardly any water. So they rationed two ounces of water for each person, thrice daily. They hoped to collect rain water but it never rained at all—there was only the scorching sun. One by one the lascars drank sea water to quench their thirst, became mad and died!

According to James Whyte, the sole man survivor out of seventeen men, "though fear and sun sapped their will to live, yet their faith in the next world caused these dying Hindu lascars to use pure water for rites of absolution. The surviving lascars, although themselves dying, poured their own water rations into the mouths and nostrils of the dead!"

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## WINNING THE WAR

The story goes that Sikorski stayed at Jerusalem on his way to Moscow and there talked to a Rabbi about the war. The Rabbi held that the war might be won either by natural means or by a miracle.

"And what are the natural means?" asked Sikorski.

"Since our cause is just," said the Rabbi, "it would be natural to expect the intervention of Providence on our side."

"Well," said Sikorski, "if providential intervention is the natural way of achieving victory, how would it be done by a miracle?"

"Clearly," said the Rabbi, "it would be miraculous if we won it by ourselves and without Divine intervention!"

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## FOOD: "THE PRIMARY WEAPON OF WAR"

The problem which India has to face, in common with other members of the United Nations, but in a much less grievous form and degree, than the victims of the New Disorder (East and West), is the problem of food. We cannot in the midst of the world's biggest war, have all the food we want, and all the money we want, and all the freedom we want. As President Roosevelt has said to a people accustomed to a very high standard of life: "There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict living habits, eating, clothing, heating, travel and working habit—of 130.000.000 people. There is no easy, pleasant way to wage a total war"!

BRITAIN—England, today, has outdistanced Soviet Russia in the mechanization of agriculture. And not all the food is grown by farmers. More than five and a half million families grow their own vegetables in gardens or allotments. Over a hundred million pounds is spent by Government in subsidies, to keep down the price of food. The coupons, with points attached to them, enable people to get special foods on an equitable basis. The people in England go without many a pre-war item of diet so that ships may be freed to carry war materials to the far-flung fronts of the United Nations. An austerity Christmas in England meant, supplies with which the Eighth Army achieved its brilliant victories in N. Africa!

CHINA—China has grappled with her food problem by making the collection of her land revenue in kind rather than in cash. The Army and part of the Civil organization are fed on the land revenue yield. The daily ration for individual soldiers has been increasing appreciably since 1937. Food purchased from land owners is paid for in cash and food bonds. A separate organization has been set up for food administration, and a strict commodity control has been established under legislation. Under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime all the rice in Free China is a primary weapon of war, against a rice hungry aggressor!

AMERICA—As President Roosevelt said in his message to Congress on January 11, "Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is the basic aspect of a total war programme". Changes there would have to be. "That may hurt our taste" said the President wisely, "but not our health. Total war demands simplifications of the American life. By rationing we restrict consumption, but assure to each civilian his share of the basic commodities, We must assure each the necessities of life, at prices he can pay".


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## MAN'S BODY

I am more and more surprised at man's presumption in allocating to his own body the prize for beauty. Regarded dispassionately, this ungainly frame of ours must be far down in the aesthetic scale. Why, even our zenith of feminine beauty, the Venus de Milo, is the better for having no arms. And the artist was compelled to drape her legs so that the torso might have a semblance of architectural design. We are, of course, interested in our own construction, and more particularly in that of the opposite sex, but only because our strongest instinct colours every aspect of our existence. If, however, we can for a moment forget that urge and compare ourselves with other forms of life which we see about us we may get a true perspective on the subject. When, for instance, we compare our naked skins with the feathers of the chaffinch or the yellowhammer, ours must seem a poor covering. When we think of the graceful movements of any of the cat tribe, of the speed of even a rabbit or a hare, or of the muscles of the horse or ox, we must realize how inferior we are in agility and strength! Only in brain power are we superior. And to what miserable ends has that superiority been directed?

*Robert Gibbings.*

## PARLIAMENT RUINS MEN OF TALENT

Writing in "Glasgow Forward." Bernard Shaw argues that going into Parliament has been the ruin of men with drive and initiative. "John Burns and Lloyd George are two examples of volcanoes extinguished by our Parliamentary system. Maxton is still wasting his time there making no legislative difference by his presence and entertaining heavily bored members by his gifts as a speaker.

"I can multiply examples, but enough is enough. The man to head the Government there is the man who can be trusted to do nothing, whatever his opinions may be, like Stanley Baldwin and Ramsay Macdonald. The readers will ask how in that case such energetic men of action as Lloyd George and Winston Churchill became Premiers. The answer is that it took two Coalition-compelling World Wars to do it. Winston had to wait a long time and like the Welsh Wizard will be got rid of when German bayonets are no longer at our throats and the party system comes back. The truth is that this country is governed not by the House of Commons but partly by the local authorities wherein the party system does not exist, partly by the bureaucracy, but mostly as in Russia, by Boards, by societies and by companies, in short, miniature Soviets which when they are captured, manned and controlled in public interests, will do here what has been done in Russia!"

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Monday 15-2-1943.

# MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST

The long expected has happened. Mahatma Gandhi has gone on a three weeks' fast. The Government of India have released the correspondence which passed between Mahatma Gandhi and H. E. The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow. The two big men have exchanged seven letters of over 5000 words. The two minds have been at pains to understand each other, and be convinced by each other, but in the end have remained as poles apart as ever! But unlike the case of Socrates and his judge, and unlike the case of Christ and his judge, politeness which is the veneer of present day civilization has been maintained.

On the eve of the New Year Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Marquess Linlithgow, "I had thought we were friends, and should still love to think so. I have perhaps not come in such close touch with any other occupant of your *gadi* as with you." And H. E. Lord Linlithgow replied, "I have been profoundly depressed during recent months. If I have failed to understand your object, you must not hesitate to let me know without delay in what respect I have done so, and tell me what positive suggestion you wish to put to me. You know me well enough, after these many years, to believe that I shall only be too concerned to read with the same close attention as ever any message which I receive from you, to give it the fullest weight, and to approach it with the deepest anxiety to understand your motives."

To which the Mahatma replied, "If you want me to act singly, convince me that I was wrong. I will make ample amends. If you want me to make any proposal on behalf of the Congress, you should put me among the Congress Working Committee Members. I do plead with you to make up your mind to end the impasse."

With all this bubbling sincerity on both sides, and the elaborate exchange of thoughts, the two minds remain as distant as ever, and Mahatma Gandhi has declared his fast, and Lord Linlithgow's Government have washed their hands of any responsibility in the matter!

So the fast has commenced, and as the days go by the world will wait and watch its progress as it watched the siege and relief of Stalingrad!

About it the Viceroy himself has said, "Let me in conclusion say how greatly I regret, having regard to your health and your age, the decision that you tell me that you now have it in mind to take. I hope and pray that wiser counsels may yet prevail with you!"

But we suppose the alternative would be for Mr. Gandhi to eat himself to death. That being not likely, he could waste away by sheer inanity! While vast forces are raging over the whole of the outside world how could a man of Mr. Gandhi's dynamic potentialities continue to live a life of frustration within four prison walls? That were living death to a man of his temperament!

In the Ramayana, Rama encamps at the southern coast, and seeing no way of crossing the ocean and reaching Lanka, reclines on *darbha* and goes on fast, vowing

"*Adya me maranam vathha taranam sagarasyava*!"

"Either I should die or I should cross the ocean!" The place remains known as "Darbhasayana" even to-day.

A recent case of a grim fast is that of the Irish leader, MacSweeney who fasted for over 10 weeks in prison, and died as a result.

Mahatma Gandhi, however says that his wish is not to fast unto death, that he will drink citrus-juice and water in order to sustain him during the period.

Mr. Gandhi has fasted at least on 4 previous occasions. There was the Hindu-Muslim Unity fast of 21 days in 1924 under the late Maulana Mahamad Ali's roof in Delhi. The indeterminate fast against the Macdonald Award in the Yerrawada prison in 1932. Then another fast in the same prison in 1933 owing to Government's refusal of facilities to conduct the Harijan. Then the Rajkot fast in 1939.

That is about the ethics and history of his fasting. We may also consider the physics of it.

In fasting the changes by which energy is generated in the body continue, but since no source of energy from without is introduced, the animal's own tissues are used up. The rate of wasting depends on the amount of energy required for muscular work and for heat production. An individual kept warm and at rest will endure a fast for a much longer period than one exposed to cold and obliged to carry on strenuous labour.

In the course of a fast the tissues do not waste equally. The more essential live on the less essential parts of the body. The heart, for example hardly looses weight in the longest fast. It lives on the ordinary muscles of the limbs, which in their turn live on the stored fat of the body, which varies greatly in different individuals. At the commencement of a fast the rate of wasting is rapid, but after a time it diminishes and the person lives more economically, especially as regards proteins. This is well shown by the following observations!

| Day. | Protein waste, | Fat waste. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. | 104 grammes | — |
| 10th. | 51 ,, | 170 |
| 20th. | 33 ,, | 170 |
| 29th. | 31 ,, | 103 |

In fasting hunger tends to disappear in 36 to 48 hours. The duration of a fast depends on whether water is withheld or not. If water is withheld death ensues in ten days. But if water is taken the person may live for a long period. Cases are recorded where persons have done without every food except water for two calendar months. The older and fatter the individual, the better he stands starvation, and given a healthy elderly man with plenty of fat to start with, he will stand three weeks' fast with impunity!

Mahatma is of course a healthy elderly man, but we do not know that he has "plenty of fat to start with." We however hope with the millions in this and other countries that he will successfully pass through the ordeal!

*Editor.*

## INDIA'S POPULATION AND BRITISH RULE

Answering Mr. Lambert's (Liberal) question in the House of Commons recently, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, said that the population of India according to the census of 1941 was 389 millions compared with 338,119,000 in 1931; 305,674,000 in 1921, and 302,995,000 in 1911.

Mr. Lambert said: "Do not these figures dispel the illusion that British rule in India has been arbitrary?"

Mr. Sorensen (Labour) asked: "Does that mean that British rule in India has led to an increase in fertility?"

No further answer was given.

## A BANK ACCOUNT

The impecunious young man, writing to his bank requesting that a new cheque book be forwarded to him, concluded his letter: "Kindly let me know how my account stands."

He received the following reply :—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter, we beg to state that your account does not stand. You withdrew its last support on the 2nd inst!"

## THEN AND NOW

Twenty-seven years ago a tall young man walked into a London toy shop, asked to see the manager, opened a cardboard box, launched a model aeroplane which actually flew; was given a cheque on the spot, an order to make more models. To-day at 52, he is aircraft manufacturer, "Dick" Fairey, head of the £1,000,000 firm which makes the Fairey Battle; the Swordfish torpedo-spotter, and other types which are "the top" with the R.A.F.

## A PEEP INTO HISTORY

Mr. K. M. Munshi writes:

"The limitations of Mr. Jinnah's knowledge are many. Sometimes, they are of a primary school-boy variety.

The Pakistani version of Indian history which he gave to the world contains the following: "The Hindus have not ruled India for the last 1,000 years. For 800 years, they were under Muslim rule, and for the past 200 years both Hindus and Muslims are under British Rule. The Muslims are slaves only for 200 years, but the Hindus have been slaves for 1,000 years."

The first invasion of India which resulted in a kingdom by Mahomed Ghouri, a foreign Muslim, was in 1175 A.D. less than 800 years ago. For two hundred years, the Hindus resisted such invasions tenaciously. The Empires of Hoysalas, Cholas and Vijayanagar, much larger than even the kingdom of Delhi, were the big Empires in India of that age.

The short-lived Empire of Alaudin Khilji was founded in 1296 and collapsed in 1351. It was only in 1556 A.D. that Akbar, for the first time, with the friendship of the Hindus, founded a stable Empire. But a glance at any elementary history book shows that even at the death of Akbar, his Empire did not extend to the south of Godavari, nor to Gond wana which comprised parts of modern U.P., Bihar and Orissa.

But by 1680 Shivaji had declared independence in the South. Guru Govind Singh had founded the Khalsa. The Rajputs had revolted against Delhi. When Aurangzeb died in 1707 A.D., the Moghul Empire had broken up.

### INDIA WAS NOT TAKEN FROM MUSLIMS

The British took India not from the Muslims but from the Hindus and Sikhs. It was a Poona Brahmin who wielded the imperial sceptre in India which the British snatched from him at Kirkee in 1818. The Punjab was taken from the Sikhs, not from the Muslims. Rajputana was wrested from the Rajputs, not from the Muslims. Except, therefore, during the two-hundred years of Moghul Rule and the short-lived military occupation of two early conquerors,—and these men were foreign Muslims —the bulk of the country was always in Hindu hands. If Muslims ruled a few States in India with a Hindu population, Hindu rulers ruled other States with Muslim population.

As to the Muslims being slaves only for 200 years and no more, the less said the better. The Indian Muslims are not the descendants of the foreign Turks or Moghals. When Turks and Moghals invaded India some Hindus went under and accepted Islam. The resisting Hindus remained what they were.

To-day, the nationalists struggle for freedom The Muslim Leaguer is the loyal henchman of the British.

The Hindus and Muslims as a whole, again, did not come under the British Rule for the past two hundred years. It was in 1818 A.D. that the battle of Kirkee was fought. It was in 1857 A.D. that the last Indian War of Independence was lost.

False history and bad mathematics do not make good politics! Nor does a competition between two slaves for the badge of superior or inferior slavery bring freedom to either!

### OFFER TO BRITAIN

In another priceless utterance which, according to the London correspondent of the "People's war", Mr. Jinnah gave in an interview to the "News Chronicle" (London) on October 13, and published in Indian papers, he asserts: "India has never been capable of finding a solution to any of its problems which in the past always had to have a solution imposed by the British." Now, he wants Britain to impose an immediate guarantee of Pakistan after the war in return for which he would be prepared to enter a Provisional Government with seats equal in proportion to the Hindus! He goes on: "If the British Government gave such a guarantee to-morrow, I think Hindu India would accept the inevitable".

The Muslim League which Mr. Jinnah represents is either alien to India or is part of it. If it is alien, the leader of that alien body had, by this interview, invited a foreign power to share with him the forcible domination of India! In ordinary language such a person could justly be called an enemy of the country. If however, the Muslim League is part of India, the Indian who invites a foreign power to enter into a bargain with him to force a constitution which will submerge a majority—which is the word for him?"


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*Chamaraja Road, Mysore.*

# THE ROMANCE OF MILLIONAIRES

Sir Richard Burbidge, the maker of Harrod's great stores, was born in a poor home to a boyhood of struggle. At thirteen he was working from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. as apprentice to a Mr. Puckeridge, a wine and provision merchant in Oxford Street; and he had served some time as an assistant at 60 sterling a year before he took his courage in both hands and opened a shop of his own in Upper George Street. "From that day," Sir Richard has said, "I never looked back; and when, on my 44th birthday, I started business as general manager at Harrod's, I knew I had reached coveted goal."

Sir Joseph Lyons had several misses before he struck the road that led to riches. He was, among other things, an optician and a painter (and a good painter too). But his heart was not in his work. As a boy he had dreamed a dream of a revolution in London's eating-houses. He dreamt of a "palace," arranged in rooms full of little tables, covered with dainty white clothes, a few flowers on each, and music coming from somewhare in the background, while London's toilers refreshed themselves on cheap but wholesome food amid pleasant surroundings. And this dream he set to work to realise, with what splendid results the world knows!

## FROM COSTER TO WOOL KING

Sir James Hill, Bt., and millionaire "wool king," earned his first money as a ten-year-old boy by hawking vegetables through the Bradford streets. He soon became known on Bradford market, for he could haggle and chaffer with the best. "The market salesmen,', he says "were keen. My deals with them taught me how to bargain, and the training has stood me in good stead all my life."

Selling cabbages with a donkey and cart is, however, a blind-alley sort of job. His mother, anxious for his future, put him to learn wool-stapling. Later he went to learn weaving, and scraped together every penny he could.

No temptation was strong enough to induce him to touch his savings or lead him to refrain from adding to them regularly. "I steadfastly kept my goal in sight," he says.

He became a buyer and a salesman, had an unlimited amount of confidence in himself, knew his own value, so one day he went to his employer and said—

"Give me a thousand a year salary or I'll start in business on my own."

The employer evidently underrated the determination of his buyer. He laughed.

"Get on wi' it, lad." he said, "In a three week tha'll be back axing for thi job, and tha'll noan get it."

He went—but he did not go back!

Within a few years the ex-cabbage hawker had founded a flourishing business in Bradford as a wool-merchant, which was to prove the nucleus of a great and well-merited fortune!

## CARNEGIE'S HUMBLE START

Andrew Carnegie's start on the journey to his colossal wealth was as bobbin-boy in an Alleghany cotton factory. "I was only eleven years old at the time," he has recorded, "but my heart was big for the future. I was determined to make my way in this new country to which my father, a poor, struggling Dunfermline hand-weaver, had brought his young family, to seek the living denied to him at home. From sunrise to sunset I worked, glad to feel that each day added ten pennies to my credit in the book, Six days a week I breakfasted by candle-light, and five days a week got home after dark."

It was not long, however, before a friendly Scotsman, a Mr. Hay, offered the boy work at double wages in his factory. "I was set to firing the boiler with wood-chips and to tend the engine," Mr. Carnegie recalled. "Responsible work for a boy of thirteen. Gradually I grew nervous under the strain of minding the engine and working all alone in Hay's cellar. I would wake up nights, sitting bolt upright in bed, hands clenched, brows knitted from dreams about trying the steam-gauges and finding them wrong."

This nightmare life. however, did not last long, and we soon find Andrew promoted to a stool in Mr. Hay's office, and really started, though he little dreamt it, on the way to millions!

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 23] MONDAY 22—2—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

## AERO-TRAINING

The Lucknow University have decided to introduce the air training scheme in the university as early as possible. This scheme, it is learnt, has been sent to the universities in India by the Indian Air Force Head-quarters for introduction at the universities as an extra-optional subject. It will include training in elementary aeronautical engineering or training in administrative work in connection with the Air Force. The details have already been circulated in a booklet on educational training and has been accepted by 2 other Universities of the province, viz., Benares and Aligarh.

* * *

When will the Mysore University do it?

Ed.

## THE MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BANGALORE

The Managing Committee of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The Committee of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce very strongly appeals to the Viceroy to order the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi; the urgency of his release is all the greater since his condition is reported to be deteriorating from day to day. Any untoward result of his fast is sure to create intense bitterness in the minds of all Indians and do irreparable damage to Indo-British relations and to India's war effort. Gandhiji is considered indispensable by all Indians particularly at this stage of India's History. His release absolutely indispensable for a just and final solution of the present deadlock into which the country has been allowed to drift. His life must be saved at any cost no less for Britain's or United Nations' sake than for India's."

## RELIGION AND UMBRELLA

A priest was once delivering a sermon in a certain church. Soon it began to rain heavily and some pedestrians stepped in to take shelter from the continuous downpour. The priest referring to the incident said: "Some people use religion as a cloak; while others use it as a screen; but I have never before seen people using it as an umbrella!"

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT AN ANIMALS' CONGRESS

(a) That the pharse, "Fighting like wild beasts" should be altered to "Fighting like human beings!"

(b) That the expression, "A dog's life" should read, "The existence of a middle-class taxpayer!"

(c) That the simile "Like a red rag to a bull" should be changed to "Like a layman's suggestion to a professional politician!"

(d) That the phrase "Like water off a duck's back" should be altered to "Like criticism off a Party with a safe majority!"

## THE TOWN COUNCIL

One of the newspaper classics concerns the small-town gazette that was conducting a vigorous campaign against the town council. One of their stories carried this headline: "Half The Town Council Are Crooks"...Immediately an avalanche of criticism descended on the newspaper, so the editor promised that he would run an apology...The next day the daily carried this headline: "Half The Town Council Are Not Crooks."

## SWITZERLAND'S SALVATION

### A TUNNEL

A nine-mile-long railway tunnel has so far saved the independence of Switzerland. Thrice the Nazi juggernaut has been ready to pounce on democracy's last Alpine stronghold. And thrice it has been restrained in order to preserve the St Gotthard Tunnel through which 40 trainloads of German coal are daily passing to Italy!

The St. Gotthard Tunnel was completed in 1882. It provides the shortest direct route from southern Germany to Milan. Since Italy's war experiences have required increasing help from her Nazi partner, traffic through the St. Gotthard has reached the pace of an Underground rush-hour.

On three occasions in the past 18 months the partition of Switzerland was deemed advisable for the Axis from the political and military standpoints. Germany was to get the industrial northern cantons. Italy the Adriatic watershed. The future would decide the fate of the French-speaking cantons in the West. The Axis economists asked for a postponement, however, in respect to the German-Italian railway problem. The Swiss, they said, would blow up not only the St. Gotthard but the more roundabout connexions through the Simplon and Loetschberg tunnels, which also link Italy with France.

In the Albanion campaign the subject was broached again; and again as Germany was compelled to move troops and supplies into Yugoslavia, Africa and Greece. Finally, to decide the issue, German engineers were ordered to produce an exhaustive report on the possibility of the replacement of the St. Gotthard and its complicated bridge approaches. Their answer was, "probably two years or more!"

That is why the Swiss—who celebrated last August the 650th anniversary of their freedom—are jealously guarding the St. Gotthard!

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## SENTENCED TO DEATH

### AND THEREAFTER

During the Young Ireland disorders of 1848, nine young men were captured, tried and convicted of treason against the Queen. The sentence was death.

The presiding judge read the names of the condemned: "Charles Duffy, Morris Lyene, Patrick Donahue, Thomas McGee, John Mitchell, Thomas Meagher, Richard O'Gorman, Terence McManus, Michael Ireland. Have you anything to say before the court passes sentence?", asked the Judge.

Thomas Meagher had been chosen to speak for them all: "My lord, this is our first offence, but not our last. If you will be easy with us this once we promise on our word as gentlemen to try to do better the next time. And the next time, sure we won't be fools enough to get caught."

The indignant judge sentenced them to be hanged by the neck. But passionate protests from all over the world forced Queen Victoria to commute the sentence. The men were transported for life to the penal colonies of the then savage Australia.

In 1871, a Sir Charles Duffy was elected Prime Minister of the Australian state of Victoria. To her amazement, Queen Victoria learned that this was the same Charles Duffy who had been transported for high treason 26 years before! She demanded the records of the other men who had been transported, and this is what she learned: Meagher was Governor of Montana (U.S.). McManus and Donahue were brigadier-generals in the U. S. Army. O'Gorman was the Governor-General of Newfoundland. Morris Lyene had been attorney general of Astralia, to which office Michael Ireland succeeded. McGee was President of the Council for the Dominion of Canada! Michell was a prominent New York politician who became the father of the Michell, who was Mayor of New York!

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# INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA

## SIR VISVESVARAYYA'S PROPOSALS

BARODA.

The third session of the All-India Manufacturers' Conference opened at Baroda under the presidentship of Sir M. Visveswaraya.

Seth Chaturbhujdas Chimanlal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, criticised the indifferent attitude of the Government of India towards industrialisation of India.

He referred to Mahatma Gandhi's fast and said that the fast undertaken in old age caused great anxiety and concern amongst the people all over the country. The Government should reconsider their policy and release Gandhiji unconditionally in order to allay the anxiety of the people.

"We are trying to spread the policy of industrialisation in the country because it is the characteristic of all progressive nations to do so," said Sir M. Visveswarayya, delivering his Presidential address. "And in this connection," he said "there are three important proposals, or sets of proposals which the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation would like the public of this country to give their immediate attention to. These are arrangements to establish two heavy industries in every province the moment the war is over, preparation of an intensive character to develop minor and subsistance industries in every district, and an attempt to promote all classes of industries, including the above, by means of a five-year plan."

"Heavy industries," he said "will help to keep large sums of money in circulation, to increase the capital for building up future enterprises, to reduce the import and increase the export of manufactured goods, and to start industries needed for defence machinery. Then the eleven provinces of India may develop some twenty-four heavy industries in the near future, and if a dozen Indian States also follow the example of the provinces, all classes of heavy industries will have been established in the country within the next two or three years."

But for this he added 'it is necessary that leading citizens and businessmen who have the good of the country at their heart should come forward and induce their local Governments to help to start these industries and if the Governments do not comply, they should by co-operative effort mobilize private resources to start them."

## FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Referring to the five-year plan, he said that the object of the plan is to give a unified concept of the proposed industrialization work in the country as a whole, and to invite attention to specific practical industries and measures to be promoted from stage to stage in the first year, and in the first five years respectively. "It will include," he added, the provincial heavy industries and the district development scheme, as well as any medium scale or other industries which may be started by businessmen themselves without aid or persuasion by the A. I. M. C.'

## POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Sir Viswesvaraya also referred to post-war reconstruction, which he said needed special attention in the best interests of both the administration and the general public." He stressed the need to equip the country adequately for future economic progress, and said "for this, the establishment of an Economic Council or a Development Board, composed of representative businessmen and citizens is an immediate necessity.'

Concluding his address, Sir Viswesvaraya stressed the importance of the industrialisation work in India and appealed for a popular effort to be made to advance it." "Particularly," he said, "the goodwill and active co-operation of every right-thinking citizen from the middle and upper classes was what was wanted to bring the question of industries and their importance to the future well-being and safety of the country."

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The Rationalist.

Monday 22-2-1943.

## SIR VISWESWARAYA AND INDUSTRIALISATION

By far the most distinguished Mysorean living today is Sir M. Visweswaraya. He hailed from Chikballapur, famed as being the birth place of men of various kinds of distinction, and as the official preparatory ground for many a Dewan's son. A disciplined personage endowed with energy and ideas, his mind was till 30 years ago confined to the Engineering field. Then his merit won him the Dewanship of his native State, and he emerged simultaneously as an industrial idealist of nation-wide ambition.

He conceived ideas, matured plans, and brought into being institutions which were meant to transform the State which was under his control into a second Ruhr. Erection of numerous industries with State aid, creation of Boards, and holding of Conferences in order to force industrial consciousness among the middle and upper class public, were his modus operandi then.

Those ideas of nearly 30 years ago he urges again mutatis mutandis today at the Conference of Indian Manufacturers.

Thirty years ago mahatma Gandhi also conceived certain ideas about simplification of life and solution of national problems, and today he sticks to them with singleness of purpose.

Similarly 30 years ago Sir M. Visweswaraya conceived ideas exactly contrary to Mr. Gandhi's, and his mind has been travelling on that single track rail and is heading west with break-neck speed, and regardless of consequences.

The industries he erected in Mysore at the start of his planned economy campaign have, many of them, suffered a number of deaths and rebirths, like a cat with nine lives, and those that have survived have watered their roots with the blood of two World Wars! And the Economic Boards that he set up have just continued to exist, mostly asleep, and talking and walking in their sleep. The public men that he put into them then are mostly still there, like permanent fixtures, like warts in a man's body, removable only by a major operation!

We have no wish to disparage the fine old gentleman. We have had pleasant contacts with him at one time, and know that his personality is entitled to all respect. We recognise his right to cherish his own views on human affairs.

But in the speech before us he lays certain behests on the public, and urges on them certain courses of action. "The good-will and active co-operation of every right-thinking citizen from the middle and upper classes," he says, is wanted to industrialise the country for the sake of its well-being.

"We are trying to spread the policy of industrialisation in the country because it is the characteristic of all progressive nations to do so. Heavy industries will help to keep large sums of money in circulation, to increase the capital for building up future enterprise, to reduce the import and increase the export of manufactured goods, and to start industries needed for defence machinery."

These are exactly the sentiments with which Prince Bismarck industrialised Germany and Prince Ito industrialised Japan. Those are the sentiments with which Britain has built up its Empire. They have plunged the world in two disastrous World Wars. Industrialised Germany has taken a strangle-hold of Europe, and industrialised Japan cannot rest without the hegemony of East Asia!

And Sir M. Visweswaraya wants India and her 40 millions to become a second Lancashire and Plymoth, Ruhr and Alsace Lorraine all combined, and live peacefully and happily thereafter! Does his study of world affairs during the last 30 years justify his conclusions?

What are the progressive nations whose beneficent example he would like India to

follow? Can every big nation industrialise cap-a-pie, and maintain peaceful and orderly neighbourliness with other nations? Which of them shall we name? France and Germany, Germany and Russia, Russia and Japan, Japan and China, are these not "progressive"? And which qualities of theirs shall we emulate, and which of them reject, and how?

Could heavy industries put larger sums of money in circulation than we have today? And have not those large sums spread chaos in the country, and resulted in high prices and scarcity, penury and starvation for both rich and poor all over the country? Is this the kind of prosperity and progress that Sir Visweswaraya has been visualising throughout his life?

Can every country go on reducing imports and increasing exports of manufactured goods, or which of them should remain back-ward so as to receive the exports of industrialised India? Ceylon? Burma? Turkey? China? Will not their patriots also preach industrialisation, and refuse to receive India's exports, as China does Japan's? And then should India wage wars as Germany and Japan are doing?

We are afraid that Sir Visweswaraya has urged views which have become frozen—or crystallised—in his mind from a previous generation.

Their baneful effects are being seen in all their virulence today in both the hemispheres. Should it not make the preachers of industrialisation thoughtful and hesitant, instead of seeking to force down the popular throat the quack medicines which have already brought the uttermost disorders in the body-politic?

It speaks to the sagacity of Mahatma Gandhi as a national thinker that over two decades ago he stood against industrialisation, and urged national self-sufficiency as a means of international well-being. Between the two panaceas held forth by the two thinkers, Sir Visweswaraya's bristles with endless dangers, while Mahatma Gandhi's is conducive to peace, peace at home and peace abroad, peace today and peace for long years to come!

*Editor.*

## THREE NOTABLE ENGLISHMEN

At a recent luncheon, at which over a hundred scientists sat down to sample some of the dehydrated foods, there was Sir Joseph Bancroft, most eminent of British physiologists. Sir Joseph, tall, genial and athletic, had spent many of his seventy years in dangerous research, much of it on himself!

On one occasion he lived for a week in a sealed glass box to discover the effect of a rarified atmosphere on the blood. When he left the box his skin had developed a bluish tint!

He tested prussic acid gas by entering a gas-filled chamber with a dog. The dog was dead in 1 min. 35 sec. The only effect felt by Sir Joseph was giddiness.

On another occasion he made an "excursion into the borderland of insanity" by chilling his body to the early stage of freezing!

Sir Prtrick Hastings, K.C. lawyer, play-write, and conjuror, had many early struggles before he reached fame and fortune at the Bar.

"Time was," he said once, "when I walked about the streets of London with scarcely any boots on my feet. I have known what it is to go for days with only one meal a day."

Sir Patrick, who was born in 1880, the son of a solicitor, was educated at Charterhouse, and became a mining engineer. He served in the Yeomanry during the Boer War, and later he earned his living as a journalist and as an artist. He has written several plays, is an expert yachtsman, and can sometimes be persuaded to give conjuring entertainments.

Sir Patrick related once that when he was Attorney-General he seldom had more than three hours' sleep a night!

### Dr. DALTON AND QUEEN VICTORIA

Dr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, has the reputation of having one of the loudest voices in the House of Commons. He inherits it from his father, who was Canon of St. George's, Windsor.

Dr. Dalton says that when he was a child he attended parties at Windsor Castle. At one of them Queen Victoria remarked on a bunch of grapes which young Dalton had in his hand.

"I suppose you'd like me to go away so that you can eat them," she said, patting young Dalton on the head.

"Yes, Queen," was the reply. "I would!"

As she walked away, Queen Victoria was heard to remark: "What a loud voice the child has! Just like his father!"

## THE ROMANCE OF MILLIONAIRES

*(Continued from last issue)*

### OPENED WITH A PRAYER

William Whiteley arrived in London, after serving his apprenticeship to a firm of Wakefield drapers, with 10 sterling as all his wordly possessions in his pocket. For years he worked for others behind various counters until his small earnings justified him in opening a shop of his own.

What seemed at the time a perverse fate led his steps to Westborne Grove which at the time was considered one of the most hopeless streets in London for business purposes. But he took a fancy to a vacant shop there, and on March 11, 1863, with a modest staff of two assistants and one errand-boy, made his first bid for fortune. "On the opening day," Mr. Whitley once said. "the shop was not opened until late, and whilst the boy had got the window-shutters down and was going to take down the shutters of the door, a pleasant-looking old lady came up. The door was only partially opened, but she got over the stall-board, walked in, and asked for a cap-front she saw in the window. Apologising for the shop not having been opened earlier, I told her that it was my first day, to which she remarked. "I suppose, then, I am the first customer?" Upon my saying such was the case she proposed, as the first customer, to offer a prayer for the success of the undertaking, and this she did in the presence of myself and assistant. This was one I most dearly loved until the time of her death, and I now very often think of her and her many acts of kindness to myself and those associated with me."

Such was the modest cradle of the enormous business which sprang up in later years in Westborne Grove and Queen's Road—a business which to-day employs many thousands of hands!

### TWO SHIPPING KINGS

Sir Donald Currie, who did perhaps more than any other man to make South Africa, little dreamt, when he was a poor lad in his native Greenock, of the golden future that awaited him in the distant years. As a lad he had a consuming passion for the sea, which was destined to float him to fortune, and he used proudly to recall that as a schoolboy of 12, he was 'the possessor of the finest line of sailing-boats in the school."

At fourteen he was sitting on a stool in a Greenock shipping office; and four years later joined the staff of the newly-formed Cunard Company. Such were the youth's ability, pluck and push that some years before he entered the forties, he was in a position to start a line of ships for himself trading to Calcutta—the parent of the famous Castle Line to South Africa, which has enriched him and the world alike!

Sir Alfred Jones, "the man who made Jamaica," the senior partner of the great firm of Elder Dempster and Co., owner of a fleet of two hundred steamers, began his brilliant career at the very lowest rung of the ladder. "I do not know," says an old friend, "how he began in the great firm of which he is to-day the head, whether he swept out office floor, stamped the letters, or turned the handle of the copying machine; but it was something of the kind.,."

And Sir Alfred himself has said:—"At fifteen I entered the office of Messrs. Laird, Fletcher and Co., who managed the African Steamship Company, trading between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa. Small pay and plenty of work my lot; but I continued to study in the evenings at the Liverpool College, where I remained a student for a considerable time!"

## NATIONAL WAR FRONT

1. The Italian Empire in Africa has been destroyed—it will take considerably longer to destroy the might of Germany and Japan.

2. The unconditional surrender of Axis Powers is the goal. Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin, Chiang-Kai-Shek have pledged themselves to it—there will be no question of a negotiated peace.

3. A.R.P' measures in Calcutta have justified themselves; and if other towns in India organise themselves equally well they can face the possibility of air raids without dismay.

4. Food is the major problem of india to-day, and it has to be solved not by Government alone but by the people. Root out the hoarder, expose the profiteer, and,—we will add, the corrupt official,—avoid waste and grow as much food as you can.


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## MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST

MADRAS.

Mr. A. M. Allapichai, Secretary, the Madras Presidency Muslim League, in a statement regarding Gandhiji's fast, says: "Is there any Indian so base that will not feel anxious about Gandhiji who has almost risked his life by his decision to fast for 21 days? We have our great differences with him and the Congress, but we cannot help loving and admiring him for all the good he has done to India. All that is possible to avert this catastrophe should be gratefully done. Generosity always pays. If Gandhiji is unconditionally released it will do good. Gandhiji feels he has a duty by his country now, and when once he is convinced that things said about organised violence are substantially correct, he will do all that lies in his power to stop this."

His Excellency the Viceroy who is a very great man should make the best use of this opportunity to end the deadlock in the country and see that the whole nation puts forth its full energy for defeating our terrible foes!"

* * *

But Sir Nazimuddin of Calcutta doesn't mind Mr. Gandhi's death! Ed.

## INCREASING POSTAL RATES

A PROTEST

At the 20th session of the All India Postal Conference last week, referring to the frequent and insistent increase in postal and telegraphic rates the president said, "I am told that India is one of the most heavily taxed countries in the world in this respect. The postal rates prevailing in England are said to be far cheaper than those prevailing in India. While it is admitted that the average wealth earning capacity of the individuals of this country is far lower than that of individuals in Western and some Eastern countries, I do not see why the postal rates should go on soaring very high. It appears to be the fashion of the Government of India, whenever they want more money for their expenditure, to think of your department and the postal rates. I remember the days when we could send news to our friends and relations by means of a quarter of an anna post card and half an anna envelope. The rates are now increased three-fold. One will wonder whether in this country of enormous poverty these postal rates are justified and they can be tolerated any longer. This increase is all the more unjustified after the frequent pronouncements on the floor of the Indian Legislative Assembly, that the policy of the Government was to treat the Postal Department not as a revenue-earning department, but only a public utility concern, not to be looked upon as a commercial concern.


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# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY. & PHANTASY"

**G. R. JOSYER,**

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MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39.
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA;
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## BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures: 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3. V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

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# THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 24] MONDAY 1—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

## TWO WAYS OF SAYING A THING

| AS THE WORLD SAYS IT | AS THEY SAY IT IN PARLIAMENT |
|---|---|
| "You may take the horse to the water, but you cannot make it drink it" | It is undersood that it is occasionally possible to induce a horse to approach water, whether static or flowing, and there is no objection in principle to this procedure being adopted. It is pointed out, however, that such tractability on the part of the animal is not necessarily associated with an inclination to slake its thirst, and it must be recognised that, in the event of any reluctance to do so being manifested, no efforts to bring about a reconsideration of this attitude are likely to be rewarded with success. |
| "There is no cloud without its silver lining." | It is desired by the Meteorological Department of H.M. Air Ministry to draw attention to the fact that all forms of atmospheric vapours have been observed to have an upper stratum of argentine appearance. |
| "Too many cooks spoil the broth." | Attention is drawn to the undesirability of the overlapping of functions in the preparation of liquid comestibles in catering establishments. It has been established that in cases of reduplication among executives a reduction in nutritional value and palatability has resulted. |
| "You cannot see the forest on account of the tree." | An abnormal density of timber is unfavourable to the visibility of an afforested area. |
| "Take care of your pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves." | Provided one gives the closest scrutiny to the disbursement of sums of money of the lowest denomination, one can with considerable assurance leave the larger items of expenditure to make provision for themselves so far as economy is concerned. |
| "The end justifies the means." | In the considered view of his Majesty's Government everything may be deemed to be entirely satisfactory that reaches a beneficial conclusion through the attainment of its ultimate goal at the termination of its journey! |

## CHINESE GENERALS IN HYDERABAD

The Nawab of Chhatari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, welcoming His Excellency General Yo Ying Chin, Chief of Chinese General Staff, and General Yu Ta Wei Chinese Master General of Ordnance who are now on a visit to the Dominions, at a dinner recently said: "I extend to both His Excellency and the General the cordial welcome of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government on the first visit which they are paying to this historical city, ancient and yet in so many ways so modern, the capital of not only the premier State in India but a State in which the last enhancement of Moghul greatness and splendour still servives. Coupled with that association with the past Hyderabad has under the statesmanlike guidence of its ruler taken great strides in the direction of progress in order to keep pace with the rapidity of modern advancement and fulfil the progressive needs of its people and administration. I welcome our honoured guests tonight not only as representatives of the great and noble people and great culture which has survived the ordeal of time but also as comrades in arms in the common struggle which for them as wall as for us involves issues of life and death."

The Nawab of Chhatari continuing said, "Our neighbourly relations, already friendly since ancient times, have now been further cemented by friendship consecrated by the supreme sacrifice of blood. The lives laid down by the youth of our people while bringing us victory over the forces of barbarism, I hope, will bring the two countries even nearer together." He hoped the guests would take with them "this message from us as Allies of the Britsh Government in peace and war, that we look upon their great country and their illustrious leader Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with the greatest admiration and respect.

"China and its leaders have in the past five years shown unparalleled courage and undaunted resolve in opposing the ruthless invader. As partners in the common struggle we share China's victoy, as friends and neighbours, we will watch her fortunes in future with profound interest."


**REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS**

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. **Message [illegible]** 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0


## SAFEGUARDING LIBRARIES

Deep down in an abandoned Welsh coal mine a librarian is working; the strangest place for a librarian, and his task, too, a strange one. On rough shelves lining the mine's long gallery are hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of the world's rarest books and manuscripts evacuated from the British Museum. The man photographs them page by page, on microfilm, and sends each finished roll to America!

Photographs of a million pages have already crossed the Atlantic safely; not a foot of film has been lost. The negatives are stored in a small brick building near the University of Michigan. says the 'Saturday Review of Literature.'

Thus far every book in the British Museum printed before 1520 has found sanctuary in America, meticulously reproduced in miniature. With them are thousands of rare items from other famous British collections. Five thousand pages from the Guildhall Library arrived a few days before that building was badly damaged by Nazi bombs.

The man chiefly responsible for all this is Eugene B. Power. As the threat of war and destruction loomed over Europe he evolved the project of photographing rare works in European libraries. Sponsored by the Library of Congress and the American Council of Learned Societies, Power came to Europe in 1936 with a staff of scholars and technicians. War stopped his work on the Continent, but thanks to him six cameras are working in the British Isles, to ensure the preservation of the written and printed evidence of what we know as culture.


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## JUDGING MEN BY THEIR BODY

Man is the most perfect of all earthly creatures. In no other creature are so wonderfully united the animal, the intellectual, and the moral. And Man's organization peculiarly distinguishes him from all other beings, and shows him to be infinitely superior to all those other visible organisms by which he is surrounded. His head, especially his face, convinces the accurate observer, who is capable of investigating truth, of the greatness and superiority of his intellectual qualities. The eye, the expression, the cheeks, the mouth, the forehead, whether considered in a state of entire rest or during their innumerable varieties of motion—in fine, whatever is understood by physiognomy—are the most expressive, the most convincing picture of interior sensations, desires, passions, will, and of all those properties which so much exalt moral above animal life!

### FOREHEAD

The form, height, arching, proportion, obliquity, and position of the skull, or bone of the forehead show the propensity of thought, power of thought, and sensibility of Man. The position, colour, wrinkles, tension of the skin of the forehead, show the passions and present state of the mind. The bones indicate the power, the skin the application of power.

The higher the forehead, the more comprehension and the less activity.

The more compressed, short, and firm the forehead, the more compression and firmness, and the less volatility in the man.

The more curved and cornerless the outline, the more tender and flexible the character; and the more rectilinear, the more pertinacious and severe the character.

Perfect perpendicularity implies lack of understanding, but gently arched at top, capacity for cold, tranquil, profound thought.

A projecting forehead indicates imbecility, immaturity, weakness, stupidity.

A retreating forehead, in general, denotes superior imagination, wit, acuteness.

A forehead round and prominent above, straight below, and, on the whole, perpendicular, shows much understanding, life, sensibility, ardour.

An oblique, rectilinear forehead is ardent and vigorous.

Arched foreheads appear properly to be feminine.

A forehead neither too perpendicular nor too retreating, but a happy mean, indicates the post-perfect character of wisdom.

Perpendicular foreheads, projecting so as not to rest immediately upon the nose, and small, wrinkled, short, and shining, indicate little imagination, little understanding, little sensation.

Foreheads with many angular, knotty protuberances denote perseverance and much vigorous, firm, harsh, oppressive, ardent activity.

It is a sure sign of a clear, sound understanding and a good temperament when the profile of the forehead has two proportionate arches, the lower of which projects.

Eyebones with well-marked, firm arches are never seen but in noble and great men.

Square foreheads with extensive temples and firm eyebones show circumspection and steadiness of character.

Perpendicular wrinkles, if natural, denote application and power. Horizontal wrinkles and those broken in the middle or at the extremities generally denote negligence or want of power.

Perpendicular, deep indentings in the foreheads between the eyebrows are never met save in men of sound understanding and free and noble minds, unless there were some positively contradictory feature.

A blue frontal vein, in the form of a Y, when in an open, smooth, well-arched forehead, is only found in men of extraordinary talents and of ardent and generous character.

*(To be continued)*

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The Rationalist.

Monday 1-3-1943.

## MAN-POWER

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Labour Minister of the British Cabinet, speaking recently in answer to complaints about the compulsory transfer of labour from one part of England to another said that it was as impossible to avoid this as to avoid transporting troops to battle-fields overseas. He added "A big call up for the armed services will be made this year In addition more people are to be employed in munitions than ever before. The man-power situation will be intensely difficult. Government have decided that a further 7 or 8 per cent of those engaged in food production must be released for fighting services and vital war industries, without, it is hoped unduly adding to the inconvenience of the shopping public or to the shop-keepers' burden of administering rationing schemes."

Such is the demand for man-power in a country with a population of 4 to 5 crores, industrialised for over a century, and intensely mechanised in all its walks of life.

And then Russia, with a population thrice as large as that of Great Britan, and mechanised on a gigantic scale for over 20 years, clamours also for vast military supplies for its men and urgent military moves by the Allies in order to divert the enemy from its own front. Ambassador Maisky declared in London but recently, "It is natural therefore that the U. S. S. R. should expect early realisation of the military decisions taken at Casablanca."

And fighting China with a strength of 25 to 3 crores, trained in self-reliance, and now aided to some extent by mechanical equipments from Russia, U. S. A. and England, nevertheless requires further manly and material aid from outside, and sends its biggest woman to America to urge and negotiate the same.

And in U. S. A. itself, the giant in all things modern, things are not what they should be. We are told that "The house of Representatives' Naval Affairs Committee approving the "Work or Fight" principle reproached employees of war plants for indulging in absenteeism to such an extent that they were not doing a good enough job to win this war. The Committee described the situation as 'very ugly', and recommended transfer of absentee workers to the armed forces if they continue malingering."

While this is the condition of the Big Powers, there is man-power in India which is ample enough not only to satisfy its own defence needs, but also to replenish the shortages in any other parts of the world, if properly approached. It is admitted by the spokesmen of Great Britain that Indian soldiers in the African front have equalled the bravery of any other Allied soldier, and matched and overcome the soldiers of both the Axis Powers. In the field of war-industries too, Mr. Bevin himself knows that the Indian worker has shown himself to be as energetic and efficient as the worker in any British factory, and that the output of munitions in India itself, produced mainly by Indian labour, is helping the army in many fronts to inflict substantial losses on the enemy.

Nevertheless it has not occurred to the mind of the wise men who are planning the War Front of Great Britain to seek the aid of India's man-power in this crisis that they are facing. Indian labour could be indented for Malaya. Indian labour could be negotiated

by South Africa when it was in need of it. Indian labour could be urgently sought by Ceylon when its men are insufficient to cope with its needs.

But Great Britain which claims to have protected India from internal as well as from external enemies, Great Britain which even now talks of its duties to the "peoples of India", cannot conceive the idea of inviting Indians to defend its coasts or extend its productive capacity. India is to-day,—we say it without bombast, we say it without exaggeration,—India is to-day able to provide England 5 million fighting men and 5 million workers, without feeling the strain. It will not kick up a row as to the use or the front to which its men are put, as Australia has done. Thousands of even those who have chosen to rot in jails rather than remain at their posts outside, would gladly volunteer to work in and fight for Great Britain if Britain cared to accord them the treatment that the Australian and South African receives from it. But that would be only possible if a new daring and a new vision dawns on the minds of British statesmen. No wild horse nor mild journalist could force such vision upon them, but only God in whose hands nations and politicians are but puppets who blindly imagine that they are the arbiters of their own or other people's destinies!

*Editor.*

## MARRIAGES

Mr. B. S. Nanjundayya, younger brother of Mr. B. S. Subba Rao, Proprietor, Oriental Industries, Mysore, with Sow. Ranganayakamma, daughter of Mr. Kesava murthy on 3—3—43 at Salagame, Hassan Dt.

Mr. L. Sheshagiri Rao, B.Sc., nephew of Mr. H. C. Subba Rao, retd. Assistant Commissioner, with Sow. Kamala Bai, daughter of Professor B. Nagesa Rao, M.A., on the 24th inst. at Mysore.

## VIEWS ON MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST

LONDON.

When the "Manchester Guardian" invited Mr. Lloyd George to give his views on the situation created by the latest bulletin about Gandhiji's condition, he said that he was profoundly concerned with the news, and all that he could add was, "The thing has been so muddled that it is now difficult to find a way out!"

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to the "Times" said; "Among the pressing preoccupations of this time, there is some danger that we may forget the seriousness and urgency of the situation in India. It is clear that political deadlock is an expression of spiritual alienation. An ordinary Christian has his task here as well as a statesman. Let us, at this time, be constant in our prayers that God will direct and rule the hearts of the British and Indians so that they may know and do His will."

The National Association for the advancement of coloured people has sent a cable to Mr. Churchill appealing to him to liberate Gandhiji, and stating that his death would be a tragic blow to faith in the war aims of Britain.

President Roosevelt has received telegrams from a number of Americans including Miss Pearl Buck, asking him to use his good offices to urge the unconditional release of Gandhiji and reopening of negotiations between British and Indian leaders.

"It must be remembered" says Mr. Lionel Fielden, in an article in the *Evening Standard* "that the Viceroy's policy is a short-term policy of war expediency, whilst Mr. Gandhi's policy rests on the long-term issue of freedom. Sooner or later that issue has got to be faced. If Mr. Gandhi dies, it will be vitiated for a long time to come!"

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## MEDITATIONS OF THE INMATES OF A ZOO

### A FARCE WITH A MORAL

On a fine summer morn
By the breeze blandly borne
Touched a thought with a cue
All the inmates of a Zoo.
Cool and fresh blew the breaze.
Put them all to a bleeze.

Tender came on his round,
Beasts were restless as he found ;
Sounded them as he could
And they showed that they would
All at once meet and talk
For the freedom of their flock.

All in wonder tender went,
Told his master what he learnt ;
Master came and found their mind,
Said, no meeting for their kind ;
For they do but snarl and fight
And that would be folly's height.

So their musings moved along,
Wafted by the bracing breeze,
One to one and all among,
And made them all so ill at ease.
By contact knowing human ways
Reasoned as man does now a days.

" We are all kept apart,
So well barred ; how we smart
Wanting pure freedom's air !
Free pure air for high Cheer !
Jungle air for courage sheer !
Freedom's air, here so rare !

" Though our needs frugally
Are bestowed carefully
Here to keep us to live,
Do we not want to thrive
Free in air, without fleer,
Without fear, in freedom dear !

" Our ancestors were huge and brave and strong,
What are we now among this human throng ?
These human beings multiplying fast
Our jungle realms usurp and ransack all
For growing needs to find the wherewithal ;
And can we not see how our lot is cast ?

" Do not these people know their ancestry ?
Did not great Darwin trace it long ago ?
Are they now just treating as they do
Our kind, of whom they are ? Of apes, said he
They came, and he was flouted ; now we say
They came of all our kin, for aye or nay :
To wit, they do inherit all our traits,
Even as their civilization indicates !

*(To be continued.)* *D. L. A.*

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## CIVIC DECENCY AND SEXUAL NEEDS OF THE ARMY

The Metropolitan of India, Rev. Foss Westcott, in a statement, says that he is unable to reconcile the reply given in the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding brothels for troops in Calcutta, 'with the facts of the case, with which I am intimately acquainted'.

'My attention has been drawn to a reply given in the Legislative Assembly to certain questions asked by Mr. Neogy regarding "brothels for troops' in Calcutta. I cannot reconcile the answer given with the facts of the case with which I am intimately acquainted. The one statement in the original article, which appeared with my full sanction in the 'Calcutta Diocesan Records' for Nov. 1942, which was later amended, ran as follows: There are indications that the building next door to St. Mary's Home is to be used for the medical examination of prostitutes.' When the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Army discussed this question with me, he assured me that the room was not being used for this purpose and I accepted his assurance and in the December issue stated that the 'room was to be used as a prophylactic treatment centre for the men and not as an inspection clinic for prostitutes.' The room has since been closed. No other statement in the original article was amended or withdrawn.

'With regard to pressure brought on respectable tenants to vacate their houses that they might be occupied by prostitutes for the military, I have in my possession written statements made by the tenants themselves giving the names of the police officials who requested them to move elsewhere. To say that such requests were not made is contrary to the facts, of which I have the clearest first-hand evidence. I discussed the matter with the Commissioner of Police who did not question the facts which I laid before him.

'On January 27, 1943, I wrote to the Adjutant-General in India at Army Headquarters, New Delhi, sending him, among other papers, a statement of facts in connection with the increase of brothels in the central part of Calcutta and notes of a visit paid to these places in Calcutta by a trained social worker. I have had no acknowledgment of that letter up to date, but at any rate the actual facts, with certified copies of the tenants' statements, are in the possession of the military authorities.

'Despite official disclosure, the responsibility for this extension of the brothel area in the heart of Calcutta lies either with the military authorities or the civil police. The Commissioner of Police has now assured me of his readiness to close brothels in this area on the specific complaint of local residents. It remains for the military to take the definite step of placing all brothels out of bounds.'

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# THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 25] MONDAY 8—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

## WAR WON'T END IN 1943

Mr. Robert Patterson, United States Under-Secretary of War, addressing a conference of the American Labour Press Association, declared that the war was unlikely to finish in 1943. It was more likely to end in 1944 or 1945.

"This estimate is based on the best information we have been able to gather on the waning strength of the Nazis and the growing strength of the United Nations," he added.

Victory would only come by hard fighting. The Germans were still strong. "If the Germans are given time to recover from the blows the Russians have given them, if they and the Japanese are given time to develop the vast resources they have seized, we will not win a decisive victory."

## AXIS POSITION IN TUNISIA STRONG

Referring to the battle for Tunicia Mr. Patterson said that the American people had been brought face to face with the realities of a total war. Temporary setbacks should not be magnified into important reverses.

Declaring that the Axis position in Tunicia was strong, Mr. Patterson said, "They will be destroyed in that position. but the fighting will be severe and we must be prepared for severe losses— even more severe than the losses we have suffered thus far in Tunicia."

Mr. Patterson added, the day was not far off when Japan would feel the heavy hand of war in a way she had never felt it before !

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## ARE DUNGHILLS LOW?

Not long ago the subject of manure and dunghills was regarded as low. Today it is considered almost a test of a man's intelligence how much he appreciates manure. Throughout the land, people who formerly thought it only proper to show off their herbaceous borders now call in their neighbours to admire their compost heaps. Manure-conscious housewives in the suburbs compete to register with the milk-man's horse. Nearly everyone has already grasped that there is no such thing as *rubbish*. Let me see if I can make farmyard manure a little bit more intelligible.

It starts as grass and the roots and corn upon which stock feed. These things are burned in the furnaces of their stomachs. The ashes are passed out. Mixed with the straw of the stable they are piled up every day into a dunghill. As it stands it is no use. It must first be "treated." By whom? Not by Man; he couldn't manage it. By whole empires of creatures visible only to the microscope, called bacteria. Though small they belong to the organic world and have their own special problems, not least of which is vigilence against gigantic enemies, also invisible to us, called protozoa who gobble them up.

Bacteria labour ceaselessly for the good of all mankind. Or, rather, of all life upon the earth. For without them not only would the manure heap never be usable as food, but the soil itself would fail to serve, its chemicals would not co-ordinate, and the great Sun itself would administer its blows of light in vain. Let their labour cease and all vegetation would be choked and the earth would become a wilderness, ugly and silent. In order to carry out their great work they need above all else numbers. Hence not the least interesting fact about them is their rate of birth. They multiply by division, and that division occurring every half hour a single individual can become within the course of one day the ancestor of 210,000,000,000 bacteria!

In an ounce of manure there may be about 30,000,000,000 bacteria. Broadly their labour consists in breaking down complex substances and in building up inert constituents into energetic bodies. Farmyard manure consists of excreta, urine, and the litter of the stable. The first movement in the bacterial symphony is the destruction of the litter and its conversion into a dark brown moist substance, humus, which finally retains none of the structure of the original straw. The manure proper contains a great variety of carbon compounds, with also phosphates and potash, which can be summed up as nitrogenous material, the nitrogen of which is not in a position as yet to serve as food. So the next task of the bacteria is to bestow such order as may be necessary to release the vital potentials.

The hill heats. It is burning. It is shrinking. Could we watch what was happening we would percieve the waxing and waning of different armies of bacteria each handling the material in turn. The first army seizes upon the nitrogen, tears it from its complex grouping, and splits off ammonia from its protein. We cannot see this operation, but we can smell it. A second corps, immediately sets to work to change the ammonia into nitrate This done, a third army takes control, turning the article finally into the suitable form of calcium nitrate.

Not that these operations always go through as smoothly as this. Too much oxygen may get in owing to a loosely piled hill, or unharmonious bacteria may undo the good work and de-nitrify the nitrate, expelling it out in gases, until another body of bacteria comes forward, the gallant Azotobacters, who, rising to the occasion, re-nitrify the de-nitrified and unburn the burnt.

There is no place where I am more content to stand than here upon this dunghill, where that which is invisible is mightier than the monumental mockeries of men—where the things that are not, are raised above the things that are!

*J. S. Collis.*

## SCOTLAND TO DEVELOP

LONDON.

The picturesque highlands of Scotland face industrial revolution following the adoption in the Commons of a measure to establish a non-profit earning Public Services Board to harness water power estimated and capable of producing 4,000 million units of electricity yearly. Large-scale industries will be encouraged to settle in the highlands.

The Commons have rejected six previous schemes during the last few years urging that industrialisation would destroy the beauty of the highlands. Today Labour and Conservative alike agreed that time had come to accept industrial development of the highlands and Government measure was accepted without division.

* * *

It did not matter if industrialisation destroyed the beauty of England; but Scotland had to be kept without industry so far on the plea of preserving its beauty! Ed.

# JUDGING MEN BY THEIR BODY

The following are the traits of a perfectly beautiful, intelligent, and noble forehead.

In length it must equal the nose, or the under part of the face. In breadth it must be either oval at the top—like the foreheads of most of the great men of England—or nearly square. It must be free from unevenness and wrinkles, yet be able to wrinkle when deep in thought, afflicted by pain, or moved by indignation. It must retreat above and project beneath. The eyebones must be simple, horizontal and, if seen from above, must present a simple curve. There should be a small cavity in the centre, from above to below, and traversing the forehead so as to separate it into four divisions perceptible in a clear, descending light. The skin must be more clear on the forehead than in other parts of the countenance.

Foreheads short, wrinkled, and knotty are incapable of durable friendship.

Be not discouraged though a friend, an enemy, a child, or a brother transgress, for so long as he have a good, well proportioned, open forehead there is still hope of improvement.

## EYES AND EYE-BROWS

Blue eyes are generally more indicative of weakness and effeminacy than brown or black. Certainly there are many powerful men with blue eyes, but I find more strength, manhood, and thought with brown.

Choleric men have eyes of every colour, but rather brown or greenish than blue. A propensity to green is an almost decisive token of ardour, fire and courage.

Wide open eyes, with the white visible, I have often observed both in the timid and phlegmatic, and in the courageous and rash.

Meeting evebrows were supposed to be the mark of craft, but I do not believe them to have this significance. Angular, strong, interrupted eyebrows denote fire and productive activity. The nearer the eyebrows to the eyes, the more earnest, deep, and firm the character. Eyebrows remote from each other denote warm, open, quick sensations. White eyebrows signify weakness; and dark brown, firmness. The motion of the eyebrows contains numerous expressions, especially of ignoble passions.

## NOSE

I have generally considered the nose the foundation or abutment of the brain, for upon this the whole power of the arch of the forehead rests. A beautiful nose will never be found accompanying an ugly countenance. An ugly person may have fine eyes, but not a handsome nose.

I have never seen a nose with a broad back, whether arched or rectilinear, that did not belong to an extraordinary man. Such a nose was possessed by Swift, Caesar Borgia, Titian, etc. Small nostrils are usually a sure sign of unenterprising timidity. The open, breathing nostril is as certain a token of sensibility.

## MOUTH AND LIPS

The contents of the mind are communicated to the mouth. How full of character is the mouth! As are the lips, so is the character. Firm lips, firm character; weak lips, weak character. Well-defined, large, and proportionate lips, the middle line of which is equally serpentine on both sides, and easy to be drawn, are never seen in a bad, mean, common, false, vicious countenance. A lipless mouth, resembling a single line, denotes coldness, industry, a love of order, precision, housewifery, and, if it be drawn upward at the two ends, affectation, pretension. vanity, malice. Very fleshy lips have always to contend with sensuality and indolence. Calm lips. well closed, without constraint, and well delineated, certainly betoken consideration, discretion, and firmness. Openness of mouth speaks complaint, and signifies closeness, endurance.

## CHIN

From numerous experiments, I am convinced that the projecting chin ever denotes something positive, and the retreating something negative. The presence or absence of strength in man is often signified by the chin.

I have never seen sharp indentings in the middle of the chin save in men of cool understanding, unless when something evidently contradictory appeared in the countenance. The soft, fat, double chin generally points out the epicure; and the angular chin is seldom found save in discreet, well-disposed, firm men. Flatness of chin speaks the cold and dry; smallness, fear; and roundness with a dimple, benevolence.

*J. Lavater.*


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Monday 8-3-1943.

## THE FAST ENDS

The world rejoices that Mahatma Gandhi has survived the fast. Indians would have resented greatly if his frail body had succumbed to it under the circumstances. The Government of India deserve some thanks for the partial consideration which they were prepared to show in order to ease the circumstances.

India considers Mr. Gandhi a possession the equal of whom no other nation can show; neither Churchill nor Lloyd George nor Shaw, neither Roosevelt nor Stalin nor Chiang Kai-shek, nor Smutts or Pilsudski or De Gaulle. His methods may not be able to achieve India's national aspirations, because English Statesmen are not big enough to appreciate and respond to them. But his personality of peace and non-violence and self-immolation is a shining star in a world which has been plunged in misery and carnage by its leaders from open or covert selfishness. So he is valued by good men all over the world. Therefore do they and the millions of India want to retain him as long as humanly possible in this world, and do not wish to see him killed as Socrates was, or Christ was.

Indians consider him great because he has stood for the welfare of the nation, and has put new methods and new thoughts before them for the achievement of that welfare. He is the one man in the country who has brought the greatest measure of unity among, and commands the respect of most other leaders in the country. His methods may have delayed the country's independence considerably, but he has saved the country a lot of bloodshed. We assume that 60,000 persons living in jail is not so bad as 60,000 persons shot in an open or underground revolt as reported in Axis-occupied countries. It has to be recognised that neither Dadabhoy Naoroji nor Surendranath Banerji, neither Arabinda Ghosh nor Bepin Chandra Pal, neither Lajpat Rai nor Das or Nehru, neither Mahomad Ali nor M. A. Jinnah, knew of non-violence as a means of political agitation. Elsewhere in the world too, neither Lenin nor Mazzini and Garibaldi, neither Parnell and De Valera nor Botha and Smutts, neither Jefferson nor Franklin nor Washington, sought to achieve political freedom by non-violent means. Gandhi was the first to advocate its practice, and is the harbinger of a new era in political agitation, and is entitled to the credit in this field that Columbus got for discovering America.

He has conceived certain theories of life and certain policies of conduct and has held to them with steadfast faith, and gloriously enough he has found the best part of a vast nation prepared to adhere to them. That being so, to treat him as an ordinary leader of a subject nation, or deem his life as one to be thrown away like any other life in war time, is not a thing to be proud of. That was the meaning of all the wasteful telegrams sent to the Viceroy and the London Powers during the fast. That they touched no answering chord in the heart of Government, shows only the usual nature of Governments.

We, for our part, believe that Governments should be strong. But they should not be blindly strong like Samson, but wisely strong, using strength with discretion, knowing when to wink and when to frown.

Some persons in authority have chosen to term the fast a "black-mail." And some journalistic hirelings of the foreign press have depicted it in terms of contempt, not even veiled.

To judge a man by your own imperfect standards, to accuse him of things which he conscientiously denies, and when he offers to go through fire in order to prove his innocence to dub it as black-mail, is strange mentality. That Englishmen should use that expression in the present context, shows how men can misuse words for their own ends. Acts do not become "black-mail" by interested persons calling them such, nor do bad acts become "white-mail" by their authors claiming them as such!

As to the garbled versions which the journalistic vermin have chosen to broad-cast, they dishonour themselves and their papers by so doing. They do thereby as much harm to their own country as to this. For attempts like this, in other countries they would be expelled. But India is patient and long-suffering, and suffers fools and knaves gladly!

One charge has been thrown against Mr. Gandhi by some persons,—persons who usually speak of his non-violence as impracticable nonsense,—that much violence has been practised by Congressmen in recent months according to a Government publication,—which has been sparingly circulated,—and that Mr. Gandhi has not condemned them in any manner.

To condemn a man in one breath for preaching non-violence, and condemn him in another for not condemning violence, is irrational. And then when he undertakes a fast in order to vindicate his innocence, to call it black-mail is to throw all logic to the winds!

Without being Gandhi-ite, overt or covert, we think that Mr. Gandhi's non-violence is not so foolish as it looks. Violence, as History shows, is instinctive in political strife in all ages and climes. In India itself Nana Saheb and Tantia Topi tried it in 1857; and with what terrible loss of good lives on both sides! The Bengal partition let loose a wave of violence by an aggrieved populace. The murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie and similar desperate acts, the Punjab O'Dwyer and Dyer episodes, are not to be easily forgotten.

Entering public life at that stage Mr. Gandhi, the brave visionary, like another Buddha, realised the futility of violence against a powerful suzerain, and emerged as the prophet of non-violence as a political creed. Is the world still prepared to say that non-violence is not, like honesty, the best policy? Is not a War being fought today by the Allies because Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo pursued methods of violence in order to achieve their aims, and not of non-violent negotiation? Are not all persons who are planning the future aiming at making war and violence impossible in international politics hereafter?

Such gross confusion of thought can hardly bring credit to politicians or administrators.

We do not wish to make out that Mahatma Gandhi is an angel. He may have his own faults, weaknesses, and shortcomings. But compared with other international figures of this Age, there is no denying that his life-work entitles him to a high altar in mankind's "Hall of Fame." To Indians themselves he is what George Washington was to Americans, "First in War, First in peace, First in the hearts of his country-men!"

To deny that rank to Mr. Gandhi, to treat him as anything less, is crass, gross and benighted ignorance!

*Editor.*

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# MEDITATIONS OF THE INMATES OF A ZOO

## A FARCE WITH A MORAL

*(Continued from last issue)*

"Of apes they learnt to ape,
To jump and dance and gape;
Of birds to sing and soar,
Of fish to swim and oar;
Of us are nimble, sloths,
And crafty, dense and dross,
And fierce and rude and grim,
And gentle, fine and prim:
And all these sorts we find
Among the human kind.

"The question then is one of more or less,
And how our ways they use to vantage, too;
The Brain for ages trained they do possess,
But yet they are our kin for all they do.
Their civilization is our ruin sure;
What do we want under the sun but freedom pure?
Freedom to make us live as Nature's own,
In health and spirits and in ways our own?

"The breeze from the gentler side now whispers fine,
'Would not the ruder sort if set so free,
Molest and make such havoc in our line
That we can scarcely live amidst their glee?'
O! Is there reason in their fearful thought?
As if we did not all for ages live
In spite of all we did and all that rot!
Even here in the Zoo what we eat they give.

"And were we surely ever worse than men,
Who hunt and bag many a gentler one
On land, in air and water, as they prate,
Nature's ornate offsprings and variegate?
They flay and cut and roast and cook and dress
At sumptuous tables to feast on them with zest;
In fashion fine they sit and eat and praise
Their haunches', shoulders', kidneys', loins' grace!

"The men have so far gone that they
Our entrails, organs, glands dissect,
Their extracts into bodies theirs inject
With strength and sustenance to sway.
Do not our qualites so go
To them? And we are beasts!
Refinement ascendant, splendid so!
Fine civilization's attributes!

"They fleece us to warm themselves and fleer at us!
They flay us that our skins may play for them
In vast and various needs, and there's our meed!
They want us for all their uses, and then taunt!
With intellect so horrible they thrive;
To touch of fellow-feeling never alive!

"Our daily contact with the human kind in this gardan fine
Has made our understanding somewhat broad and keen;
Of evolution the philosophers of the west have told
In various ways; in the east in India a story old
Gives reason honour, when it marks in stages run
The Crocodile, the Tortoise, the Rhinocerous, the Lion.
The Man of Lore, the treble Men of Prowess Great,
The Perfect Man of Wisdom Pure next of date.

"So, all our kind from small to great have place,
As honoured in this comprehensive scheme,
Including man in all his changing phase,
And God so dwells in each of us in the theme.
There is a consolation in this view,
In mankind those that think so though but few.
Let us be content now with what's our fate:
In Time dwells God, and God is great!"

'Twas time by then and the sun rose high in the sky
Attender came and the beasts felt hunger high;
They fell off from their reverie and fell on food,
Then fell to doze and sleep as safe as could.
Their thoughts evaporate diffused in the air,
And, condensed, with the next cool breeze they may repair
Here is a parallel for man to think and muse,
'Tis no paralogism or reason's unfair use.

The man may claim himself a paragon,
That creatures else him ne'er can paragon;
And armed with intellect and racing science,
He's led to think that all the things and beings
Are here for him alone; and what is more
He vies with all his might his brethren sor
So artificial are the ways of science
That they do blight or blur the moral sense.

The animals reason as their nature prompts,
The man of science has trained himself to think
That he can baffle Nature and can wink
At her ways plain and straight at all accompts;
When Science and Art are all so tired at the end,
And brain so baffled seeks its shelter in the heart,
Then Nature motherlike she shall play her part
To forgive man and bless him for the truest end!

The beasts can scarcely comprehend how vast
Is man's comprehension of the world;
In civilization he is ages old,
And it is ever growing sure and fast,
In arts and sciences none can rival man;
With knowledge varied and philosophies
So vast his universe; he scans and sees
Through each phenomenon and noumenon.

But civilization is of twofold trends;
Material and moral; former stressed
For selfish ends, or latter cultured, pressed
On to make the former serve the ends
The latter needs, and hand in hand progress,
That so the world is made a happy home
For beings all for brotherhood, and roam
To most enlightened spheres of Blessedness!

B. L. A.

## GROUP MEETING OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

In pursuance of the organising by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce of Group Meetings of members having common interests, a meeting of the Accountants and Auditors was held on the 5th February 1943. Several matters affecting the Profession in perticular and incometax assessees in the State in general, were discussed. The Managing Committee at their meeting held on the 17th February, after reviewing the results of the above discussions, have authorised submission of a representation to the authorities requesting them to consider the desirability of amending the Mysore Income-Tax Act and the Rules issued thereunder in the directions stated.

Companies generally pay to their employees one or two month's salary as bonus every year. The Income-tax Department have not been allowing this as a charge on the assessable profits of Companies. Similarly the Commission allowed to Managers, Managing Directors and Managing Agents is not allowed as a business expenditure. Similarly the expenses that Companies generally incur to entertain distinguished guests and customers with a view to earning more profits are not free from Income-tax. The Committee having considered the above points in detail saw no reason why these allowances should not be permissible under the local Income-tax Rules while they were allowed under the Indian Income-tax Rules.

The next point that the Committee have laid stress upon is one relating to the assessment for Registered Firms. They yave suggested that the Mysore Incom-Tax Act should be so amended as to assess the individual partners of Registered Firms instead of assessing the Firms as a whole at the maximum rate and asking individual partners to claim refund. This procedure, the Committee point out causes much inconvenience to those concerned, but also unduly long delays in disposing of claims. The Committee request that the Mysore Income-tax law should be suitably amended on the lines suggested above so that it may be in line with the Indian Income-tax law.


### REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

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# THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 26] MONDAY 15—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

## BHARATPUR ON THE MARCH

A Bharatpur Communique States:

"The population of Bharatpur is preponderantly agricultural. The report of the recent Census, 1941, indicates that even in respect of agriculture the number of actual workers have gone down from 1,56,585 in 1931 to 1,49,541 in 1941, being a decrease of 4.5 percent. The number of actual workers under industry and trade has also decreased from 45,356 in 1931 to 31,439 in 1941. The total number of dependants, on the contrary, increased from 2,66,711 in 1931 to 3,77,109 in 1941. In every one thousand of population, there were thus only 345 actual workers and 655 dependants in the State in 1941 against 452 actual workers and 548 dependants in the previous Census, indicating thereby the emigration of persons of middle age and of earning capacity to industrial centres, leaving their dependants behind. There is also unemployment among the educated middle class to an appreciable extent.

The financial structure of the State is also greatly affected by the absence of industries. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 22.6 lacs in the year 1941-42, Land Revenue accounted for as much as Rs. 15.6 lacs, Customs & Excise to Rs, 4 lacs and Salt Compensation to Rs. 1.5 lacs. Other items of revenue, such as Stamps, Forests and Mining yielded barely Rs. 1.5 lacs."

In order to rectify this state of things the Government of Bharatpur have granted permission to Messrs. Ramkumar Agarwal & Company of Meerut and Calcutta, to establish an Oil Mill, and a Joint Stock concern with the name of "Sri Brajendra Paper and Board Mills, Limited," for manufacturing oils, and paper and paste-board. The firm has been given a monopoly for 12 years, and certain other concessions, and the Dewan and the Revenue Minister have consented to be on the Board of the Paper Mills Company.

## MAHATMA GANDHI

I

"When I think of Rolland, I think of Tolstoi. When I think of Lenin, I think of Napoleon. But when I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ.

The parallel with Jesus constantly presents itself. The Nazarene was a divine personality: he taught the law of Love and laid a programme of Non-Resistance for its fulfilment; he sought to establish the kingdom of Heaven on Earth by dethroning Mammon in favour of God. So also with Gandhi."

*Rev. J. H. Holmes.*

II

"There is a ruler of India here, Mahatma Gandhi, whose sway is greater than all imperial power. His name will be remembered and sung by the village people long after the names of the modern Governors in their palaces at New Delhi are forgotten. When all the buildings of Raisina have crumbled into ruins, such as those around the Kutub Minar and Taghlakabad, the name of Mahatma Gandhi will still be taught by mothers to their little children as one of the greatest of India's saints and saviours!

"For there is a spiritual palace which Mahatma Gandhi has built up out of an eternal fabric. Its foundations are deeply and truly laid in the Kingdom of God. No oppression of the poor has gone to build it. Love and devotion and service to the poor are its golden decorations. No military pomp reigns within its borders, but only the peaceful harmony of human souls. No race or colour distinctions have any place in it. No clash of religious controvercy mars its silence. Its empire is the heart."

*Rev. C. F. Andrews.*

## SOME WAR FIGURES

Lord Halifax says, 'Two years before U.S.A. plunged into the war, the British Government was pouring millions of cash in dollars into American industry. The total thus spent since September 1939 has been about 3,200 million dollars. Most of this considerable sum were for purchases, but fully 200 million dollars were spent outright to expand factories, and to build new ones—the very factories which to-day are leading producers in America's arsenal of democracy. Britain's expenditure with U. S. aircraft industry totals 1,750 million dollars.'

## LEASE-LEND

WASHINGTON.

The Lease-Lend Administrator, Mr. Edward Stettinius, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently that from March 11, 1941 to January 31, 1933 the United States transferred and serviced under the Lease-Lend to the United Nations to the value of 8,935 million dollars. 7,175 million dollars represented goods and 1,760 million represented services rendered. Owing to Lease-Lend "in reverse" it was unnecessary to spend more than 25,000 dollars monthly to maintain the American army in the British isles. About 90 per cent of the goods transferred had been exported and a great majority had safely arrived.

Mr. Stettinius proceeded: "Since March 1941 we delivered to the Allies about four million tons of foodstuffs at a cost of 1,250 million dollars but these shipments represent only about six per cent of the value of our total food supplies.

## NAVAL LOSSES

LONDON.

The total of British naval losses during the war were given in the Lords recently:

The figures were 5 capital ships lost, 7 aircraft carriers, 25 cruisers, 14 armed merchant cruisers, 94 destroyers, 14 corvettes, 44 submarines, 1 monotor, 8 sloops, 22 mine-sweepers, 156 trawlers, 14 drifters, 1 minelayer, 3 yachts, 5 gunboats and 3 cutters..

Giving these naval losses, Lord Bruntisfield, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty (formerly Sir Victor Warrender) said they would appear in a very different light if they could be compared with the Axis losses, particularly of U-boats. He recalled what the first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, had said earlier that despite the losses the fleet was much stronger now than a year ago.

## THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK

"Thou wilt not leave us in the dust:
Thou madest man, he knows not why;
He thinks he was not made to die:
And thou hast made him: "Thou art just."

*Tennyson.*

"When men are rightly occupied, their amusement grows out of their work, as the colour petals out of a fruitful flower." *Ruskin.*

"Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles."

*Emerson.*

"Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best."

*Longfellow.*

"I do love
My country's good with a respect, more tender,
More holy and profound, than my own life."

*Shakespeare.*

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# STOOPED OLD NEGRO, A CHEMICAL WIZARD!

A stooped old Negro, carrying an armful of wild flowers, shuffled along through the dust of an Alabama road toward one of the buildings of Tuskegee Institute.

Poor old fellow; I had seen hundreds like him. Totally ignorant, unable to read and write, they shamble along Southern roads in search of odd jobs.

At the door of one of the buildings, I saw a trim little secretary hurry up to the bent old Negro: "That delegation from Washington is waiting for you, Doctor Carver."

Fantastic as it seemed, this shabbily-clad old man was none other than the distinguished Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. George Washington Carver, renowned for his chemical wizardry!

From the peanut he has made nearly 300 useful products, including cheese, candies, instant coffee, pickles, oils, shaving lotions, dyes, lard, linoleum, flour, breakfast foods, soap, face powder, shampoo, printer's ink, and even axle grease!

From wood shavings he has made synthetic marble! From the muck of swamps and the leaves of the forest floor, valuable fertilisers. From cow lung, paint!

From the lowly sweet potato he has made more than 100 products, among them starch, library paste, vinegar, shoe blacking, ink, dyes, molasses.

Experts say he has done more than any other living man to rehabilitate agriculture in the South of the United States!

And more still, Doctor Carver is an artist, especially skilled in painting flowers.

He is a skilled musician too—once he toured the Middle West as a concert pianist.

He was born in a rude slave cabin on the farm of Moses Carver near Diamond Grove, Mo.

When he was six months old, night raiders carried away the baby and his mother. The raiders took no care of the child; he developed whooping cough and was dying when emissaries sent out by Moses Carver arrived to buy back the stolen slaves.

The mother had already been disposed of; no one ever learned what became of her. The baby was traded back to his owner for a broken-down race-horse.

The Carvers reared the sickly child, bestowing his given name, "George Washington." Frail and undersized, he performed household tasks, becoming an excellent cook and learning to mend clothes.

The Carvers wanted him to have an education, but offered him no money. Without a cent, he set out for a school eight miles away. Alone among strangers, he slept at first in an old horse barn. Soon he picked up odd jobs and entered the school.

In his early twenties, having completed the high school course, he mailed an entrance application to a college in Iowa, and by mail was accepted. But when he arrived, they refused to admit him because he was a Negro!

Undismayed, again he worked at odd jobs. Before long he accumulated enough money to open a small laundry.

The next year he entered Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa. When he had paid his entrance fee he had ten cents left, he had to live nearly a week on corn meal and suet.

For three years he worked his way; then in 1890 he enrolled at Iowa State College. Four years later he took his degree in agriculture, having earned every penny of his expenses!

His work so impressed the authorities that they appointed him to the college faculty.

It was while Carver was at Iowa State that Booker T. Washington invited him to Tuskegee. In accepting, Carver saw a great opportunity to serve his own people in the South. He saw that the cotton lands were wearing out through failure to rotate crops. He saw debt-burdened farmers facing poverty.

He set himself to preach a gospel of native money crops other than cotton, and after study and experiment he decided that the Southern farmer could get his money with more surety and less damage to his soil by growing peanuts and sweet potatoes. Doctor Carver began to write bulletins and make speeches proving his contentions.

After a time, Southern farmers increased their peanut and sweet potato acreage. And then, suddenly, and, sadly, Doctor Carver awoke to what he had done. He had increased the supply without increasing the demand! The peanut and the sweet potato were rotting; the farmers who had planted them were losing money!

Almost fiercely the Negro scientist went to work spending days and nights in his laboratory, seeking new uses for the peanut and the sweet potato.

As each by-product was perfected, he gave it freely to the world, asking only that it be used for the benefit of mankind!

Inevitably his work brought offers to leave Tuskegee. One tempted the old Negro with a salary of £20,000! He refused it!

(*Contd. on Page 7*)

The Rationalist.

Monday 15-3-1943.

## WHAT IS THIS?

### I

Peaceful and long-standing Administrations evolve certain rules in the light of experience, and conform to them in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

With regard to the Mysore Administration, seventeen years ago, when Mr. Mirza Ismail became Dewan in 1926, we ventured to write,

"Care must be taken to stop the present practice of putting square pegs in round holes. In making appointments what the Government thinks of at present is whether a man's salary is near enough to the salary of the place, and not whether his qualifications make him the best fitted for the place. We may imagine the loss to Government, the inefficiency in the services, and the discomfort to the people consequent upon this. Other causes which promote discontent among officials and give rise to inefficiency in the public services, are the clandestine supersessions, perverse transfers, and surruptitious stoppage of promotions which many Departmental Heads are permitted to indulge in at the present time. The rectification of these evils will call forth much shrewd judgment and much fairness of mind in the new Dewan."

And when, after holding the office for almost as long as Walpole or William Pitt did in great Britain, Sir Mirza Ismail retired nearly two years ago, in the course of the "Rationalist's" review we remarked,

"It is obvious that the efficiency of an administration depends on the appointment of officials from suitability and merit, assurance to them of just treatment, and encouragement to them to bring out their best. The practice during the 15 years was often exactly opposite.

Appointments were made mostly from among sons and sons-in-law of those who could wield influence, there was no consideration of fitting men to places, able and honest men were often suppressed or shunted out just because they happened to show a little independence or self-respect and either the Departmental Head or Dewan wanted the place for some one lower down, and all sorts of men from any-where outside, of whatever colour or age, were appointed to high places, and kept there everlastingly, blighting the chances of local men of approved merit and service! Some men were punished with extravagant severity, and some men were protected and nursed into favour however serious the offence. While the State's young men had to sell their shirts to get educated, and then were left in desperate unemployment, jobs were easily found for unemployed aliens just because they were related to some Sir Tom, Honourable Dick, or crow-catching Harry, connected or unconnected with the State, while brilliant graduates of the State could not get a job in it because they could not pass through the eyes of the official needle! His own son who could very well do without a job was easily provided with one. His son's class-mate too was provided, though he had no claim on the State!"

That such a State of affairs persisted in Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship may be ascribed to the peculiar nature of the circumstances of his regime. Instead of administrative things being settled by free discussion in the Council of Ministers, Sir Mirza decided things according to his own ideas, whims, or likes and dislikes, and the other Councillors, we believe, had only to conform and carry out. Nor is there much evidence that his decisions were modified or altered when submitted to the Ruler for confirmation. The public received the impression that the then Ruler accepted whatever Sir Mirza did, in good faith, be it appointment of ripe old foreigners to high offices of the State, or breaking the secrecy of the ballot boxes! His Highness's entourage also hardly ever seem to have used their influence to check Sir Mirza's freedom of decision and action. Thus everything was left to the unchecked

operation of a single man's mind, and was not the product of the combined wisdom of several respectable persons.

Therefore the rules of good administration which had been evolved during the days of the British Commissioners, and during Rangacharlu's and Sheshadri Iyer's Dewanship remained dead during his regime.

Today what is the position? The Dewan is a constitutionalist with circumscribed powers. There are four Ministers, two of them official and two non-official, all vital, vocal, powerful. The Ruler, young, buoyant, well-read, wide-travelled, capable of a balanced out-look, and unburdened with eccentricities. And there is also available the inherited capacity for State service, the ripe, matured and mellow wisdom, and the nearly four decades of official experience of the Private Secretary on whom the highest title and highest salary ever enjoyed by a Private Secretary have been so worthily bestowed.

With all this, the public who had been tired of the uncertain, eccentric, erratic happenings of Sir Mirza's regime, during which they could never be certain what may happen next, and expect a staid, sober policy of administration according to convention, discipline, and rules, are treated to surprise after surprise, and mystification after mystification!

Appointments are made or not made, extensions are given or not given, according to no definite rules, and as in a game of chance. Public administration should be in the public interest and for public satisfaction. But in recent months one thing after another has left the public puzzled, unable to know where they stand, and unable to see justice in what is being done.

The appointment of two foreign young men with not very high qualifications to two Professorships in the University recently was not a commendable step. The retiring of Messrs. Wajid, Kesaviengar, Rama Iyer, Mr. Rollo, and, we are told, Mr. Wadia, and the granting of extension to Messrs. Subrahmanya Iyer, Winckler, Mirza, and Mr. Mackintosh cannot be said to conform to any strict rule. In the game of "Blind Man's Buff," those whom the person blind-folded touches are out! And in olden times, we are told, anybody to whom the wandering elephant took a fancy and gave the garland became king!

The vacancy in the Ministry from the retirement of Mr. Ramanathan should have been filled normally soon after it occurred. The public cannot understand how the Government could keep it vacant so long, or who or what is causing the delay in the appointment. The most absurd proposals have been trotted out in this connection. It is an official place, and is to be given to the next senior-most official. But a hitch seems to have arisen, God knows where, and somebody seems to have put a spoke in the wheel, and to be sitting tight on it! And blankness prevails!

And, to crown it all, now comes the appointment of a superannuated Mr. Rao Bahadur Venkataramana Rao of Madras as Chief Judge of the State!

*Editor.*

*(To be continued)*

## "THE RATIONALIST"

A valued reader writes,

"I was extremely satisfied with your leader in this week's issue which was excellent, seeing that heaps of rubbish are appearing elsewhere. 'And do not wish to see him killed as Socrates was, or Christ was!' 'Governments should not be blindly strong like Samson,' 'To judge a man by your own imperfect standards,' are so full of meaning, and the concluding portion referring to George Washington is a fitting finish."


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** | 0—2—0 |
| 2. | **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** | 0—2—0 |
| 3. | **Problem of Wealth** | 0—2—0 |
| 4. | ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ | 0—1—0 |
| 5. | **The Tree of Happiness** | 0—1—0 |
| 6. | **Winston Churchill** | 0—4—0 |

## A NATION IN ARMS

RUSSIA.

From the Arctic to the sun-parched Kirghiz steppes, from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, the Soviet Union is training tens of millions of its people to be "secret weapons." Young boys of 16 and men of 60. girls of 18 and women of 50 are drilling in the tent settlements of the slant-eyed Mongols, in the Buriat villages of the Lake Baikal region, on the plains of perennially frozen Lapland.

Because of the work of this organisation, the Soviet's pool of man-power is never exhausted. The army and guerilla forces can call on it for huge numbers of men who are already partly trained for warfare. "The miracle of the winter of 1941" might never have come to pass without this great civilian force!

The tongue-twisting, telescoped name of this organisation is "Osoaviakhim", which means Society for Assistance in Defence and in Aviation-Chemical Construction. All Soviet citizens, unless physically incapacitated, must join it to learn how to deal with incendiary bombs and poison gases. They must lend a hand in improvising air raid shelters, building up the terrain for home defence and other such tasks. That is the compulsory part of the programme.

It also has a voluntary branch with about 20,000,000 members. Such members take training in parachute jumping and many other special military activities. "A nation in arms" would be a correct description of the real nature of the Osoaviakhim. In its essence, it is a nation-wide preparatory school of both sexes and all arms-bearing ages to stem the enemy tide!

That rifle fire one hears in the depth of the wood of the Siberian forest belt comes from a target range of the Society. There, high-cheekboned natives compete with one another to qualify for the title of "Voroshilov Sharp-shooter!" Vicious-looking anti-aircraft guns are manned by young girls and their mothers, and the bearded peasants and their grandsons—all members of the Society!

Their gnarled peasant fingers are also taught to handle sensitive machineguns, to transmit signals, to use the field telephone: they are taught to see the terrain with a soldier's eyes,. They are instructed in taking advantage of terrain and in helping the military by scouting and patrolling. The more skilful among them are taught to handle the deadliest of modern warfare weapons such as the flame-throwers. They, who learned to read only yesterday, now learn to read the mysteries of military maps!

Members of the Society are being taught to race on skis. Last winter many of them sailed into the midst of enemy trocps and demoralised them. Members of the Society are also taught to take military advantage of their knowledge of the horse. While the Society is not, strictly speaking, a military organisation and is not an official part of any of the armed forces, large numbers of its members have joined the army or the guerilla bands, and some of them have achieved great fame!

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**BANGALORE**

He stayed in Tuskegee, where his meagre salary is quickly consumed in anonymously paying the bills of worthy boys, both white and black, who are trying to get an education.

He continues to wear the old alpaka coat and black trousers which he has so often mended, and neckties which he knits out of fibres that he makes himself!

When Congress was considering the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill, Southern farmers pleaded in vain for a duty on the peanut. Finally, a dozen men appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, each consuming his allotted ten minutes.

In the background, Doctor Carver, with trembling hands, awaited his time. Last on the list, he shuffled forward to address Congressmen thoroughly tired of the peanut!

The old man took his place behind the table, where stood scores of products that he had made. Simply, smiling his humble smile, he told how he had asked, "God what is a peanut, and why did you make it?"; and how he had sought the answer, how he had discovered in the peanut products ranging from face powder to wood stains!

As he talked, he pointed to each product that he, the humble old Negro before them, had made in his Alabama laboratory.

Exactly at the end of ten minutes, Doctor Carver thanked the committee, bowed, and started back to his lone place in a far corner.

But the Congressmen would not let him go; they demanded that he continue his story. He spoke one hour and forty-five minutes! Whereupon the peanut was written into the tariff!

One day, after I had seen his rope made from okra fibre, insulating board from peanut shells, and dyes from the dandelion, onion and tomato vine, I asked Doctor Carver how he found time for all his accomplishments.

"Chiefly because we made it a rule to get up every morning at four o'clock," he said. "I go out into the woods. Alone there with the things I love most, I gather specimens and study the great lessons that Nature is so eager to teach me! In the woods each morning, while most other persons are sleeping, I best hear and understand God's plan for me!"

As he turned away to bend over his microscope, I heard him mutter to himself, "God has been mighty good to this poor old Negro.!"

*James Childers.*

* * *

When will such inspiration come to the glorified scientists of the Tata Institute?

Ed.


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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

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# THE RATIONALIST

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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## PRISON REFORM IN CHINA

Here is the story of a progresive Chinese administrator, who has taken the bold step of abolishing the badly-equipped prison in the district under his charge in favour of a better method of teaching those who go wrong to be useful citizens.

More than a year ago, Chiang Ching-Kuo, the eldest son of China's Generalissimo and a Special Commissioner of the Fourth Administrative District of Kiangsi, decided that conditions in the prison at Kanhsien, where he had just assumed charge as Magistrate, called for radical reform.

He took the bold step of closing the prison and opening an up-to-date reformatory. This institution may well prove to be the beginning of a move to abolish the "big houses" and to make places of corrective confinement centres where offenders are given education and character training.

### DAILY CLASSES

The Kanhsien Prisoners' Reformatory, set up in March 1941, is now maintained by the Relief Committee of the Kiangsi Fourth Administrative District, and attached to it is a factory where those guilty of minor offences work, learn a trade and also earn some money.

The offenders who are sent to the reformatory are given a certain amount of freedom. They are required to attend two classes daily and morning exercises, and to put in a certain amount of time at work and at sports. They have a recreation room where they must spend sometime daily and where books, newspapers and games are available.

In plots of land immediately outside the reformatory, they grow vegetables, partly for their own consumption and partly to raise money for their own welfare.

### TO MAKE BETTER MEN

Prisoners are encouraged to write letters to friends outside and are given stationery and stamps free. When released, they are given stamped envelopes addressed to the reformatory to enable them to report on their progress. Prisoners, who have been released before the expiry of their term, or on bail, are required to keep in touch with the reformatory. Good conduct has earned early release even for those sentenced for life.

Commissioner Chiang and the men who run the reformatory believe their task is to teach those who have gone wrong to be better men, and that the effect of their teaching only becomes apparent after they have been released.

At the factory, prisoners spin and weave cloth, make gunny bags, spin hemp, produce sandals and undertake various other jobs.

### TRIP TO HOME

That the Convicts respond to decent treatment is shown by the fact that none have run away although they are not under armed guards when working in the vegetable plots or on the roads. On big feasts, the inmates of the reformatory are given holidays, each being allowed enough time for a return trip to his home town or village and for a short stay there.

For want of money, it has not been possible to carry the experiment very far, but the authorities in Southern Kiangsi hope that the reformatory system will some day replace the old prison system

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Proprietor &

VOL. 3 No. 27]

## PRISON REFORM IN C

Here is the story of a progressive China
trator, who has taken the bold step of
the badly-equipped prison in the district
charge in favour of a better method o
those who go wrong to be useful citizens.

More than a year ago, Chiang Ching
eldest son of China's Generalissimo and
Commissioner of the Fourth Administrat
of Kiangsi, decided that conditions in
at Kanhsien, where he had just assum
as Magistrate, called for radical reform

He took the bold step of closing the
opening an up-to-date reformatory. This
may well prove to be the beginning of
abolish the "big houses" and to make
corrective confinement centres where
are given education and character train

### DAILY CLASSES

The Kanhsien Prisoners' Reformato
in March 1941, is now maintained by
Committee of the Kiangsi Fourth Adm
District, and attached to it is a factory
guilty of minor offenses work, learn a
also earn some money.

The offenders who are sent to the r
are given a certain amount of freedom.
required to attend two classes daily a
exercises, and to put in a certain amou
work and at sports. They have a recr

## HICCUPS NEED NOT CAUSE DEATH

Don't believe that it's a good form of treatment to scare anyone who has hiccups. A few years ago a man hiccupped himself to death. The hiccups lasted twenty-six days and nights; he couldn't sleep or eat, and finally died of exhaustion. The average case of hiccups lasts only from a few minutes to a few hours and then ceases naturally, says a writer in 'Parade.'

Occasionally it can be a most tantalizing complaint, resisting many kinds of treatment. Other supposed cures include drinking water slowly, holding once breath, counting numbers, pressing the upper lip, electric shocks to the skin.

Carbon dioxide gas, the gas which is used in soda water, and which we exhale from our lungs, can stimulate the respiratory nerve centre, and I have found it a reliable cure for hiccups.

All you need is a paper bag. If you have hiccups, place the bag over your nose and mouth and breathe into and out of it. As the oxygen in the bag is used up, the exhaled carbon dioxide gas accumulates, so that in a few minutes there is enough to produce a curative effect. If you begin to hiccup again, repeat the treatment.

## THOUGHT BITS

Grow old at home and young to grow
And whet your wits abroad you go:
For change of clime makes young of old,
And no change sure makes young ones old.

In your daily walks around
A hoary hill you may but see
That stones and thorns and shrubs abound;
To eyes afar 'tis all a tee!

In your yard a tiny plant
Does not attract for all its worth;
Far and long on tiresome hunt
You spy the same or worse for mirth!

Finest things you daily have,
But soon displeased you roar and rave;
And find a thing discarded else,
Elated high your mind revels!

What is love and what is joy,
Which from within do not well?
What that love and what that joy,
Which our senses do but tell?

True love is blind because it sees
The same for all the time;
False love can see because it keys
Its blindness ever in rime.

D. L. A.

## "POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY AND PHANTASY"

A leading merchant and politician of the State writes:—

"My hearty congratulations to you on your publishing the book entitled 'Politics, Philosophy, and Phantasy'. I am one of those admirers of your writings even from the beginning. Would you please arrange through your publishers to send me a copy for cost and oblige me? I read the review in 'Tainadu.' I am unable to find out the name of the publishers. Hence this request of mine."

## A MUNRO LEGEND

Towards the end of his life Sir Thomas Munro toured in the Cuddapah District. A legend survives with reference to his journey in the District. While riding through a narrow gorge where the Papagni breaks through the hills at Vempalle, Munro suddenly looked up at the steep cliffs above, and then said, "What a beautiful garland of flowers they have stretched across the valley!" His companions all looked, but said they could see nothing. "Why, there it is," said he, "all made of gold." Again they looked and saw nothing; but one of his old servants said, "Alas! a great and good man will soon die!" A few days after, Munro died of cholera at Pattikonda.


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*The Manager,*
"RATIONALIST"
*Chamaraja Road, Mysore.*

## BEYOND THE EMPIRE'S REACH

"After the Congress (at Calcatta—1920) was over, Gandhiji paid a visit to the veteran editor of 'The Amrita Bazar Patrica,' Sri Motilal Ghose who was lying on his death-bed. I accompanied him. Motilal Babu blessed Gandhiji and his movement and he added that for himself he was going away to other regions, and wherever these might be, he had one great satisfaction—he would be somewhere where the British Empire did not exist. At last he would be beyond the reach of this Empire!" *J. Nehru*

## EMPEROR WHO BANNED MUSIC

"Aurangazib issued public proclamations prohibiting singing and dancing, and at the same time ordered all the dancing girls to marry or be banished from the kingdom. They did not, however submit to this treatment without a protest. One Friday as the Emperor was sitting at his audience window he suddenly saw about a thousand women carrying over twenty highly ornamented biers. Their piercing cries and lamentations filled the air. The Emperor, surprised at such a display of grief asked the cause of so great sorrow. He was told that Music, the mother of the dancing girls, was now dead and they were burying her. 'Bury her deep,' cried the unmoved Emperor: 'she must never rise again."

* * *

That seems to be the explanation of most A.I.R. and Akashvani music. Ed.

## THE POPE'S SURPRISE

"L. D. Swamikannu Pillai (who became a Collector and then President of Madras Legislative Council) was reputed to have known 14 languages. When on a visit to Europe (1903) he had the privilege of being present at a public audience by His Holiness Pope Pius X. The Pope was informed that the visitor from India could speak French, and accordingly began the conversation in the then diplomatic language of Europe. Casually, however, the Pope said a few words in Latin, and was promptly answered with graceful ease by Swamikannu Pillai in true Roman accents. With a kindly smile, Pius X eyed his interlocutor and, this time deliberatly began to speak Italian. We may well imagine his surprise in finding that Italian too was not unfamiliar to Swamikannu Pillai, who was able to continue the conversation in the Pope's own language!"

## A TILAK STORY

"Tilak, being in the habit of wearing Deccani shoes, was sent a pair of them to the Yerravada jail where he was imprisoned. Strangely enough the redness of the shoes was, as it were, a red rag to the superintendent of the Jail (Colonel Jackson); and though those were not the days of Bolshevism, he was so afraid of the colour that he did not hand the pair over to Tilak without coating it with jet black!"

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The Rationalist.

Monday 22-3-1943.

## WHAT IS THIS?

II

"Sometimes he writes like a prophet: he writes better than many Englishmen: but he has no good word to say about Sir Mirza Ismail," observed an aged and respected English reader of ours to a friend with regard to our last week's observations.

We might as well explain before we proceed further that unlike Sindbad the beggar who wailed at the prosperity of Sindbad the Sailor, we have never grudged Sir Mirza Ismail or any other person the prosperity that his luck had brought him. Our remarks on Sir Mirza's administration have always been impersonal, unbiassed, academic, and historical. During and after his regime numerous writers have showered praise on him as they shower confetti on a married couple. We however felt it our duty to the public to touch on those things in his administration to which the others had closed their eyes, not with the object of detracting from that gentleman's personal merits, but in order to caution other administrators as to what the public is expecting of them. Our object always is to defend and uphold public rights, and never to wantonly upbraid or condemn individual administrators. The "Rationalist" is not meant to be a weapon of offence, but a touch-stone and a yard-stick.

Let us take two recent measures of Sir M. Ismail at Jaipur. He has promoted a State Bank for Rs. 2 crores, for a State much smaller than Mysore, while the Mysore Bank started with only Rs. 20 lakhs, and even the Imperial Bank has only Rs. 3 crores. Would we be wrong in thinking therefore that the new bank is a case of bombast, like our own Jog project?

Or take his donation to Red Cross. The Red Cross is something in which some high India Government officials seem to be personally interested. Its exact service to the Indian public at large has not been made clear. Nor do we know under what check its collections are expended. Yet while other States bigger than Jaipur have contributed Rs. 5000 or 10,000, Sir Mirza has generously given Rs. 50,000 out of the State Funds. We think it rather strange. It is however not our but the Jaipurians' funeral!

Returning to our own problems, Dewan Rangacharlu is said to have stated 60 years ago that "he would reduce the forces of the Government to such working order that later on, like machines, they should not need a Dewan at all, but be set in motion by a foreman." A foreman indeed! When a Dewan plus four councillors, two of them non-official, may still give the public vast room for complaint, poor Rangacharlu imagined that he could leave the Government permanently settled like the land-ownership in Bengal, and even that is being undone before our eyes!

Rangacharlu no doubt could lay down good principles and rules of Government. But how could he guarantee the human material which is to run the Government?

The principle of limitation of service between the years 25 to 55, the Service Rules, the Government Servants' Rules of Conduct are rules evolved from experience, in the best interests of State, and require to be rigidly adhered to. Nobody high or low should be allowed to make rat-holes in them for the benefit of one or another favourite.

If the rule that officers should be retired at 55 is a good rule, it must be enforced in all branches of public administration. To make exceptions in the case of some persons only, or in any one section of the service, is an evil. It is not a correct use of public authority; it causes dissatisfaction in other corresponding officials and in the lower ranks. And dissatisfied officials are a danger to public interests.

If on the other hand you feel that the rule of retirement at 55 is not correct and that it should be raised to 60, make out a case for it, and make it a general rule for all services. Then the officials know where they stand, and the public know where they stand. No false hopes will be entertained by the former, and the public will not feel sickened with Government breaking its own rules time after time, and with being subjected to the vagaries of officials suffering under grievances and wanting to take it out on the public. Justice Subrahmanya Iyer, and Mr. R. N. Mirza, as reports go, were on the eve of retirement. But claimants for the two posts were so many and so insistent, that the line of least resistance was followed and further extensions were given to the two officers. A curious reason for giving extensions!

Sir Alexander Arbuthnot states somewhere that a member of the Madras Board of Revenue, John Godalming, used to record on the minutes which went before him, "I lean to inaction."

One may pertinently ask why men who "lean to inaction" should hold the reins of Government instead of going home and being inactive there.

Public administration should be in the hands of persons who have got physical and mental ability, and who act with fear of God and devotion to the public.

High salaries are not given to Ministers in a State like prizes in a Lucky Dip or like the Tote in the Races, but for bearing heavy responsibilities for public welfare. Such persons must not sit at home and take things at ease, counting the days from one salary and T. A. bill to another, but attend office at regular hours, give undivided attention to public affairs, make the administration pure and just by proper scrutiny and check, and relieve public suffering and promote public happiness.

*(To be continued)*

*Editor.*

## AN ANNUAL MEETING

The 36th Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Co-operative Society, Ltd., which is a leading banking and sale society of the State was held last week, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A. F.R.E.S.

The membership had risen to 2876 during the year. The assets of the society rose to Rs. 8 lakhs 37 thousand, and the net profits from the banking and trading sections amounted to over Rs. 22,000. The following were elected to the Managing Committee of the Society for 1942-43.

Messrs,

| | | |
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| 1. | T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B. | 409 |
| 2. | G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S. | 351 |
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| 5. | Sri. Sunandamma | 298 |
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# INFLATED MONEY

## A LESSON FROM THE LAST WAR

In 1923 I sent a book on which I had worked a year to my publisher in Leipzig. I asked for an advance royalty on 10,000 copies. During the four days between the arrival and the cashing of the cheque, the sum became of less value than the stamps I had used to mail my manuscript. The result of a whole year's work was lost in four days, —lost to that mad witch-dance of numbers, the German-Austrian currency inflation.

That same year people dropped as much money into the ragged hat of a beggar as the entire Rothschild family possessed at the time of their greatest wealth.

## GERMANY'S GIGANTIC FRAUD

At one time a single egg cost four milliards of marks, more than the whole budget of a country of sixty millions. To replace a broken window-pane was more expensive than the four-story house itself had been during the previous week! All that had once been money was now merely paper on which meaningless numbers were printed. Wealth became rubbish!

This fantastic inflation by which the German Government rid itself of its post-war obligations is now an old story. But at the time none of us could grasp the immensity of the fraud. All we realized was that money grotesquely declined in value.

In the old Austria money had given lightheartedness, comfort, and security to all my family. It had given even more: public respect, a good reputation. Wealth displayed the special talents and virtues of persons who had accumulated it; a rich man walked differently from a poor one, more erect, more self-confident.

## EVERYONE A MILLIONAIRE

Then came the war of 1914. At first money was still the old servant, doing obediently what it was told to do. But gradually the currency began to run, to stumble. From 1919 on it melted from hour to hour, like butter in the sun. We awoke one morning to find that half the family fortune had disappeared, without anyone having so much as touched it. The inflation had stolen it. By evening we possessed only half of the half!

In the morning we bought a paper costing 30,000 marks; the evening paper was 50,000; and next day's was 100,000. Bank notes appeared, of a size we had never seen before, a million marks.

Everyone was a millionare—but only momentarily, for a week later his million had lost its value and he had to pay with milliards.

Engulfed in this madness, we tried in vain to count and calculate. The collapse of money at such crazy speed outdistanced thinking.

To-day, when I look back on this time, the strangest phenomenon of all—and one which I shall never forget—is that my personal life and the lives of innumerable other people continued almost undisturbed. To be sure, this was a most difficult period for the poor. But outwardly we noticed no decisive change in Berlin or Vienna.

The will to continuity in the vital process of life proved stronger than the failure of money. Trains were overcrowded; the mail arrived punctually; the baker baked his bread; the peasant ploughed his land; children were born; everyone followed his profession, his inclinations, his talents as before. I worked as well as ever, possibly better, with more intensity.

I can no longer explain how I raised the fabulous sums then necessary to pay for one lunch. But I did raise them, as did others. In losing money we never lost courage or the joy of living. Instead, the more money lost its value, the more did the lasting values of life—work, love, friendship, art, and nature—gain in importance.

## PRESERVING TRUE VALUES

Boys and girls walked in the mountains, returning sunburned and gay; dance halls were overcrowded; new business enterprises, factories, houses appeared. Poets and composers went on creating, and never did we listen more gratefully or with greater attention—because through the disloyalty of money the soul had recognized the things that had remained loyal, doubling its effort to preserve and defend these values.

Never shall I forget paying for tickets at the Vienna opera with a bundle of notes which once would have sufficed for three years of comfortable life!

We huddled together in our overcoats, for the opera house was unheated because of the coal shortage. Then suddenly the conductor lifted his baton—and all was glory. The musicians played and the singers sang as never before; and we listened with a passion hitherto unknown to us. Never before, never since, have I experienced a more perfect performance than on that day of extreme in-security.

LESSON I LEARNED

The insane death-dance of money lasted in Austria and Germany for three years before the currency was stabilized. Then once again the old order of stable prices returned. But what for me has never returned is the old relationship toward money! Its magic has irrevocably disappeared. Once and for all I realized that its power is not inextricably bound up with our innermost lives, as I had once believed.

I would be insincere in suggesting that since then I have despised money; I by no means underestimate the pleasure and excitement money can create. I open the door to it as I would to welcome a guest. But as a guest and nothing more.

I no longer consider myself its master, and I am equally unwilling to let it become the master of my life. From that one experience I learned an imperishable lesson; our real security lies not in what we own, but in what we are and what we create out of ourselves!

*Stefan Zweig.*


**REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship | 0—2—0 |
| 2. | Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times | 0—2—0 |
| 3. | Problem of Wealth | 0—2—0 |
| 4. | ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ | 0—1—0 |
| 5. | The Tree of Happiness | 0—1—0 |
| 6. | Winston Churchill | 0—4—0 |

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 28] MONDAY 29—3—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

## BIRTH DAYS

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace,
Wednesday's child is merry and glad,
Thursday's child is sorry and sad,
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child must work for its living.
But the child that is born on the Sabbath day
Is blithe and bonnie and good and gay!

*Old English Rhyme.*

## HEALTH IN THE ARMY

From the Annual Report on the Health of the Army in India for the year 1940 it appears that the ratios per 1,000 of strength of the British ranks and the Indian troops who are suffering from venereal diseases are as follows:

| | | Admissions | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | British | Indian |
| Venereal diseases | ... | 58.1 | 18.9 |
| Gonorrhœa | ... | 30.9 | 7,5 |
| Soft chancre | ... | 8.9 | 1.4 |
| Syphilis | ... | 12.7 | 6.1 |
| Other cases | ... | 5.6 | 3.9 |

**REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS**

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

## OUR RAILWAY EARNINGS

Total earnings of the State-owned Railway during the month of October amounted to Rs. 11,24,523 as against Rs. 7,70,326 (as per audit return) during the previous month and Rs. 8,94,139 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total earnings from 1st July 1942 to end of October 1942 were Rs. 38,03,737 as against Rs. 33,08,457 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of October 1942 was 2,704,765 Railway maunds as against 2,276,911 Railway maunds in the month of Sept. 1942 and 2,321,005 Railway maunds in the month of October 1941. The total merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail from 1st July 1942 to end of October 1942 amounted to 9,713,333 Railway maunds as against 9,764,135 Railway maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year.

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## CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has sent a notice last week to Mr. T. Jalayya, President of the Guntur District Co-operative Wholesale Stores, Guntur, (and Chairman, Guntur Municipal Council) asking him why he should not be removed from the presidentship of the Guntur District Co-operative Wholesale Stores. The reasons given are that he issued large quantities of sugar to private merchants for sale in the Black Market when actually there was no sugar in the market available; that he himself took some bags of sugar when under Defence of India Rules no dealer might sell to any person more than half a viss of sugar at one time, that when Australian wheat of 30 tons was received by Government, and when the Co-operative Stores was asked to take delivery of the whole consignment, he refused to take delivery and attempted to have it personally so that the black market might flourish.

It might be mentioned that this stores was started with a view to cater to the public needs. This is run on public shares. At the first instance, the Government nominated Mr. Jalayya as the Director of the stores !

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA

### NEED FOR DRASTIC ALTERATION

Inaugurating a Legal Conference at Calcutta during last week. Sir John Lort-Williams, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, referred, 'inter alia' to the need for drastic alteration in the system of administration of justice in this country before it could be made suitable to its needs. Such alteration, he said, should be "on the lines of the simplification of both substantive law and procedure, the abolition of unnecessary proceedings and costs, the speeding up of justice, and the aim of quality and not quantity in Courts and Bench and Bar, and what are known as the lower branches of the profession."

Sir John urged students to bear in mind that no man was fit for or worthy of the Bench unless he had acquired a varied knowledge of human nature, a broad mind, a wide outlook, tolerance for human frailty, and a spirit of sympathy and mercy.

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## THE INDIAN PROBLEM

The following article in the "Sunday Chronicle," London, by Beverly Nichols, who is now in India, may be of interest. It was written on the eve of his departure for India.

"I am on my way to India. I am going because I believe that what is known as the "Indian problem" is urgent and delicate; that it has worldwide ramifications; and that its importance will increase as months go by; and—to speak frankly—because neither you nor I nor our American friends are sufficiently well-informed about the subject. It is vitally important that we should know the facts I want to discover at least some of them.

I am going to India in a spirit of service. It may only be a very humble service, but at least it will be sincere. I want to try if I can pour my small phial of oil on to troubled waters. I have no doubt whatever that there are many men who would make a better job of it. But—if you can forgive this very vulgar egotism—I believe I have one gift —or peculiarity;—which will help. I do see two sides to a question, and I cannot avoid seeing them. Very often this peculiarity spoils one's arguments and blurs one's conclusions. It is much easier to ride hell for leather down a pre-destined track than grope one's way painfully towards a distan truth!

But in India I feel that my way is the right way India to me is a vast venerable association of peoples whom I approach in awe. Not in servility—far from it. Any Briton can tread proudly on that ancient soil. Nor—God knows—in arrogance. Every Briton must bow his head before India's mysteries and India's might. "Awe" is a word that is not often used now-a-days, it is a pity; there is not enough of it in modern life nor, may be, in modern India. The most fervent nationalist—if I may suggest it with utmost sympathy—might well feel a little more awe when he contemplates the immensity of the problems which will confront him on the day of India's independence. And some servants of the empire might well feel a little more awe when they survey the immense range of Indian philosophy and the richness of Indian art."

## INDUSTRIES IN HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad State constituted an Industrial Trust Fund in the year 1929 with a corpus of a crore of rupees and this was subsequently raised to two crores. The corpus of the fund is invested in carefully selected large-scale industries, while the profits accruing from these investments are utilised in helping small industries by way of loans, grants and technical scholarships. As a result of this a number of large modern factories have come into existence and at the same time a large number of cottage industries have been saved from extinction. A State Bank has been established mainly for the purpose of financing industrial concerns.

Fifty Lakhs of Rupees have been sanctioned for utilising the huge water storage at Nizamsagar for generating hydro-electric power. An industrial Corporation partly financed by the Government, will be set up to manufacture heavy chemicals, sheet glass, glasswhere, glucose and other plastics. There is also a Scientific and Industrial Research Board, whose function is to devise ways and means for the practical appliction of the results of this research to the industrial development. It has been decided to float several industrial concerns having a total issued capital of a crore of rupees, of which Government has undertaken to finance 50% provided the other 50% is put up by the capitalists of the State. The State has decided to set apart 15 lakhs every year for industrial enterprise. Several factories like The Allwyn Steel Co., The Hyderabad Starch Products, The Hyderabad Chemicals, The Hyderabad Chemical & Pharmaceutical Co, The Hyderabad Enamel works have all been started recently. Besides these, the State has been manufacturing cotton goods, Sugar, Paper, Cement, Power Alcohol, Cigarettes, Glassware and Oils. While encouraging large-scale industries, small-scale and cottage industries have not been neglected.


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## WHAT IS THIS ?

III

Public attention, our attention, was focussed upon Government methods with regard to public service and the fundamental principles bearing on them, when a crop of extensions were given to certain high judicial, railway, and P. W. D. officers, certain outsiders were selected for educational posts, a 63 year old outsider was announced as the Chief Judge, and the vacant Minister-ship was left unfilled week after week.

We think the days are past when public officials were appointed like care-takers and feeders in the Zoo, or trainers in a Circus, to suit the pleasure of the owner, and with no consideration of the feelings of the inmates. To-day Governments in every country, except those under foreign rule, seek to appoint officers in public service on the principle of "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The object then was to collect taxes and enforce obedience to the Ruler. The object to-day is to collect taxes, curb crime, prevent treason, improve and extend public works, dispense justice, and promote peace, education, industry, medicine and sanitation.

Except in backward States in which manpower is untrained, the public service is self-sufficient, drawn from among the local public, and able to measure their needs and to cater to them with the greatest understanding. English public officials have been only Englishmen, and not Frenchmen or Germans or Poles. French State officials have been Frenchmen only, and not Englishmen or Italians. So it is in the other countries. The distinction between England, France, Germany and Italy, is just the same as that between Mysore and Madras, Bombay, and U. P. And yet to meet the requirements of the six million people of the State, strange men are drawn and engaged from all sorts of places. There was a Mylvaganam from Ceylon, a Chakravarthy, Dutta, a Seal from Bengal, a Shustery from Teheran, a Coleman from somewhre, a Forbes from Schenectady, a Robinson, a Khan, a Peel, a Colam from nowhere in particular. A whole menagerie of foreigners! And yet more are coming, including Mr. ex-Justice Venkatramana Rao, the latest in the field.

It is not as though the foreigners are brought in to prepare the State to stand on its own legs. They come to fill time, to receive the State's money, to enjoy the State hospitality and honours, and when they have unavoidably to go, leave gaps for other foreigners to fill in!

The fun of it is that when no foreigners are available the local men are pulled up, and nothing catastrophic occurs. They too become Legislative Councillors, pass glib answers, get titles, retire with or without extensions, and await invitations and chairman-ships of Government-run companies!

The Engineering Department has run with M'chutchin, Rice or Winckler, or Visweswaraya, Krishniengar, or Sharabhoja. The Police Department has got on with a Bowring Hamilton or Peel, or Devaraja Urs, Subrahmanya Iyer, or Sheshadri. A. H. V. Nanjundayya, Chandrasekhara Iyer or Mir Humza Hussain have carried on the Judicial Department no worse than a Miller or a Reilly. The Agricultural Department has got on under a B. N. Iyengar or Rama Iyer as under a Coleman. The University did not do more under a Seal or a Metcalf as under a Nanjundayya or Subba Rao. Even the Military Department did under its Desaraja Urs or Chame Urs no worse than it does under a Vigers. Nor did a Smeeth or Sen do more for the Geological Department than a Jayaram, Sampath Iyengar or Rama Rao. Did not Achyuta Rao or Armugam or Subba Rao run the Medical Department?

So then what is the basis for importing foreigners of any age or from anywhere on earth to fill many of the best places of the realm? Their energy is spent up; they are

urged by no zeal and inspired by no patriotism. The public cannot derive from them half the good that it can from an efficient and honest local official. They deprive the existing Departmental officials of their chances, and drive them to disgusted indifference, thereby causing widespread loss and hardship to his His Highness's loyal and law-abiding subjects.

Is that what the Government aim at? Of course not. The power of appointment is exercised. The consequences are left to chance.

In the case of the appointment of Mr. Venkatramana Rao as Chief Judge, we are told that he retired several years ago after finishing his full term of 60 years in the Madras High Court. Our own limit for Judges was 55. It was Sir Mirza's whim to raise it to 60 by a stroke of the pen. He need not have done it. And Mr. Venkataramana Rao is much past even that age. So there is a violation of the fundamental rule about age, besides the breach of high policy involved in bringing in foreigners over the heads of local aspirants.

One Madras paper has patronisingly asked Mysoreans to welcome the appointment, as Mr. Rao is capable of many more years of useful work, and will elevate the Judicial service in the State!

So far as we see the appointment has not elevated but depressed the judicial service in the state. If his services are valuable, why did not the Madras Government and public retain them for themselves some years longer? We have no wish to withhold from Mr. Venkataramana Rao Naidu all the courtesy due to a self-made man who becomes a High Court Judge of a Presidency by general merit, or communal merit. But duty forbids us to view with complacence the several kinds of administrative breaches involved in the appointment.

With regard to the elevation of the level of Judicial service in the State, strong Sir D'arcy Reilly has already introduced many reforms with that aim. And what is the result?

To-day Justice is blind, deaf, and halting, as ever before, since Shakespeare's time. Civil rights are still as difficult to enforce as ever. Obtaining correct decrees is still a game of chance. In order to show quick disposal executions of decrees are quickly dismissed, and have to be renewed and repeated for years together, at huge cost and huge loss, before some kind of tardy satisfaction is obtained. The evasive, defaulting, and fraudulent debtor still secures as much protection in law as ever before. Then where comes the raising of the level of the judiciary, or improvement of the dispensation of law? Indeed things will become worse when a number of Judicial officers of various ranks have their hopes disappointed and prospects destroyed. What heart and what mind will they bring to their work under such circumstances? Like the mother who slaps the children when her husband proves churlish, their wrath will be let loose on the lawyers and the public. Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse! Better to close such a Department than to have it.

More than all other things, policing, tax-collecting, healing, or educating, the dispensing of Justice is a Princely duty. Therefore it ought to be exercised with a princely vision and princely grace; and those who perform that function on behalf of the Prince should be provided with the requisite atmosphere, and enabled to cultivate the requisite out-look.

*Editor.*

*(To be continued)*

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# SILVER

## ITS INDUSTRIAL USES

There has been published in the United States some extremely interesting information concerning the industrial uses of silver, and the fact that free advice on any subject in this connection can be obtained from the American Silver Producers' Research Project.

Silver may prove to be of the utmost importance in the present war because of the shortage of copper, brass, stainless steel, and other metals required for the war. Ample silver is available in the world's markets, and its cost to-day is actually lower than various other metals, whilst it is easily worked and can be had in sheets, strips, rod, tube and wire.

A great variety of silver alloys are available for engineering and technical applications, whilst silver of course possesses some extremely valuable properties, including high resistance to corrosion and very high electrical and heat conductivity.

One of the most valuable fields is for the replacement of tin, and in this connection lead-silver solders for many applications give just as good results as the ordinary lead tin solders. Thus two well-known silver alloys now being increasingly used, known as soft silver solders, are 97.5 per cent lead and 2.5 per cent silver, and 97.25 per cent lead, 2.5 per cent silver and 0.25 per cent copper both of which melt at about 5800 F. At the other end of the scale, however, hard silver solders are available with melting points within the range of 1175—1600 F.

A valuable application for soft lead silver solders is for cans, and in this connection a lead silver solder containing 2.5 per cent of silver costs less than lead tin solders in which the tin content is over 25 per cent (in many cases being as much as 50 per cent).

Finely divided silver also is of great value in powder metallurgy, especially for making mixtures containing nickel and other metals which do not alloy with silver. Some of these silver mixtures being already used contain graphite, tantalum, molybdenum, and tungsten, the resulting highly compressed metal products being rolled into sheet or drawn into rod.

Now that copper production is already becoming a problem it has been suggested in the electrical world to use silver bus bars. If power stations replaced copper bus bars with others made of silver many thousands of tons of high purity copper would be released for the war, and incidentally there is a vast reserve of silver in the world in Government vaults and also in banks, and there are ample reserves of the metal.

As already indicated, silver is one of the best electrical conductors known, and has other excellent properties for use in bus bars since it is easily fabricated and can be silver soldered or brazed with silver alloys, in the same way that copper bars are brazed.

Some other important applications in engineering are, according to this American information published in the technical press, silver alloy bearings for aircraft engines of the radical air cooled type. and also in the similar engines operated with liquid cooling. Some of these bearings are complete rings coated inside and outside with silver, while others are split and coated on the inside surface only.

It is stated that silver carries a higher load than babbit, is a better conductor of heat, and retains its hardness at much higher temperatures. The silver can be applied by electro-plating, or by any other methods, whilst in connection with machining silver is easily reclaimed. Further, the valuable properties as regards resistance to corrosion means that silver coated bearings are not attached by any corrosive agents which are sometimes found in lubricating oils, being quite different in this respect for example to cadmium alloys, which contain a small proportion of silver.

Still another advantage is that these silver coating metals are extremely thin, less than 0.001 inch, so that the cost is relatively low, whilst also the application by means of electro-plating is easy.

One of the most important general applications also of silver is in the food industries for the construction of pans and other apparatus used in heating and boiling food, especially jam, and other

fruit products, as well as vinegar, which are acid. A silver pan in this connection is not only resistant to corrosion but does not affect the food in any way, whilst any slight trace that may be dissolved is non-poisonous. Combined with this of course is the valuable heat conductivity property already mentioned.

A competitor of silver, of course, in this connection is stainless steel, and alloys such as chromium nickel, but even in normal times, quite apart from the war, these are almost as costly as silver. During the past twentyfive years or so there has been a notable decline in the use of silver for ornamental and similar purposes, largely due to tarnishing by the air, and the necessity therefore of cleaning.

Thus, in Great Britain the silver watch chain has almost gone out of existence, whilst a heavy blow at the silver industries is the enormously extended use of nickel for coinage. Undoubtedly the best general field for the extended use of silver is the electrical industries, and especially as the world's demands for copper in this connection are growing by leaps and bounds, and the question of supply may cause some difficulties in the not very distant future.

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## AN ARISTOCRATIC SCHOOL FOR BHARATPUR

The opening ceremony of "the Maharaja Badan Singh Preparatory School" was celebrated on the 25 March, 1943.

After His Highness opened the school, Rajamantrapravina A. V. Ramanathan, Dewan, thanking His Highness observed,

"On behalf of the younger generation I thank your Highness for having graciously opened this school. Your Highness has very generously ordered that this school be called after the Founder of the Dynasty. In your generosity you have ordered that its benefits will not be restricted to the descendants of that great Indian Hero. Your Highness has been generously pleased to extend the benefits of the public school education to everyone who wants to take advantage of it in and outside of Bharatpur, As one who has been in an English Public School it is no wonder that your Highness considered it absolutely necessary for the progress of the Raj and of the greater India of which we are proud to be a part, that education in a residential school is essential for the building of character. The youths who pass through it will be useful to Mother India after the disasters of the war have ended. We pray that the Lord Sri Krishna, Brijendra, may protect Bharat Mato, this Brij and the children who go out of this School!"

The school is a residential school meant primarily for the sons of the Kothri Bund Thakurs. Sons of State Sardars will also be admitted. It is also open to children of social standing from outside the State. At present there will be three classes i.e. A. B. & C. The course of study will be so arranged that the boys will finish the course of the 4th class of an English School within a period of three years. The subjects taught in the school will be English, Hindi, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Religion, Art, Gardening, and Carpentry. There will be an adequate arrangement of out-door games including swimming and riding. The fee will be Rs. 12/- P.M. for Kothri Bund Thakurs, Rs. 20/- P.M. for other Bharatpuri boys and Rs. 30/- P.M. for all those from outside. It covers tuition, board, dress, pocket-money, stationery etc. and will be payable in advance in the beginning of every term.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

**"Report on the Administration of Mysore for 1941-42"**
From the Development Secretary to Government.

**"H. H. The Maharaja's Tour in Tumkur, Kolar, and Chitaldrug Districts"**
From the Publicity Officer to Government.

**"Rationale of Post-war Reconstruction,"**
By Mr. V, Sundaramurthy, of Bangalore.

**"Poetry and Romanticism in the Rigveda"**
By Mr. G. N. Chakravarthy, M.A. Mysore.

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## JAPANESE SOLDIERS

### THEIR MORALE

Frank Bartholomew, Vice-President of the United Press of America, after a 20,000 mile tour in the South Pacific, writes:

The more you study first hand the Japanese soldier's battle psychology the more you are driven to the conclusion that you know nothing about it. Sometimes, he keeps on fighting when hopelessly cornered and at other times quits without any apparent reason.

For example General Herring Aussie, commanding Allied ground forces in New Guinea told me as follows: "We had a Jap force solidly contained between our two lines in the Buna area. We had him cut off from supplies and were waiting for him to get out. He had more automatic fire-power than we and the job of wiping him out was progressing slowly. He was impeding our general advance. So I ordered our lines to come together and meet him at 6 a.m. on the following day. But just before six the Japs began taking down the shelters and packing field kits, including cooking utensils. Just before we started to move in he started to move out—mind you, not to fight his way out, but simply to try to march through our lines with a staggering load of field equipment and cooking pots on each man's back. They did not offer fight and apparently expected us to step aside and open the pathway for them. They did not offer to surrender; so. we killed every Jap there!"

Many things you have heard about the Japanese soldiers are not borne out by firsthand observation in New Guinea. You heard that their packages were light. On the contrary, their euipment was much heavier than that of the Americans and Australians. It is awkward and cumbersome, but the Jap carries it with him wherever he goes. Medicine takes up much space; but it is not first-aid equipment. It is medicine designed to keep soldiers in health—vitamine pills, salt tablets and quinine. Such things as gauze, sulphur drugs, and disinfectants are missing because the Japanese officers lose interest in a man once he is wounded too seriously to fight. He is then regarded as a liability dressed off the list and is forgotten!

## THE WONDERFUL SPIDER

There are few things more beautiful and symmetrical than the "cart-wheel" web of our autumn gardens, spun from the 150 spinnerets which the garden spider carries at the hinder extremity of the abdomen. It is a marvel of engineering perfection which never miscarries!

The radiating "guy ropes" are first made secure, and these form the foundation of the exquisite pattern of whorls which form the web. The strength of the web is amazing, generally resisting the desperate struggles of the biggest bluebottle or the fattest moth! The silk of some tropic species will even hold small birds!

The cobwebs which are the bane of the house-wife are mainly the debris of the funnel-shaped webs of the common house spider. These traps are much denser and more untidy-looking than the garden spider's wonderful creation.

There is a little spider which is a great aviator. Naturalists tell us that the upper regions of the air are sometimes alive with millions of migrating spiders, borne through the air on filaments of silk. Usually these spiders take off in vast numbers from grass stems and, when desirous of landing, simply haul in the threads and sink to earth.

But the common water spider is perhaps the most ingenious of the tribe, for he anticipated the diving bell and the "bathysphere." The simple experiment of pressing an inverted tumbler into water demonstrates the fact that the imprisoned air effectually prevents the entrance of a single drop and leaves the inside of the glass dry. That is the principle of the diving-bell.

The water spider actually opens a silken envelope among submerged plants and inflates the nest with air. The bell is constructed so that its mouth points downwards, and in this air-filled chamber the female deposits her eggs. Should the air of the nursery become foul, some of it is released by lifting one edge of the bell mouth!

## A KING AND SPARROWS

A King once rode in state,
With him the queen, his mate;
His nobles all in pomp,
His generals brave aplomb,
Did make his train so grand
That crowds of people scanned.

And on a roadside tree
A bevy of sparrows chirped,
They chirped and romped in glee,
The King's eye that usurped.
The King, then, curious stopped
The blustering band, and popped.

A sparrow clad in silk,
A tiny floral gown,
Embroidered gold and sleek,
A leafy twig did crown,
And sparrows all about
So made the cheery rout.

The King was wonder-struck
And said, "O! What a pluck!
These tiny creatures light,
O Queen! make light of us!
Can we in glory's height
Put up with all this fuss?"

Before the Queen replied,
The King, of prestige proud,
Commanding spoke aloud:
"Disperse these sillies wide
And snatch the silken scrap,
And give the birds a snap."

The order soon obeyed,
A whiz of small shots scared,
And all the birds dismayed,
Fluttered, screamed and strayed.
The silken gown, which dumped,
To the King a soldier humped.

A sparrow old on the tree,
Which could not quickly flee,
Then warbled mild to the King:
"O King! your praise all sing;
You are a monarch great,
As mighty as sedate!
Would you for us so frail
Deny the poor regale?"

The King did frown the more:
'These silly ones do pour
Their petty wisdom forth
For Kings and Queens of worth!'
The Queen bade calm the King
To hear old sparrows chink.

"Walking on the morn,
Looking on the corn,
Hopping here and there,
The young one found a rare
Bit of silk and lace;
With them in her plays
Tricked and tucked the bits,—
A tumid head in fits.

"This prankish fun, O Sire!
So innocent, admire;
But hurt us not, we are
So tiny, timid, far.
Might should match with might
Never with the weak and light.

"Pride in power with the weak and meek
Never it makes for glory's peak;
Prudence makes for wholesome pride,
Ever untaint it shall abide."

The King so moved, he moved anon
To the tree where sparrow perched.
In clouded mind did wisdom dawn,
And in humbe pride he marched.

On a twig he tucked the tiny gown
And said, "My pride I do disown;
In our greatness we are small,
In your smallness you are tall!"

The Queen then sung in silver tone:
"Let none molest, but let alone
Such tiny birds so frail and quaint
In frolic fine and innocent,
The like of which we royal kin
In pompish pride can scarcely win.
I would my queenly court vacate
For such a sport immaculate!"

*D. L. A.*


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*The Manager,*
"RATIONALIST"
*Chamaraja Road, Mysore.*

The Rationalist.

Monday 5-4-1943.

## WHAT IS THIS?

IV

*After our leader under the above title had been set in type, Government were pleased to serve on the Publisher and Keeper of the Press, —who, with the Editor, form a "Unity in Trinity" like the God-head of the Universe,—2 "show cause" notices with regard to the leaders of the last three weeks.*

*Therefore we have had to cut off all our remarks bearing on the subject, and retain only the following quotation from Lewis Rice's monumental writing about Mysore:*

'If there be any truth in the observation that small countries with diversified and distinctive physical characteristics have played the greatest part in the world's history, and given rise to its most distinguished men,—Greece, Palestine, England and others being quoted as instances,—Mysore, it seems to me, may fairly claim a place in the category. Not only does she abound in the picturesque features of lofty mountains and primeval forests, of noble rivers and mighty cataracts; but to mention only a few of the products specially pertaining to her, she yields by far the most gold of any country in India; and her treasure in the past, carried off to the north by Mussalman invaders, may have found its way to Central Asia among the spoils of Tartar hordes. She is the peculiar home of sandal and also of teak, a special haunt of the elephant, rears a famous and superior breed of horned cattle, supplies as the staple food of the people the nutrient grain of ragi, was the cradle in India and is still the chief garden for coffee cultivation.

Thus in every department of the natural world she may claim some pre-eminence. In the fine arts she has produced marvellous examples of architecture and sculpture. In relation to humanity, again, she has been to the two greatest Hindu reformers, a home for the one, and an asylum to the other. Nearly every form of faith from Buddhism and Jainism to Islam, has here had its day, and she is now known as having largely adopted and still strongly holding a special cult of local origin not conforming to Brahmanism.

"The Malnad region of Mysore has been the birth place of royal races dominant in the South, the Kadambas, the Hoyslas, and perhaps also the Vijayanagar sovereigns. In modern times, the great general of the age, the Iron Duke, learned in the Malnad wilds of Mysore, no less than in the plains of the Deccan, those lessons of warfare which enabled him to end the ambitious career of the subjugator of Europe, who once thought to make an ally of Mysore and to conquer the East. Waterloo may in one sense have been won in the playing fields of Eton, but it was Mysore that contributed to develop the genius of the Commander who carried the day, decried though he had been as the Sepoy-General!"

*Editor.*

*What an enlightened reader of high standing says about the articles:*

*"I have read your articles with keen interest. They are illuminating, sober, and well-reasoned as your writings always are. You have voiced what is passing in the minds of so many thoughtful people of our State."*

## ELECTRICITY IN THE STATE

The net revenue for the year 1941-42 amounted to Rs. 65,80,206 after adjusting the contributions to the Depreciation Fund and the Departmental Provident Fund. This marks an improvement of Rs. 9,40,718 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. The revised grant for capital outlay was Rs. 17,76,700 but the actual total outlay including Stock and Suspense amounted to Rs. 7,46,509 on account of the fact that some of the major capital works and town electrification projects under progress had to be stopped for want of material from foreign countries. This difficulty also prevented the completion of the second circuit of the transmission line between Mysore and Bhadravati and the extension of the Bangalore City Automatic Telephone Exchange.

The total working expenses including contributions to Depreciation Fund and Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 31,05,798 as against Rs. 30,03,142 in the previous year. The pepcentage of working expenses to revenue worked out to 31.67 per cent as against 05.58 per cent in the previous year. The total value of stores purchased was Rs. 11,75,530 of which a sum of Rs. 4,87,147 was spent on foreign purchases.

During the year a capital expenditure of over Rs. 2,78,000 was incurred for completing the electrification of certain towns and villages which had been started previously. Arsikere, Jagalur, Bharmasagara and two other places received service during the year. This brings the total number of towns and villages electrified at the end of the year to 220. The total expenditure on rural electrification at the end of the year was Rs. 56,42,069.

### POWER FOR IRRIGATION

In pursuance of 'Grow More Food campain,' power lines were freshly laid to supply power to 22 irrigation pumps at a cost of nearly Rs. 14,000. The total number of irrigation pumps supplied with power stood at 674 at the end of the year. There were 6,030 power installations and 46,167 lighting installations as against 5,721 and 44,101 during 1940-41. The per capita consumption of the energy in the State during the year was 35 units as against 32 units in the previous year.

There were seven fatal accidents during the year of which two related to departmental employees, and the remaining others were due to contact with live wires.

# THE SPHINX

A WORLD WONDER

On the bank of the Nile, facing the old city of Cairo, stands the small village of Gizeh. A little beyond is the great Sphinx, considered to be one of the wonders of the world.

The Sphinx is surrounded on all sides by wide stretches of desert. There is always complete silence, occasionally disturbed by a band of tourists. Nowadays, however, there is a deal of liveliness when parties of Allied soldiers come to see the Sphinx and the pyramids.

Among the Greeks and Egyptains the statue is known as the "Sphinx" which is also the name given to it in English and other European languages. But the Arabs call it Abdul-Haul. History does not provide us with any exact data about the origin and age of the Sphinx nor about the king who built it. But all agree that it is many centuries old. It measures 172 feet 6 inches long by 56 feet high. It is a colossal form hewn out of the natural rocks, and the remarkable skill shown by the sculptors who built it commands world-wide admiration. It is a wonderful feat of human efforts which has withstood for centuries the onslaughts of time!

It has a human head with the body of a lion. Immediately in front of the breast is a small naos or chapel formed of three tablets. The chapel was first discovered in 1816. These tablets form the walls of the chapel. The fourth tablet is on front with a doorway. On it are erected two lions. There is also a staircase and an altar, and there are some galleries at the rear of the Sphinx.

The first question that occurs to everyone who sees the Sphinx is: Why has it a human head and the body of a lion? One reason can be found in the custom prevalent among the ancient Egyptians who used to commemorate the courage and gallantry of their king by erecting his statute with the body of a lion. In Egypt such statues were very common. Generally the statues were built with the head of a man but in some cases they had the head of a woman. The latter were raised in memory of some exceptionally brave queen. In Egypt and Greece there are found many such statues. Small statues of this kind are also found in the museums of Europe. But the Sphinx at Gizeh is the biggest of its kind.

GREEK LEGEND

In one of the legends of Greek mythology there is a reference to a most grisly monster, with the body of a lion and the head of a woman. She had appalling looks and her voice was so terrific that it made everyone tremble. Thebes was considered one of the richest cities of ancient times. This monster haunted the rocky heights beyond the wall. To anyone coming to it, the creature put a riddle, which if he failed to answer, would devour him on the spot. Till someone guessed its riddle, the Sphinx would not go, and so long as it brooded over the city, blight and famine wasted the fields around.


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

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Seeing himself unable to get rid of the Sphinx, the king of Thebes proclaimed that whoever could answer its riddle and deliver the city from its scourge, should have as reward the hand of his sister in marriage. Goaded by the desire to win this beautiful prize, Thebans daily met death in setting their wits against the monster !

Wandering from city to city, Oedipus, the son of the late king of Thebes, reached the city. He was doomed by an oracle to be the cause of disgrace to his own dynasty. Life therefore seemed not dear to this dismayed youth; all he desired was to escape the destiny of crime threatened by the oracle. And death seemed the only remedy. As he entered the city, a herald went through the streets to make the proclamation. At once Oedipus decided to answer the Sphinx and presented himself before the king.

They led him outside the wall to the stony wilderness the monster haunted, strewn with the bones of those who had failed to guess its riddle. But Oedipus caring little whether he lived or died, shrank not from its appalling looks.

"Put thy riddle!" he cried; and the Sphinx croaked back:—

"What creature alone changes the number of its feet? In the morning it goes on four feet, at midday on two, in the evening on three feet. And with the fewest feet, it has ever the greatest strength and swiftness!"

He smiled into her stony face, answering thus:

"The riddle is easy. It is Man that in childhood goes on all fours, then walks finally on two feet and in his old age must lean upon a staff."

Furious to hear her riddle guessed for the first time, the Sphinx gave a shrill scream, flapped her gloomy wings, and vanished among the rocks, never again to be seen at Thebes!

Except perhaps in its name, this legendary monster of Greece has no relation to the great Sphinx at Gizeh. This is most probably the statue of some ancient king of Egypt, known for courage and bravery. We are not in a position to trace the origin and age of the Sphinx and also know nothing about the king. Modern scholars have made great historical research but even their efforts have not brought us any precise knowledge. The results of their efforts vary and they have put forth different theories. It is difficult to decide which of them should be accepted as true.

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# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

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M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39,
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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

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# THE RATIONALIST

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 30] MONDAY 12—4—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

## ADVICE OF JAMES I TO HIS SON

A King's advice to his son on choosing a wife is for sale for £2.10s.

"Choose your wife," it reads, "as you choose your servants, that she be of a whole and clean race, not subject to hereditary sickness, either of soul or of body."

So James I., King of Great Britain and Ireland, only child of Mary, Queen of Scots, advised his son, Henry, the Prince, in *Basilikon Doron*, a rare copy of which, printed in 1603, is on sale in a New Bond Street shop, says the *Sunday dispatch*.

"Treat her as your own flesh," the king goes on. "Command her as her Lord, cherish her as your helper, rule her as your pupil, and please her in all things reasonable.

"But teach her not to be curious in things that belong her not.

"It is your office to command, hers to obey."

### NEXT TO SLEEP

He gives three main rules for dealing with wives;

"First, suffer her never to meddle with political government of the Commonwealth, but hold her at the economic rule of the house, yet all subject to your direction.

"Second, keep carefully good and chaste company about her, for women are the frailest sex; and third, be never both angry at once."

### CLOTHES

On dress, James gives this guidance to his son:

"The on-putting of raiment is the ordinary action which follows next to sleep.

"Be moderate. Neither over-superfluous like a deboshed waiter, nor yet over-base like a miserable wretch. Not artificially trimmed and decked like a courtesan, nor yet over-sluggishly clothed like a country clown."

### CIVIL EATING

James's advice to his son on food is,—

"Let all your food be simple without composition or sauces, which are more like medicines than meat.

"In eating be neither uncivil like a gross Cynicke, nor affectedly mignarde like a daintie dame but eat in a manly, round and honest fashion and keep an open and cheerful countenance.

"Beware of drukenness. It is a beastly vice.

James counsels his son to be decisive in word and in action.

"Better to abide by your resolution although there were some defect in it, than by daily changing to effectuate nothing."

On Friends, James advises his son to "let the measure of your love be according to the measure of his virtue, letting your favour be no longer tied to any than the continuance of his virtuous disposition shall deserve."

## COMMUNAL APPOINTMENTS

In the Puja Number of the Amrita Bazar Patrica Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali writes an article on Moghul Administration in India, in which he says:

"In the appointment of high officers no communal considerations were allowed to sway the judgment of the Emperor. Ability was held to be the only qualification for office. Even Aurangzeb would not allow his judgment to be warped by such prejudice. On a petition by one of his proteges for official preferment on communal grounds, he wrote as follows: "What connection have worldly affairs with religion? For you is your religion and for me is mine. If the rule suggested by you is established it would be my duty to extirpate all Hindu Rajahs, and their followers. Wise men disapprove of the removal from office of able officers on communal grounds."

## CHURCHMEN AND INDIA

An appeal to make a public declaration on the Indian situation is made in an open letter from prominent Churchmen and others to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Metropolitan of India, the Moderator of the Chuch of Scotland and the President of the Free Church Council.

The signatories, the lettr states, were moved "by the tragic succession of events that have occurred in India since the outbreak of war, and by the conviction that the increasingly dangerous situation can yet be retrieved. We feel the situation which had been allowed to develop is the result of what now appear to many in this country as well as in India as a policy of procrastination.

### WANTED A NEW BEGINNING

'An overwhelming majority of the British people', the letter adds, "have long looked for a more constructive policy and co-operative spirit in our relations with India, and want to see a broader and more realistic basis established on which it will be possible to build a happier and more prosperous future. We believe that a new beginning can and must be made not with renewed promises but with soundly established foundations for genuine co-operation before enmity and mistrust have become hardened and widespread."

### REAL HARM TO UNITED NATIONS

Appealing for a public declaration of the moral and spiritual issues involved the letter expresses the opinion that very real harm was being done to the cause of the allied nations. Under these circumstances it would surely be a lasting shame upon our religion end race to keep silent. Christian opinion in this country, in India and in the world at large was anxiously awaiting leadership in this matter"

The signatories include the Bishop of Bradford formerly India Secretary, Baptist Missionary Society, Calcutta: Reverened Herbert Anderson, Baptist Missionary Society: Reverened George Howells, General Director, Industrial Christian Fellowship, P. T. R. Kirk, Congregational Church Mission; Rev. D. Gordon Livingstone; Miss Maude Royden; Rev. Michael Scott, formerly of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, and Mr. Edward Thompson.

## APPLICATION TO RESCIND HIGH COURT REMARKS

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Ghani have passed orders, in the petition filed by Mr. Lakshmana Gowda, Advocate-General, requesting the expunging of certain remarks against the Advocate-General reported as made by the Chief Justice in the case filed by Messrs. Narayanswami and Sons of Bangalore City regarding supply of cement to the Mysore Government for the Sugar Factory building at Mandya.

Mr. Lakshmana Gowda submitted in the course of his argument that he acted in good faith when he argued the case on behalf of the Government and that he would have been reluctant to trouble the Court to redo a thing and to file this petition but for the fact that the local "Daily News" published certain portions of the judgment on account, as he said, of the treatment the editor of the paper got at the hands of the Government in connection with the publication of certrin artcles concerning the disturbances of August last, and notified its intention to publish the rest of the Judgment. He had got it to stop the publication pending the disposal of the present petition. The judge had decided that there was no special point in the case and that its publication could serve no purpose other than of attacking the Government and the Advocate-General. The publication was thus *mala fide* and that relief could be given to him only by the Court.

With these remarks he said that he did not press the petition.

The Chief Justice dismissed the petition with the following remarks: "This is a very strange petition. Surprising as was the attitude taken up by the Advocate-General in arguing the case and damaging as it was to the Government's reputation, we accept his representation that he acted in good faith, which we indeed did noi doubt. Subject to that representation, the Advocate-General says that he does not wish to press the petition. It is dismissed."


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

## POLYTECHNIC IDEA IN EDUCATION

"The aim of the Polytechnic is to become a people's university", observed Mr. John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, opening a students' exhibition held in connexion with the annual function of the Delhi Polytechnic.

Mr. Sargent explained how the Polytechnic idae, which applied the main principle underlying Basic Education at a higher stage of instruction, would help industrial India of the future. Mr. Sargent said that the Polytechnic was an attempt to adapt to Indian needs a new educational principle which had already justified itself in Western countries. The curriculum and the syllabus of the Technical High School had been designed to combine technical training with essential instruction in general subjects.

He added that 'Learning by activity' is nowadays an established axiom in education, and was the essential principle that underlay the system of Basic Education, which he hoped would before long revolutionise the primary schools throughout India. The Polytechnic aimed at applying this principle in the higher stages of education.

"While the Polytechnic cannot give any universal guarantee it will spare no effort to secure suitable employment for all those pupils who satisfactorily complete the course." concluded the Educational Adviser.

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## TAMARIND SEED FOR CREAMING LATEX

A thing of special importance to India with regard to the latest findings of the Rubber Research Institute is the invention of creaming latex with tamarind seed powder. The tamarind tree is widely grown in India, and it may have to supply the seed powder to the rubber producing countries when this invention is adopted by them. A member of the staff of the institute remarked that here was an interesting work for students of Chemistry in India, to find the active agent in the tamarind seed which is responsible for bringing about creaming in the latex, and to try to isolate the agent. A chemical agent known as Carob is still being used for creaming latex. It is brought from Persia. Tamarind seed powder will prove cheaper and perhaps better than Carob.

In this tamarind process, the seeds are roasted until the husks become brittle, and are easily removable. After shelling, the seeds are ground and a solution, preferably of 3 per cent concentration is prepared by boiling the powder with the appropriate amount of water for one hour. The solution obtained which is smooth and viscous can be added to the latex in an amount calculated to give 3 parts by weight of a tamarind seed per 100 parts of water base of the latex which has advantageously been subjected to a preliminary preservative treatment with ammonia to give it an ammonia content of 0.5 to 1.5 per cent. It has been found that there is no advantage in employing large amounts of the creaming agent, maximum creaming efficiency being obtained with a comparatively small amount of creaming agent.

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Monday 12-4-1943.

## H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S TOUR

A pretty brochure before us describes H.H. The Maharaja's Tour in the Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts from 8th to 19th July last year. A distance of 1000 miles seems to have been covered within a period of 12 days, much good work having been accomplished, and many pleasant memories left behind.

Five big Reservoir and Tank works were visited, the Marconahalli Reservoir and Tippaganahalli tank works, the Markandeya Reservoir, Vani Vilas Sagara, and Parasurampur tank works. A poet or novelist might have revelled in the scenery that they presented. Temples like Sri Anjaneyaswami's at Mulbagal and Sri Harihareswara at Haribar were visited, devotion expressed and Divine grace received. The Silk Filature at Sidlaghatta and Implements Factory at Haribar were honoured with visits among institutions of modern growth.

His Highness received 22 addresses from Civic bodies in the three Districts, and laid the foundation stone of a Geneneral Hospital at Tumkur, a Chowltry and a Regulated Market at Davangere, hastened the supply of water to Chitaldrug, and sanctioned the improvement of the water supply of Kunigal, drainage scheme of Chikballapur and Turuvekere, and Combined hospital for Goribidnur.

As a result of the Tour other civic schemes, such as improvement of the water supply of Tumkur, Turuvekere, Madhugiri, Davangere and Jagalur, drainage of Koratagere, Mulbagal, Haribar and Davangere, anti-malarial measures for Kunigal, and tarring the roads of Chitaldrug are receiving consideration.

The brochure contains His Highness's reply to the various civic addresses, which throw light on the nature of the local needs and their relative importance in the view of Government. Replying to the address at Kunigal, His Highness made the pregnant observation: "I need hardly remind you of the policy of my Government in undertaking irrigation projects. The prosperity of the peasantry is the highest return which they expect from the promotion of such schemes." And replying to the Address at Koratagere, he observed: "I would like to assure you that my Government will only be too glad to give their best consideration to these and other schemes of expansion and sanitation, consistently with the needs of other Municipalities in the State." The Municipal Council of Goribidnur receives the compliments of His Highness in the words, "I wish to congratulate you on two of your achievements which are mentioned in the Address. You have been able to collect practically the whole of the demand for Municipal taxes, and to pay promptly all the contributions due to several Departments of Government."

Wealthy Davangere was pleased to load its address with many kinds of demands, and was favoured with the gracious reply, "Now, every one of these schemes is a question of funds, and I fear that the various and increasing demands on their resources render it impossible for the Government to give you assistance in every case." And replying at Hosadurga His Highness observed, "I would only make a general observation that, while my Government are anxious to do all in their power to second the efforts of Municipal bodies in the State, they would welcome the

growth of a spirit of self-help and self-reliance which is the basis of all sustained civic improvement."

And at Harihar a memorable prayer is offered for the safety of the world. In the words of His Highness, "The principal image in your temple is a unique combination of Vishnu and Siva who are said to have joined forces in ages gone by for the purpose of vanquishing a powerful demon who threatened the safety of the human race. Standing before such a temple, our uppermost thought and silent prayer is that Harihara might vouchsafe victory to the United Nations and save the world, once again, from the very real menace that exists to-day to its progress and civilization."

The brochure is enriched with 29 valuable illustrations of His Highness, in profile and in various interesting postures, alone and with swarms of people surrounding all around. They present His Highness getting down a royal saloon, ensconced in a procession car, or seated in a decorated bullock drawn phaeton. They present him as emerging from a temple, standing on a tank-bund, inspecting a factory, or walking over a dam in driving sleet and rain. They present His Highness as cutting a silken tape, laying mortar on a foundation stone, receiving garland or casket, scrutinising a plan with thoughtful mien, listening to a description with gracious attention, surveying a scenery with unexpressed delight, or folding his hands in responsive salutation.

It is a pretty and pleasant publication, which will be perused with unfeigned interest, by all people of the State. We venture to suggest,—if we may do so without infringing any Act now in force,—that it would have added to the value of the brochure if it had been stiff-bound. We would also like to ask, if we may, whether the account of one tour should be delayed till after the close of another tour long after it, and whether the Government Press is not sufficiently equipped to cope with such publications.

*Editor.*

## THE FATHER OF PHOTOGRAPHY

The name of Louis Daguerre is preserved in the word daguerretype, and that of Fox Talbot is known because he was the first to print from a negative and substitute paper sensitized with iodide of silver for the original silver plate. But the name of the man who actually obtained the first sun-picture and made it permanent, Joseph Nicephore Niepce, is known to few. Yet he was the pioneer of modern photography. He died just a century ago, and his great discovery was made in 1822.

His first photograph—though he called it a heliograph—was of his house and garden. He was fond of lithography, itself a novelty, and as his son, an artist, had been called up for military training, Niepce, who could not draw, sought a substitute for the pencil and found it in the sun.

He took his first sun-picture on a silver plate on which a solution of bitumen and oil of lavender had been spread. He "fixed" it with the vapours of iodine.

To-day photography pierces the flesh and reveals the living skeleton: flashes across the world pictorial records of current events; assists the police; is essential to kinematography, whilst photomicrography helps the bacteriologist to a knowledge of those microscopic organisms which cause cancer, tuberculosis, influenza, and other human scourges.

## GOLD IN MYSORE

The total quantity of Gold produced in the Gold Mines in the State during the month of October 1942 was 12,030 fine ounces as against 19,056 fine ounces in Septr. 1942 and 24,284 fine ounces in Oct. 1941. The extraction was thus less by 32% as compared with Sept. 1942 and by 50 per cent as compared with October 1941. The total value of gold produced during the month under survey was Rs. 21,05,250 as against Rs. 29,93,362 in Sept. 1942 and Rs. 27 80,519 in Oct. 1941.

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*Pandit.* **P. H. Chandrabhan Singh,**
*Cheluvamba Agrahar,*
*MYSORE.*

## THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT, MYSORE CITY

A pvblic meeting was held under the auspices of the National War Front, Mysore City at Sri Rama Mandir, Ittigegud, at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant. Mr. A. Shanmugam Mudaliar, Merchant and Contractor, Ittigegud, presided.

Messrs. A. Venkatesiah and M. S. Ramaswamy spoke regarding the work of the National War Front. Mr. A. Venkatesiah explained the aims of the N.W.F. and gave an account of how it is working for the good of one and all. He emphasized the necessity of growing more food, releasing the surplus grain, contradicting false rumours and maintaining a good morale among the people.

Mr. Ramaswamy explained how allies are now on the winning side. They are now very strong and are sure to win. He discussed the strength and resources of the United Nations and explained how that will help to gain final victory over the enemies of freedom.

After the president's remarks the meeting closed with cheers to His Highness the Maharaja.

## NATIONAL WAR FRONT

"GROW MORE FOOD"

MADRAS.

In view of the suggestion to form a provincial committee, to secure the co-operation of reading circles and Oor Kappu Sanghams in the Grow more food campaign, the Government have ordered that the Agricultural and Irrigation Development Board with the addition of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Director of War Publicity, shall be the Provincial Committee, an officer of the Agricultural Department being its Secretary.

The Government have also ordered the formation of corresponding committees in the districts with Collectors as Chairmen, Executive Engineers, District Agricultural Officers, Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, and District Organisers of the National War Front being members of the respective committees.

The Provincial Committee will guide and control propaganda in districts, coordinate the activities of district committees, and provide publicity material for the "Grow more food" campain. Three items of propaganda to be intensified in the districts are "Grow more food," "Buy less and save money" and "Eat hand-pounded rice where a supply of paddy is available", states a Press Note.

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## THE STORY OF LENSES

If every person wearing glasses suddenly had his eye troubles transferred to his legs, four out of every ten of us would walk with crutches, or be carried in Bath chairs. In Britain 17,000,000 people wear spectacles. In America the number is 45,000,000, in Japan 20,000,000, and in Germany 13,000,000.

If by a miracle our enemies were deprived of all their spectacles, binoculars, and other lenses, they would be over-whelmed with comparative ease.

### WHAT THE ANCIENTS KNEW

Though lenses are so important both in peace and in war, history does not record who made the first lens. All we know is that glass was first used in Ancient Egypt about 3,537 B.C. It is established also that the Ancient Greeks and Romans experimented with burning glasses made by filling water into round glass vessels, and later they cut solid glass globes into pieces and made the first convex lenses.

Spectacles came hundreds of years later, and Roger Bacon commented on their use in 1266. They were inaccurate, for the science of optics did not exist, but there is evidence that by this time spectacles were in general use throughout China.

When a client visits the oculist to have his eyes tested, he sees a box filled with single lenses, many of which are tried during the fitting. Consequently he may be surprised at being charged three or four guineas for a pair of spectacles.

He does not realize the enormous amount of work that goes into the grinding of these "bits of glass." Technically, a lens is "a piece of transparent substance, commonly glass, circular in form, with its two faces each curved, or one curved and one flat." It has to be ground to suit individual clients.

This is what grinding entails. The grinder takes the oculist's prescription, and from a drawer filled with scores of rough glass discs, selects one. He daubs one side with pitch to enable it to be fixed in his machine, and then grinds the other side with a special grey, muddy substance. After four grindings on different machines it reaches the required size. Then it goes to another department for polishing, and a rough-coloured dust is used to give it the required smoothness and transparency.

### LATEST ONES WILL BOUNCE . . .

The pitch is then removed, and the reverse side is similarly treated. A skilled worker requires two hours to grind one side of a lens and an hour to polish it, so that twelve hours of concentrated labour are expended on one pair of spectacles, during which time a single error is sufficient to spoil the job!

The lenses of telescopes, bynoculars, microscopes and other scientific instruments are made in the same way, though often with a far greater degree of accuracy, and grinders sometimes work to millionths of an inch. That is why these instruments are so costly.

It was a Dutchman, Zacharias Jansen, who invented the microscope in 1590, and a countryman of his, Antoni Leuwenhoek, who built the first modern instrument. Although Roger Bacon had conceived the idea of a telescope, the first did not arrive until 1608, when a Dutchman, Johann Lepperhey, held up two lenses of a pair of spectacles, one in front of the other, and looked throuh them at a church steeple, which appeared to grow in size.

He rushed home and fitted them into a leather tube, thus making the first telescope. Later, he combined two telescopes, and produced binoculars!

To-day glass lenses are giving way to lenses made from a resinous base called methyl-methacrylate, the invention of a Belgian-born Englishman named Peter de Gooreynd. They can be bounced, heated and chilled, hit with hammers, but they don't lose shape. His invention will be marketed after the war.


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# THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 31] MONDAY 19—4—1943 [PRICE 0—1—0

## INDIAN FINANCE

"Inflation is the most inequitable way to distribute the war burden, and usually involves larget ransfers of wealth from the poorer, and the middle classes to the richer classes. It is also undesirable, because it increases the cost of the war and production."

So reads a statement issued by 20 economists of India, including Mr. V. G. Kale, Mr. K. T. Shah, Mr. C. N. Vakeel and Mr. D. R. Gadgil, copies of which have been forwarded to the Finance Member, Govt. of India, and Mr. William Phillips, U. S Envoy.

The statement adds, "The Govt. seem to act as if it is enough for it to take care of its own budget deficit, while meeting the needs of the British Govt. by printing more notes. This is a grave misreading of the whole situation, and has resulted in an ever increasing expansion of currency unrelated to the needs of internal production and trade. As a result the inflationary spiral is already at work in India.

"The net inflationary gap in India's finances, counting in the finance made on behalf of His Majesty's Govt. is thus being wholly filled by the creation of more currency. The inflation in India is therefore a deficit-induced inflation. The repatriatian of India's sterling obligations does not act as an anti-inflationary factor, except to the extent to which the Rupee counterparts are taken up by the public, but this has, so far, been only small in proportion."

### HIGHER TAXATION

The statement calls for immediate and drastic measures to check the inflation, and urges on the Govt. of India the primary need to close the 'gap' by increased taxation and borrowing. "Taxation in our opinion," continues the statement, "should be raised to the highest practicable pitch, adjusted to shoulders that can best bear it. We suggest a much steeper progression in income-tax rates, the laying down of a maximum limit to individual consumption and income, and the absorption of all profits above that limit, either to revenue, or to be impounded into special loan contributions. To increase the volume of borrowings to the required level, it is necessary to institute a comprehensive scheme of compulsory savings as well as control of all investment outlets."

The economists add "This programme should be brought into effect with great rapidity. However, it will take some time before the inflationary gap is completely closed, and the total currency in circulation is today already greatly redundant, even at the existing high prices. To tie up this vagrant purchasing power, we propose the immediate initial step of blanket control of all prices, followed by a strict examination of all later allowable increases.

"In order to make this price control measure effective a policy of centralised supervision, and direction of productive effort will be necessary. This will, in its turn, involve equally strict regulation of transport, and rational distributive machinery.

"The rationing of essential necessities of life should be undertaken, to as large an extent as possible. The effective control of prices will involve a wage stop, but this will mean no hardship as long as the rise in price is stayed.

"An equally strict profit stop is indicated as a corollary of this policy as well as independently on account of financial considerations."

The statement concludes: "In our opinion, only such a comprehensive view of economic policy is capable of averting the grave economic, political and social consequences of the continuance of the present process of inflation. We would also emphasize that the total liabilities undertaken by the Govt. of India, whether on their own account, or on account of the British and Allied Govts., should not exceed the resources that they find possible to raise in pursuance of this policy outlined by us."

We owe it to our readers to place before them our reply to Government regarding the notice under the Press act. The following is the text of the reply:

To Mysore, 9—4—1943.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW DEPARTMENT,
BANGALORE.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of the two notices dated 5-4-43 issued to me as Publisher of the Rationalist and as keeper of the Press.

I welcome the notices as giving me an opportunity to peruse the Press and Newspapers Act. I perceive certain draw-backs in the Act, which, if permitted, I should like to bring to the notice of Government later on.

One of them however is that while the Printer and Publisher are taken to task for an offence under the Act, the Editor, who is the brain of the thing, is left Scot-free.

In the present case I wish to tender the following explanation to Government as Editor, as well as Printer and Publisher of the writings concerned.

The Rationalist has been in existence for 2½ years, and I have during the period written in it every week without intermission on some current topic. Government are aware that many times during the period, the nerves of the Government, of the public, and of the Press have been on edge, but amidst all the storm, the Rationalist has remained absolutely calm, and said not a word that might disturb the authority of Government.

Again, during the period Government have issued to the Press innumerable orders under the Defence Rules, not one of which have I ever sought to infringe.

Coming to the charge under Sec. 4—1—D, I am neither a political faddist, nor a disgruntled citizen, and therefore have no reason to hate or contemn Government, or cause disaffection against it. I have no malice towards Government, and bear no ill-will, political, communal, or racial, against Government or any of its members.

Both as a citizen and as an Editor &c. I recognise that I owe certain duties to Government, and in return am entitled to certain protection from it.

Thus I have no motive for hating, no reason to hate, and do not hate either the Government or any member of it. Therefore there is no basis for the charge specified in the notice.

Further, the Rationalist is not a paper for the masses, but for the intellectual and thoughtful. No effort of it could cause disaffection among readers like Rev. Sawday and Messrs. A. Subrahmanya Iyer, Subbarama Chetty, &c; while readers like Mr. Raju would require no lead from the Rationalist for forming their own opinions about the Government.

From all these considerations it is impossible for me to commit all or any of the offences envisaged in the notice.

I should also explain that the leading articles mentioned were written after a great deal of hesitation, and in all good faith, and for the purpose, not of causing disaffection against Government, but solely in the interests of Government's good name.

Their purpose, emphatically, is not to condemn the Government before the public, but rather to place before Government the opinions widely current among the public with regard to certain Government measures. Their object is not to condemn, as Government seem to opine, but to expostulate and persuade, so that Government action might be revised according to public needs and so as to win public esteem.

The Act itself provides for such writing specifically, as in the explanation to Sec. 4, sub-sec. 1; vide expl. ii, iii, and iv.

That the comments have not been inspired by malice or hatred, but are a bona fide expression of public opinion, is confirmed by the opinion expressed in enclosure 1, by a reader of high standing.

Government know very well that flaws can be found in any writing. For instance in the Press Act itself, drafted by experienced officers of Government, scrutinised by the best brains of Government and many intelligent men from the public, assented to by His Highness, and issued with the Dewan's own signature, Sec. 33 states that applications to the High Court shall be heard by a Bench consisting of "not less than two judges." And Sec. 23 sub sec. 3 states that when there is a difference of opinion, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

May I very humbly point out that "not less than two," does not mean "more than two," but "two or more." And when the bench consists of two judges where is the majority? And if the two judges disagree should there be no remedy to the applicant? Is that the kind of relief held out to the Press by the framers of the Act? Hardly.

I instance the above not with intent to bring the Act into contempt, but to show that the best of us are liable to err, or liable to misconstruction, without necessarily becoming thereby culpable.

I may also point out that papers in the neighbouring Presidencies indulge in unmeasured anger and contempt in criticising the measures of those Governments. They are not punished on that account, and our own Government treat them with special favour. I may mention Madras Mail of the 3rd inst. and Hindu and Indian Express of the 4th instant. No Mysore paper has ever gone to such lengths.

I cherish the belief that the function of the Press is to understand and explain the ways of the Government to the people, and to represent the needs of the people to the Government. It is therefore essential for a modern State. I believe Government know this, and hence are fostering "Deshabandhu" with considerable outlay out of public funds.

Perhaps Government do not know that other papers are carrying on under considerable strain, physical, mental, and monetary. For myself, I might state that for 2½ years I have not made 250 pies out of it. And it has been to me a self-imposed rigorous imprisonment.

Nevertheless it has been sustained as a unique organ of public opinion, helpful to the Government and helpful to the people, and with good-will to both. The articles concerned in the notice were not conceived in malice with intent to mislead the people, but were a summing up of thoughtful public opinion. Their nature was not one of hate, but of candour.

The comments were well-meant. To agree with them or not, to respond to them or not, rested entirely with Government. The power to do as they like, Governments always have.

I have the honour to request Government to view the articles in this light, and if they still feel that there are some words which do not come into the focus, I am perfectly willing to revise them.

If Government permit it to exist, the Rationalist will seek to serve the State in a spirit of aloofness, with dispassion, without bias either against the people or against the Government, and within the limits of the law. What greater assurance can the most honest Editor in the world give to his Government?

I have the honour to remain
Your most obedient servant,
G. R. JOSYER,
Printer, Publisher, and Editor,
"THE RATIONALIST" MYSORE.

# INDIA'S TOWN POPULATION

## MR. YEATTS' WARNING

Commenting on the growth of India's population the Indian Census Commissioner, Mr. Yeatts states that the rate of change is high and is increasing, and thinks "it is time that it was realised that India is in for urbanisation on a big scale and that it will affect pronouncedly the really large towns rather than smaller ones. It is urbanisation too with all the drawbacks of lack of control, squatters' freedom and general squalor. It means that the approaches to every city in India are hideously defaced by brick fields, squatters' camps and general riff-raff of all kinds."

Mr. Yeatts continues: "The number of cities with a hundred thousand inhabitants or more was 35 in 1931 and is 53 now. The population living in cities of this size has increased over the decade from 9.1 to 16.5 millions, a rise of 81 per cent which is notable in contrast with the 15 per cent increase over the whole country. We have not figures for other classes of towns to compare but indications are that the rate of growth is higher in the larger units.

"Many causes are given for this increasing popularity of the cities. One of them of course is industrialisation which—in a complete economy—must tend to produce large aggregations. This is one among many other reasons for desiring a fifty-year plan for the development of India's water power resources. Another, and much more potent reason than is usually realised, is the fact that city life has begun really to appeal to the ordinary middle class or lower middle class Indian, because for the first time accommodation within his means and to his taste has become available. The huge blocks of flats which in less than a decade have completely altered the face of Bombay and parts of Calcutta, with their amenities of running water, electric light and the city features of the tram, the bus, the cinema etc., have meant that every year sees an increase in the number of persons who seek to pass their retirement or their leisure in a city instead of their former home. The education question is also a powerful influence, for the best education is available only in the cities.

(Continued on page 6)

The Rationalist.

Monday 19-4-1943.

## AMERICA AND WORLD CITIZENSHIP

The last war was over in four years and three and a half months. We have already finished 3¾ years of the present war, and a weary world has begun to hope that it will be over soon, and not last longer than the last one.

But nobody knows. Neither the politicians who are organising their nations for the war from their offices, the militarists who are planning the campaigns on the fields of battle, nor the writers who dream that they are enlightening the world by means of their blind, misleading, and self-contradictory despatches from the war front, or the home-front, or the Press-room, or from before the mike.

Australian ministers complain of isolation, and a war of attrition in the Pacific. The invasion of Burma is still in air, and that by land or sea is not said to be in immediate prospect. The African front and the Russian front are hopeful but no one claims them as conclusive. The invasion of Europe is said to be essential for the termination of the war, but when it will commence and how long it will take nobody is able to foresee or forecast.

But one thing however is certain. The war must end. And then what should be done to bring back the world to normal, and to keep it normal for as long a time as possible? That problem is working in minds which are not actively preoccupied with the immediate arrangements of the war.

Accordingly we hear that the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association of America has launched a programme of guidance for teachers to cover the war period and to build for peace. History will be taught in a new way; world-citizenship will be stressed in the curriculum of American schools; children will be trained in the principles of democracy; text-books will be less rigid; and teachers will be expected to keep pace with the fluid events of current history, and pre-school education will become more general.

Dr. Counts, a member of the Commission, observes, "There is a wide-spread conviction among educational leaders that we must do something in the schools to prepare the younger generation for the post-war world. Our teachers must be guided to the utmost understanding of the war issue. They must be prepared for the readjustment that will come with peace. There is an aroused consciousness of intimate relationship with the rest of the world. The teachers are convinced that we should teach world-citizenship. The educational world is increasingly sensitive to the fact that the world has become a little neighbourhood; that never again will events taking place in other parts of the world be disregarded.

There would be a vast expansion of education after the war provided they solved their economic problems. "At present," he observes, "we are building up our manufacturing and mechanical industries to fantastic proportions. It is altogether likely that at the end of the war between 35 million and 45 million persons will be working in these industries. In peace time we need only 20 millions. This means that 15 million to 20 million persons will have to be transferred to other occupations. Obviously only

occupational pattern is going to change. Our social services will have to be expanded, and education is one of the most potent of these. We will see changes in the educational pattern in all stages of the school system."

He adds, "The cultural values are part of the heritage which we must protect. Every effort should be made, after immediate and genuine emergency demands are met, to continue the normal educational processes at full efficiency. Education has moved forward in previous crises. It may do so again."

Twenty-five years ago the United States hounded out a President who sought to save a suffering world by stretching a helping hand. He perished and passed into oblivion, but he did save the world then. Today the U.S.A. is in the very thick of the fray and has spread its man-power over four Continents.

Indeed even in our own little corner, we are told that Americans residing in Bangalore City are exempt from Income-tax, and that 400 sites have been given to them free of cost for building houses.—(Why not Smutts follow that example with respect to Indians?) This of course does not mean that there is reciprocity for Mysoreans in U.S.A., that the Statue of Liberty at the gateway of New York will open her arms to welcome us, and that we shall not instead be sent to Ellis Island. Not a foot of Manhattan will be given to us for love or money.

However the fact remains that the needs of war have made Americans world-citizens for the time being, and therefore their educationists rightly feel the need for expanding their education so as to fit them for world-citizenship. It follows then that other nations too should enlarge the horizon of the minds of their nationals, and prepare them for world-citizenship. But where all this will lead, God alone knows!

*Editor.*

## "THE RATIONALIST"

Another esteemed reader opines,

"Our Mysoreans will all agree in "what an enlightened reader of high standing says about the articles, which you have quoted on page 5. I do not know who that enlightened reader is. In what he says he has voiced what is passing in the minds of so many thoughtful people of our State about the articles, in which you have voiced what is passing in the minds of true Mysoreans. Our present Government is formed of true Mysoreans, and there was no reason for the personnel to be offended. There must be some mistake in understanding the gist of the articles which are admirable. The administration has all along been efficient, but nothing in this world is perfect. We must be progressively mending our ways, and for that purpose we must welcome any criticism of our ways from quarters viewing them from various angles.

Every item of the facts you have introduced into the articles are known to the people from time to time. Only your style is vigorous, and the facts and the reasonings compel our attention, and this feature of your writings should only be admired. To my mind there appears to be nothing objectionable in all what you have said in the articles.

They can be taken as an humble and dutiful appeal to our sovereign, to whose person and throne all of us Mysoreans are loyal, and our loyalty to whom is affectionate.

All your writings have shown to us that in your patriotism as a Mysorean you are unsurpassed. To give an instance or two, 'Mysore for Mysoreans' which you wrote in 1926 stands good even now after a lapse of two decades nearly. So also 'Official Changes' after nearly a decade. Every Mysorean should be proud of you for all you have given him in your writings from time to time."

(*Continued from page 3*)

Elsewhere it is sometimes not available at all, and in a country like India where the middle classes attach so much value to education this is a powerful influence.

### ROLE OF ELECTRICITY

Drawing attention to the role of power in the growth of towns, Mr. Yeatts remarks: "If power is concentrated and not easy of distribution then the huge congregations of a coal economy such as characterise and disfigure England and other western countries are inevitable. Electric power is easily transmitted and distributed production made thereby possible. Here to some extent enters the difference between Bengal's congregation and the United Provinces' dispersion of cities? and if the U.P. grid and a proper use of water power extend we should see a corresponding reflection in the dispersion rather than the concentration of large industrial centres. And in a tropical country such dispersion is even more desirable than it is elsewhere."

### GROWTH OF POPULATION

"India proper has added over 50 millions to its population in ten years. In other words, the mere decade increment is itself greater than the entire population of any European country except Germany or Russia. This was not unanticipated by any means. More than one observer had predicted a population of these dimensions, and between census observation had shown that it was on the way.

"The results of an increasingly wide application of preventive medicine to the life of the community" Mr. Yeatts observes, "will be positive accretions of population and a further lengthening of the span of life for the individual by the control of infectious disease and by the creation of an environment more conducive to healthful living than that which exists at present. These changes will in all propability be accelerated by a wide awakening of the public conscience that is likely to follow the ferment of ideas that the world war has brought into being. The substantial increases in population will create numerous and complex problems for solution, and, if the country is to progress satisfactorily on the road of advancement, all thinking men and women should even now begin to turn their minds to an earnest consideration of these problems.

### STRENGTH OF COMMUNITIES

Regarding the relative proportion of the various communities, Mr. Yeatts, after referring to the factors affecting the accuracy of the figures collected, states "The general position however could be summed up as that of 100 Indians in All-India, 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims, and 6 of tribal origin. Allowing for that proportion of tribes who may be regarded as more than half assimilated, the Hindu element is over two-thirds. Just under one-fifth of Hindus and one-eighth of the total population belong to the scheduled castes. Indian Christians return one and a half per cent, and allowing for tribal overlap 1.8 per cent. The number of persons of European origin is 135,000 i.e., about one in every three thousand of the population. If the figures for soldiers are left out, this proportion will evidently be heavily reduced."


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## MESS

The whole world is now in a common mess. Man's mental faculties, which alone distinguished him from the mere animals and brutes, are also now in a mess, a huge mess, so also his sense of what is right and what is wrong: and his prudence is also paralysed. Germany, the heart of Europe—both geographically and in importance,—which was famous for its philosophers who had expounded the philosophies of all the nations on the face of the earth, and for its scientists of world-wide emulation, initiated the Great World Wars of our century and has put all the nations into a mess!

The heart, though it occupies a small space in the human body, controls by its circulation of the vital fluid to all parts of the body the entire human constitution. If Germany had remained content with that role, what an immense contribution could it have made and could have continued to make for a healthy growth of all parts of the world!

These are days of theories. A germ somehow contrived to enter the heart, multiplied and became virulent, the entire system of circulation became infected! The germs have excited the heart and also its channels of circulation! The entire world is now in a mess and all its organs and organisms individually, too. Are not individual bodies also now finding their end by heart failures suddenly? The exact cause is inscrutable; we are all eyes and yet we are blind. Fate! Fate is the only final explanation!

We read of the Great Battle of Kurukshetra. It was a fight between cousins. Allies ranged themselves on either side, the side which they judged better for reasons of their own. What was the outcome? Sri Krishna was a Divine incarnation, a Superman. As man he tried to avert the catastrophe which he evidently foresaw, but as one of the parties could not see as he saw he let events have their course. Arjuna, the chief warrior on the other side, argued against destiny and Sri Krishna, the Superman, unveiled Himself and revealed the knowledge Divine, the Universal Science of the Life and Soul, the Reservoir of All the Philosophies of the World, of all the moral doctrines and all the isms of the world!

The present War is similar to that of Kurukshetra but world-wide, between cousins—cousin-nations—of the west and the east. For the battle of Kurukshetra science as in vogue in those times contributed to the forging of the weapons of warfare as up-to-date science is doing in respect of the present Great War. It is curious that when the war with Russia began an astrologer took the trouble to cast a chart of the planetry positions at the time aspecting the site of the war and said that they were exactly or almost similar to those at the time of the battle of Kurukshetra!

In the huge mass of a worldly mess are smaller ones everywhere and of every kind. Every hand should co-operate individually and in groups, by nations and in allied groups, to disentangle the various knots in the huge mess with all the skill and strength, patience and perseverence, and to bring out the plain thread that shall bind all the peoples of the earth in healthy, peaceful fraternity, never letting the thread to wrinkle into knots again. And so let us hope!

The Tree of the World had branched and the
branches further branched!
When the smallest branches can no further
branch and stanched
Even then the Tree may live for a time with not
much change;
At last a change must come and the Tree must
leave its range.
The revolution from good to bad and bad to worse
And back again to good is the permanent usual
course,
And this is going round weather we will or no;
We shall, then, move with the worldly rounds for
weal or woe!

All our actions are by circumstances bound,
We shall then move along with all and take the
round
To all our actions unattached and claiming none
As our own: all our actions are but parts
Of that universal, irresistible one.
With our minds so well balanced and with our
hearts
Kept all pure and brave, shall we merge in the All,
Living an everlasting life and All in All!

*D. L. A.*


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## HINDU LAW IN MYSORE

BY M. N. SRINIVASAN, B.Sc. Hons. LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore.
Price Rs. 6-8-0.

The Hindu Law in Mysore has been altered in many respects by Legislation and judicial decisions from what it is outside. This has rendered it quite necessary for a book on Hindu Law as applied in Mysore. What was long felt as a necessity is now furnished by Mr. M. N. Srinivasan. His work is a pioneer attempt in that direction.

Hindu Law is not a codified law. The sources of it are many and varied. Manu has stated: "The Veda, the Smrithis, the approved Usage (Sadachara) and what is agreeable to one's soul, the wise have declared to be the quadruple direct evidence of Dharma (Law)." Added to these are the Nibandhas, the legislative enactments, and the judicial decisions. Law and religion are so closely intertwined that it is not often easy to say when law ends and religion begins.

From these we have to cull out what the Law is as applied in a particular place. Further, the Hindu Law of Women's Rights' Act of 1933 has introduced changes in many branches of Hindu Law, like inheritance, property, partition, adoption, etc. The author deals with all these aspects in a very clear and concise manner. All the statutory enactments are contained in this book. Each chapter contains not only a synopsis at the beginning but at the bottom of each page are given citations Mysore cases primarily, and British Indian and Privy Council decisions also are amply cited. This will certainly meet with the long felt want of judges and lawyers alike. The book contains a good commentary also, taking into account the statutory amendments, and the decisions of the Mysore High Court during the last 65 years.

Mr. Srinivasan's book deals with all aspects of Hindu Law. The appendix, Index of cases and subject Index at the end make it all comprehensive and self-contained.

The Hindu Law has been modified and supplemented in certain respects by enactments. The Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Act, The Guardian and Wards Act, The Hindu Law of Women's Right's Act, The Mysore Widow Remarriage Act are a few among them. These are steps in the direction of codification of the Hindu Law. The Hindu Law as enunciated by the Smrithikarthas, thousand of years ago, needs modification from time to time, as time changes and circumstances alter. Otherwise, there will be stagnations. Even the Smrithikarthas provide for it, Manu has given freedom of action in conformity with society and social ideals when he says:—

विद्वद्भिस्सेवितस्सद्भिर्नित्यमद्वेषरागिभिः ।
हृदयेनाभ्यनुज्ञातोयोधर्मस्तन्निबोधत ॥

Brihaspathi says:—

केवलंशास्त्रमाश्रित्यनकर्तव्योहिनिर्णयः ।
युक्तिहीनेविचारेतुधर्महानिः प्रजायते ॥

which means, Decision should be based only on the Shastras. By an unreasonable judgement there is loss of Dharma.

Yagnavalkya says:—

कर्मणामनसावाचायत्नाद्धर्मंसमाचरेत् ।
अस्वर्ग्यंलोकविद्विष्टंधर्ममप्याचरेन्नतु ॥

which means, "By act, mind, speech practice Dharma with care. But practice not that which is abhorred by the world though it is ordained in the text books; for it does not secure spiritual bliss."

In Veeramithrodaya we get the following passage:—

पुरराष्ट्रविरुद्धंयच्चराज्ञाविवर्जितः ।
अनादेयोभवेद्वादो धर्मविद्भिरुदाहृतः ॥

The author has amply dealt with all these aspects of the question. I am sure the book will be of immense use as a valuable book of reference to legal practitioners, judges and to all persons interested in the subject. The book deserves every encouragement.

T. S. Rajagopal Iyengar, M.A., LL.B.

# THE RAZOR BLADE

## ITS CARE.

Britain used about 450,000,000 blades a year in peace time. Now she must manage on about 115,000,000 which gives between six and seven blades a year for every man—the women, of course, will take their husbands' and brothers' as before A great number will probably take to "cut throats" —if they can get them—and the others will probably pay more attention to shaving than they have ever done.

In the laboratories of manufacturers and in medical research stations, shaving has been scientifically investigated and interesting facts which make for close and comfortable shaves been discovered.

## THE DISAPPEARING PILE

The edge of the best safety-razor blades is only one eighty-thousandth part of an inch thick. It is so thin that it cannot be seen, and one manufacturer has an interesting exhibit to illustrate the fact. A pile of blades a foot high is clamped together so tightly that the unsharpened sides give the appearance of a solid lump of steel. When the stack is turned with the sharp edges towards you, the metal seems to disappear. All the edges do not reflect enough light to enable a photograph to be taken!

A powerful microscope cannot show the edge of a blade —it is beyond its range of vision. Placed under the microscope sideways the blade's edge appears as a dead straight line. After some use, or more probably, misuse, the razor blade appears under the microscope with indentations like a saw.

The actual "working" life of a razor blade is only about one minute. Most blades get blunt through what happens to them between the very short periods during which they are in contact with hairs. Dropping a blade may produce tiny cracks. After stropping these will widen and the blade is spoiled. Blades are very sensitive to moisture, and rust which is invisible to the naked eye can often be revealed by the microscope. The rust spots are minute, but sufficient to spoil that one-eighty thousandth of an inch edge.

## CAN CATCH COLD

According to experts, a razor blade can catch cold and it should always be dipped in warm water before stropping; most men only dip it before shaving. On the other hand, experts do not think much of the theory that a blade remains sharper if it is kept pointing to the magnetic north. They admit that it is true steel, is a "live" thing with a grain that can be altered by treatment, but they say that long and elaborate tests have failed to show that keeping a blade lying in any direction has the slightest influence on its edge.

But the theory that a blade is all the better for a rest has scientific backing. Our grandfathers often prized a set of seven razors—one for each day of the week. They believed that to give a razor six days' rest and one day's work meant a keen edge. They knew nothing of the "metal fatigue," but modern science says they were right. A piece of metal can get tired as the result of a succession of little strains, none of which is individually enough to have the slightest effect. A razor blade cuts through up to 25,000 hairs every time it is used and six days' rest gives the molecules a chance to settle down again.

## GIVE THEM AN EXTRA LIFE

Careful drying, care in handling, gentle stropping and periodical rests can double or treble the life of a blade. Up to now safety razor blades have been so cheap and easy to obtain that most of us have used them carelessly. Now we may have to bestow on the little slivers of steel which go about two million to the pound, the same loving care as our grandfathers lavished on their "cut throats."

There is one other way in which we can make blades last longer, and, incidentally, get a more comfortable shave. That is by taking our time and lathering properly. In a Pittsburgh research department a shaving clinic was established in 1931 and 31 scientists submitted themselves to experiments over the course of years. The need for proper lathering was the most striking fact that emerged, Two-and-a-half or three minutes was the minimum period required to get maximum softness, and it was even better when, having lathered well, the experimenter let the soap lie for three minutes while he cleaned his teath before removing it with his razor.

Plenty of water, the scientists found, was more important than the exact composition of the soap and they recommended washing the face for at least 30 seconds continuously before applying the lather.


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"*The Amrit Bazar Patrika* was at first a Bengali weekly published from a village in Jessore, named Amrit Bazar after their mother, Amrita Mayi, where the brothers [Sisir Kumar and Motilal] were born. The press was a wooden hand-press. The brothers not only owned and edited the paper but were also its compositors and ink manufacturers. Even in those early days the paper was a terror to oppressors and evil doers. In 1877 they removed their press and paper to Calcutta. When Lord Lytton's vernacular Press Act was passed, the brothers procured some old English types and the issue of their paper was published in the English language—to the chagrin of the government of those days. Babu Motilal Ghose wrote in a clear and popular style. He had at his command both humour and wit and biting sarcasm. His stock of popular stories and political parables was considerable."

### "THE HINDU"

The Hindu was started as a weekly and the first issue printed at the Srinidhi Press, Mint Street. From 1-10-1883 it was made into a tri-weekly, and it became a daily from 1-4-1889. In the usual "Ourselves" the following occurs :—

"We do not share in the opinion that the educated Hindus are without convictions. On the other hand, it is not so much the alleged born ways of thinking and speaking imputed to the educated Hindus, that has occasioned the absence of public opinion as the want of a well-conducted native press to which the public may look to regulate their opinion. The Press does not only give expression to public opinion, but also modify and mould it according to circumstances. It is this want that we have made bold to attempt to supply."

(*Continued from previous page*)

Another advantage of the preliminary washing, showing how sensitive are those blades we take for granted, is that any grit is removed and does not nick the razor edge.

### WHY BEARDS AND WHISKERS DISAPPEARED

The safety razor was invented in 1875 and revolutionised shaving. Beards and whiskers disappeared quickly when their daily removal no longer required considerable skill and not a little energy. The first razor was invented by Micheal Hunter in sheffield, but it was America that popularized the new method twenty years later. Many men never abandoned the "cut throught", or have returned to it. Some years ago General Sir Ian Hamilton revealed that he had used the same two razors for 64 years and believed that they had been used for 80 years before that!

And shaving with a "cut throat" need not be so slow. A Budapest barber in 1934 claimed a world record by shaving 40 men in just over 12 minutes. A Surrey barber, not to be outdone, showed that he could shave a client in 10 seconds!

## A PROPHETIC SPEECH

The following is an extract—Prophetic in Vision—from the speech on self Government for India delivered by Sir Surendranath at the Lucknow Congress in 1916:

"We want self-government in the interests of the Empire to which we are so proud to belong. We want self government in the interests of the administration and for the efficiency of the administration. We want self government for self protection. And finally we want self-government for higher national ends, for the moral and spiritual elevation of our people. Who knows what will happen twenty years hence? Who knows that another war more sanguinary and more devastating than the one which is now desolating Europe may not again set in the world? You talk of the man power of Germany. Why? We are as multitudinous as the stars in the heaven. Rely upon us and trust us and the man power, I say to the rulers of India, your hold in reserve in India is such that Germany will quail before that man power."

## TIPPU SULTAN

"Tippu Sultan Day" was observed recently by Mysore students at the Muslim University, Aligarh, when a special committee was formed with Prof. Mohamad Habib as President and Mr. Sheik Abdur Rashid, Lecturer, History Department, as the General Secretary, and papers were read about Sultan Tippu's achievements. Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, who presided over the function, said that during his recent trip to Mysore, he observed that a sense of equality and self respect and personal dignity marked the Muslims of that State and that was due to the inspiration they derived from the dynamic reign of Tippu.


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

The Rationalist.

Monday 26-4-1943.

## WE

We thought of devoting this week's reflections to Tippu Sultan, whose "Day" is said to have been celebrated last week by the Mysore students of the Aligarh University. But we see from the papers that an applicaaion for Contempt of Court has been filed against us before the High Court.

No doubt our readers would want to know what it is about. We ourselves know no more than what the papers have incorrectly stated. We shall no doubt know it in pretty good time, and then we shall gladly share our sorrows with our readers.

Last week we placed before them our reply to Government on their notice under the Press Act. Our brain was getting fuddled with pouring over that Act during these three weeks. And now comes this news about action under a further Act.

Poor child! 2½ years old! Already suffering from a viruleut attack of small-pox! And now, it would seem, an attack of pneumonia also! Can it survive all these? Charlemagne's advice to his Generals comes to our mind, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

Last week we were feeling like a man trying to extricate himself from a wrecked upstairs in a bomb-burst. Now we feel as though the downstairs also had crumbled over our head!

200 years ago Johnson, translating Juvenal, the Roman writer, wrote

"Yet think what ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envey, want, the garret, and the jail!"

The miseries of the scholars of Roman and Hanoverian times seem to be reflected in the lives of the editors of today.

Cardinal Richelieu, the seventeeth century French statesman, is said to have remarked to his staff on one occasion, "Show me six lines written by the most honest man in the world, and I will find enough therein to hang him." One of the Secretaries present wrote upon a card "One and two make three." "Blasphemy against the Holy Trinity," cried Richelieu as he read it, "One and two make One!" We admire the Secretary who thought himself a "most honest man," and sought to put the great Dictator in the wrong. How many Secretaries would do that today, we wonder!

Words are so flexible, thoughts are so difficult to catch, that different minds can put different interpretations on the same piece of writing, be it a modern editorial, or even the divine Vedas and Upanishads. That is how even brilliant philosophers like Sankara, Madhwa and Ramanuja have built up different systems, and sent each other to hell for holding different opinions. That is how the doctrines of Christ were differantly interpreted by different thinkers, leading to the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomeau's Day in France, and the massacre of Catholics under the Tudor Kings in England. That is how Moslem moulvis have differently interpreted the Koran, resulting in the Al Tabara feuds in Lucknow and similar fratricidal occurrences elsewhere.

Thus, if the Government wish to find fault with our writings they could easily do so. They have only to look at them from the wrong angle.

Nevinson, the noted English Socialist, speaks of the Fleet Street saying, "Any bloody fool can write. It needs a heaven-born genius to edit." But the man who has to edit, print, and publish, has to be born from somewhere higher than heaven! And why he should come from so high a place to suffer the sorrows and indignities attendent on this task we do not know.

However the Fleet Street saying is an indication of the difficulties of an Editor's task even in liberty-loving Great Britain. And here it is a veritable tight-rope waking.

We are thankful for the small gifts that God has given us. If He had given us another small gift, that is, pen-and-ink sketching, we would have drawn for our readers a picture of liberty of the press in this country. Lacking that we will try to put it in words. Imagine a horse, not an Arab racer, but an Australian plodder in a stable, one rope tying its neck to a peg, the hind feet tied to two other pegs from behind, and another rope tying the neck to the ceiling. And you have the picture of an Editor. The forelegs are free, the nostrils are free, and the lips also, to mumble and show the bright teeth. And further the tail is free, to whisk at the flies, and the flies only! What more do you want? If you want anything more, tell your Legislative Councillors, not to make hasty laws with insufficient attention. We hope this will not bring *them* down also upon us. Then our cup of sorrows would be full indeed!

*Editor.*

## WATER SUPPLY IN MYSORE

In an explanatory note regarding the water supply of Mysore City, the Municiple authorities observe that in recent months complaints have been received of inadequate water supply, and that there are two causes for this, wastage of water in unmetered houses, and mal-distribution of mains and submains.

Regarding the latter a sum of Rs. 80,000 is being spent to effect improvements, and to keep main pipes clear of silt.

The former seems to be certainly serious. The capacity of the Pumping Station is 4 million gallons per day, whereas the city draws over 4¾ million gallons. The draw between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. alone is said to be 1½ million gallons, most probably due to heavy wastage from non-metered and uncontrolled taps.

It is stated that out of 22,000 houses in the City 7350 have got house-connections, out of which some 1350 with an annual rental of over Rs. 200 have been metered, the other 6000 remaining as yet unmetered. It is now proposed to meter houses with rentals of Rs. 160 to 200, or some 800 more connections, in order to check wastage.

We have reason to think that there is wastage in unmetered houses, in public taps, and also notably in buildings under Municiple and official control. All these have to be checked, and the public also educated not to waste water. As the problem is a growing one, the sooner a drive towards this begins the better. The object is to bring the total consumption within 4 million gallons by preventing waste. We believe that even metered consumers could co-operate to achieve that end by avoiding waste.

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## HOW BEIT MADE A FORTUNE IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Beit work? You don't make fortunes like Beit's by working. Let me tell you about Beit. He came out here as a clerk for a Paris firm named Porges. I don't suppose they were paying him more than three hundred a year. He was always grousing about not being able to make ends meet. He wrote to his father in Hamburg and the old man screwed together a couple of thousand pounds and sent it out to him. Did Alfred buy diamonds? Not he! You can't imagine what this place was like in those days. People were flocking here in droves, diamond mad. They were shouting for offices—houses. That's what Alfred gave 'em. He bought a bit of land and put up twelve shanties. D.you know what he got for them? Eighteen hundred pounds a month! Twenty-one thousand six hundred pounds a year for years and years—for at least a dozen years! At the end of that time, Alfred sold the land the shacks stood on, and now, boy, hold your breath and I,ll tell you what he got for it. Two hundred and sixty thousand pounds! No. You don't *work* for a fortune if your name's Beit. You put your mouth tight on the nipple, and suck!"

HOWARD SPRING.


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A periodical of that type is necessary for our State and also outside. Though our present times are strange we must fight our existence through them. No individual anywhere is perfect, and no one should feel shy for being told so. Whatever I am I should be happy if the tie were undone and the Rationalist allowed to pursue its useful course for the good of all.

I hope the eclipse will at once slide aside leaving the full moon to shine with increased splendour.

Writings like those from your pen deserve admiration. They do not deserve to be stifled."


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## BHARATPUR INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

Rajamantra praveena A. V, Ramanathan, Dewan, Bharatpur State, at the opening ceremony of the Baratpur Industrial Corporation last week remarked,

"I am indeed delighted to be able to participate in this evening's function. I have come from a very great distance, probably a little farther than my friend Khaitan, It is indeed a special privilege to be able to inaugurate this evening the Bharatpur Industrial Corporation which will manage the first two Industries of the Bharatpur State. As you have reminded us, you have been steadily hammering away your proposals at us for some time. By the kindness of my friends, my present colleagues and my predecessor, Mr, Menon, this privilege was vouchsafed to me, as they specially delayed decision until I came. It is not due to my efforts that I have secured all the encomiums you have showered on me. You have been ungenerous to Mr. Menon who matured these schemes and merely deferred the final decision so that another friend might also share in the joy of it.

Mr. Menon has helped in the inauguration of a new order of things in Bharatpur; a new order not merely in Brij Jaya Pritnidhi Samiti, new order not merely in the High Court the establishment of which has given us the pleasure of the company of Khan Sahib Mufti Sahib and Rai Bahadur Mathur; a new order not merely in the Intermediate College whose professors have already begun invading my bungalow asking, "What is the research work which the new Industries will give us? We do not want to waste our vacations." My friend Mr. Hira Singh must be congratulated on the extra-ordinary enthusiasm of his subordinates. Mr. Menon has helped in the inauguration of the new industrial era for Bharatpur. I thank him on your behalf, on my behalf and on behalf of Bharatpur.

Our friends, Mr. Bajoria, the Bhartia brothers, Mr. Khaitan and Messrs. Ram Kumar and Manohar Lal Agarwalas have to help us to bring more and more industrial, commercial and technical friends and experts in various fields of activity. Bharatpur cannot be satisfied merely with crushing the oil seeds or turning the straw into paper. There is a very wide variety of enterprises in which I want their help in the development of Bharatpur. One friend has told me that there is a bangle industry at Bayana; this we shall develop as a cottage industry. But that is not enough. We should start large scale cottage industries. Next there is the question of salt. His Highness, the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur, passed a self-denying order for himself and his subjects and stopped manufacture of salt in the State even without compensation from the Government of India. Subsequently the treaty of 1879 was signed. We get 1½ Lacs for other stipulations. We are not getting anything for salt. But word once given, we have to keep, because we are Bharatpur, the representative *pura*, city of Bharat Mata.

Now we cannot make salt except at the instance of the Government of India. But we can certainly make other chemicals direct from brine and build up a heavy chemical industry. The Khas of Bharatpur is of the best quality. When that is so, why should Bharatpur Government be satisfied with a nominal export duty and her citizens with only the labour of unearthing the Khas, while others get Rs. 19/- or Rs. 20/- a maund by marketing Khas and its oil. The State from which I have come—Mysore—has by exploiting its sandal wood been enabled to take the flag of Mysore all over the world and establish her agents in New York and her own office in London. Similarly why should we not build up here an essential oil industry and spread Bharatpur's name far and wide?

Ayurvedic and Unani herbs for Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, I am told, are available in plenty in this playground of the Lord Sri Krishna. I wonder whether we should not take advantage of scarcity of medicines in these days and arrange that our Vaids and Hakims help us in preparing Ayurvedic medicines and send out medicines from here.

Yesterday, I saw in the newspaper a big advertisement about Mica. We may not have very rich mica mines, but in these days, even mica in small bits is valuable. We are considering applications for it.

We have another mineral, Galena, which is said to be specially rich in its silver and lead contents. The demand for galena is high now. Applications for it are under consideration. I have merely informed the various lines by which Bharatpuris who are poor and cannot afford to eat and clothe themselves comfortably in these hard days, can prosper even as they did when the revenues of Bhartpur were in crores of rupees and not in lacs. Bharatpur like the rest of India, with its villages, must develop her cottage industries. There are various ways in which cottage industries can be developed. All of them will recieve attention. There is one item under cottage industries for which Bharatpur was once famous, i.e., mats, fans and chowries made of sandal and ivory fibre. Here in Bharatpur we draw sandal-wood and ivory into fibre and make mats, fans and Chowries of such fibre. This we must develop steadily so that every temple and every Palace where fans and chowries are used for the worship of the deity or on State occasions will use sandal and ivory fans and sandal and ivory chowries. Sandal Ladies' fans will have a great attraction and will be a boon in North Indian summer.

If all this is to succeed, I must have the fullest and increasing support of the friends who have come to us from Calcutta and Delhi. I hope also that our friends will bring others with them and ensure that industries get all the financial help which is necessary by starting a Bank of Bharatpur as quickly as possible.

May Lord Sri Krishna bless you all!"

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## NATIONAL WAR FRONT, MYSORE CITY

A Public Meeting was held in Kannegowdana Koppal near Chamarajapuram Railway Station, on Monday the 26th April 1943, at 7-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, Organiser & Chairman, National War Front, Mysore City, presided.

Messrs. Srikantia. B.A., B.L., Advocate & Member of the Mysore District N.W.F., Anantharangachar, M.A., Oriental Library, A. Venkatesiah, Member of the Mysore City N.W.F., and Narasimha Sastry, Retired Sanitary Inspector and A.R.P. Group Warden of Kannegowdana Koppal, addressed the gathering about the National War Front Work.

Mr. Srikantiah explained the ideals of the National War Front and how it is working for the benefit of the people. He outlined the several items of the programme.

Mr. Anantharangachar, emphasised on the point of Unity, Grow More Food, Distribution of Food Stuffs and War Supplies.

Mr. Venkatesiah stressed on the point of Grow More Food, Keep up Morale, Kill False Rumours and help war efforts. He emphasised on the point that all should be courageous and be sure of success in the war.

Mr. Narasimha Sastry explained how people should behave in times of Air Raids. He stressed on the point that all people should support the war efforts.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, in his Presidential Address, stressed on the points spoken by the other speakers. He specially appealed to the Public not to sell their cattle on account of the good price they can get in the market at present, as the cattle are required now not only for agricultural purposes but also they are required for supplying the most nutritious food to the human beings.

Mr. F. C. Devaraja Urs, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to all the speakers and the chairman of the evening and requested the Public to co-operate with them.

The meeting was closed with cheers to His Highness the Maharaja.

## CONGRESS PARTY IN THE ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

Some time back I happened to see in some local papers that the Executive of the Representative Assembly Congress party have decided to taboo the Budget Sessions of the Assembly also. I do not believe it is really so. I do know that some time back the executive which had met at Mysore decided, and justly too, that the question of attending the Representative Assembly might will be decided by the General Body of the R.A. Congress party to meet on the 9th of next month at Mysore. During last sessions,—I learn, because I was in jail then,—it was the general body that decided to abstain from attending as a mark of protest. That was right. But what is the reason for similar abstention now, I fail to see.

There is no uniform policy adopted all over. Even during the last sessions the L.C. congress members did attend. Now also they may. The local bodies are all working with the congress men in. What is the idea in the congress men of the Assembly party showing eternal protest? Does it serve any purpose?

On the other hand, there are many things which one can do from within. There is the food problem which demands our immediate attention. Even demonstrations and protests could be made from within. We will be failing in our duty if we do not attend.

What is the congress policy in British India? They are ready and willing to attend if only the Governors' powers are withdrawn. Whether to work or to "strike" from within, we must have some programme and policy to pursue.

Let all the members of the Congress Assembly Party meet and decide the question. Regarding the release of Congressmen in jail in Mysore, there is no justification for such detention and there must be immediate release, particularly after the decision of the Federal Court. But let it not decide the issue on hand.

T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR, M.A., LL.B.,
Member, Representative Assembly,
Senate, Municipal Council.

## REPATRIATION OF STERLING DEBT

### HOLDERS IN MYSORE STATE

In pursuance of their policy of repatriating sterling debt, the Government of India have, with the assistance and co-operation of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, arranged to repatriate the following Railway Debenture stocks of the aggregate nominal value of £20.2 millions:—

East Indian Railway Irredeemable 4½ per cent Debenture Stock.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Irredeemable 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

Eastern Bengal Railway Irredeemable 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

South Indian Railway Perpetual 4½ per cent Debenture Stock.

Burma Railways 3 per cent Debenture Stock.

East Indian Railway 3 per cent New Debenture Stock.

Bengal and North Western Railway 5 per cent Special Debenture Stock.

South Indian Railway Company, Ltd., 4 per cent Registered Debenture Stock, 1945.

Bengal Nagpur Railway, Co., Ltd., 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

By an order issued by His Majesty's Treasury, all residents in the United Kingdom holding any of the above-specified Railway Debenture Stocks are required to surrender them at prices fixed in the order, which are based on the market price of the day and allow compensation for the inevitable slight delay in actual payment.

2. The Government of India have issued an order under sub-rule (3) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules, acquiring all such aforesaid Railway Debenture Stocks as are held by residents of British India, at prices equivalent to the amounts fixed in the United Kingdom order converted into rupees at the rate of 1 sh. 6 d. to the rupee.

3. As action on analogous lines is called for in respect of the holdings with the residents of this State, the Government of Mysore have also issued a similar order under sub-rule (3) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules as applied to Mysore.

4. Detailed instructions to give effect to these orders are being issued by the Comptroller to Government and holders in Mysore are requested to apply to the above officer from whom all particulars can be obtained.

5. The Secretary of State is also giving a year's notice to redeem the following Railway Debentures aggregating £11.1 millions:—

East Indian Railway 3½ per cent Debenture Stock.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway 3½ per cent Debenture Stock, and Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway 3½ per cent Debenture Stock.

These will be repaid on the 4th February 1944.

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Messages wishing the Conference success were received from Messrs. M. S. Aney. K. M. Munshi, V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Shyma Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. Ghanshyam Singh and others.

## ORGANISATION & CONTROL OF CIVIL SERVICE

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"The great majority of the Civil Service men are recruited at an early age before they have been brought into contact with the complicated realities of the outside world, and without any practical training for the work ahead of them. Hence, a drastic overhaul of the organisation and control of the Civil Service is urgently needed." This is the conclusion of the Select Committee of National Expenditure which is considering as to the ways and means of reforming the White Hall and its frame work of bureaucracy. Many back bench M.P.s sit on this Committee.

The leading features of the Committee's plan for reforming the White Hall is embodied in a White Paper. They are:—(1) The reorganisation of the Treasury to separate control of finance from the management of the machinery of Government! (2) a National Staff College for Civil Servants of all grades. This is not to be a more academic forcing house for a new race of bigger bureaucrats but it should offer training in modern developments in industry, trade, economic and social services.

## CHAMBER OF PRINCES

### STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

NEW DELHI.

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes met recently under the chairmanship of H. H. the Jam Saheb, Chancellor, says a Press Communique.

After passing a condolence resolution touching the demise of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, it was announced that H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala had been elected Pro-Chancellor unopposed.

The items on the agenda which were discussed at the meeting included the holding of the next session of the Chamber of Princes, war effort of the States, question of joint services, civil defence, and industrial development in the States.

The items of the agenda further considered included food control policy of the Government of India so far as it affects the States, the question of rele se of information concerning the administrations of States, war insurance schemes, mineral development of States, and the question of reviewing by individual States the existing arrangements for bringing legitimate grievance of subjects, if any, to the notice of rulers and governments concerned with a view to making improvement where necessary.

H. H. the Chancellor made a statement relating to his work in England, and the Standing Committee unanimously endorsed the resolution moved by H. H. the Maharja of Bikaner recording the grateful appreciation of the Standing Committee of the work done by H. H. the Chancellor in England. Unanimous decisions were taken which will be placed in due course before the Chamber of Princes.

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## WOMEN, AND MEN

The Delhi Provincial Council of women is reported to have resolved that the time had arrived for the entire modification of Hindu Law and elimination of all sex-inequalities.

From Erode Ramaswamy Naiker to a handful of women,-possibly wives of the 1000 to 5,500 rupee men at Delhi, spending an afternoon in a show of silks and scents,-there seems to be nobody today who is not willing to have a fling at Hindu Law! They assume that Hindu Law is a set of whimsical commands issued by a long-ago dead Hitler which has been sitting upon the public like a blight for over a thousand years; and that two generations of anglicised education,—which has left us politically, militarily, economically as ill-equipped as caged parrots,—has opened our eyes wide to the evils of Hindu Law, and fitted us to replace it with some concoction of our own!

It is like substituting for a hundred year old champagne the daily brewings of a sugar distillery. Those of our readers who have tasted both can realise the blasphemy of the substitution!

The Hindu Law did not create sex-inequalities. It codified the usages which had come to establish themselves as principles of conduct as the Hindus evolved into nationhood. The codifying was done by very wise, very able, very thoughtful and far-seeing men, whose object was not to set one sex above the other, or one sect above another, but to make everyone contribute his or her share to the well-being of the family and the nation, according to his or her fitness or accomplishments.

It seems to us that this talk of sex-inequality which unenlightened speakers in Ladies' Conferences indulge in is silly. They seem to think that women as well as men are a mere bundle of arms, eyes, nose, lips, trunk and legs, with no difference between one bundle and another, and that therefore all of them should be given the same weight and put to the same use.

Suppose God had created all men and no women, what would have happened? Or suppose He had created all women and no men. How would they have enjoyed it? The Christians believe that God created a man only, Adam, and that Adam created woman out of his rib. The Hindus speak of Brahma creating Saraswati out of his mind, Vishnu getting Lakshmi out of the sea, and Siva getting Parvati out of the hill.

However the one sought and found the other, and became a family. There was no question of equality or inequality. The one became the complement of the other, like two hemispheres constituting the globe. Certain human qualities were lumped together and made into man, and certain others lumped and made into woman, with certain fundamental qualities common to both. The woman's qualities were such as to make the home, and keep the home-fires burning: the man's to protect the home from molestation, and fetch the logs for the home-fires.

Physically too woman is meant to be plump, rounded, fair, buxom, rosy, while man is muscular, long-limbed, alert, and hairy. But of course we do not deny that there are women who are gaunt, angular, unkempt and vixenish, while some men are plump, fair, soft, and unalert. And now-a-days when women wish to feature bobbed hair and short pants, the superficial similarity is more striking than ever. But the fact remains that the woman's body is meant to procreate suckle, and nurse, and man's body doesn't and cannot do so.

The distinction between the two therefore is natural and fundamental, and the consequent difference in social functioning does not constitute any inferiority due to sex. To believe that it does is absurd. The English rhymer observes,

"When Adam delved, and Eve span
Who was then the gentle-man?"

If the husband earns salary, the wife spends a portion of it, and wears the jewels. The man performs the duties of his official position, but the wife shares in his status. The Viceroy's wife becomes Vicereine, without being seperately appointed as such, the Councillors' wives take precedence over the Secretaries' wives, the Dewan's wife over the Ministers' wives, and the Collector's wife over the District Judge's and others in the District.

So then what is the grouse of the Delhi ladies, or the other clamorous ladies elsewhere?

*Editor.*

*(To be continued)*

Office of the President,
**City Municipal Council, Mysore,**
*Dated, 28th April, 1943.*

# NOTIFICATION

The Mysore City Municipal Council have resolved in their resolution No. 720 dated 24th April, 1943, that the post of Hakim fallen vacant due to the demise of Hakim Moulvi Mohamed Khasim Ansari, be advertised, and that the new Hakim should keep his Unani Dispensary in Nazarbad Mohalla. Applications are therefore called for from the candidates who have passed the L.U.M.S. Examination of the Mysore Government Ayurvedic and Unani College for filling up the post. The applications together with the certificates should be sent so as to reach this office on or before the 15th May 1943, and no notice will be taken of any applications that may be received after that date.

Sd. B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
*President.*


# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN,** B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

Opinions:

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

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And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practitioner as well."

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## FARMER BOY INVENTS MOTOR CAR

Seventy-six years ago, on November 8th, 1866, a son was born to a hard-working farmer in rural village of Little Missden, Buckinghamshire. His proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Giles Austin, christened him Herbert Austin, and he developed into an extremely bright and intelligent lad. His artistic temparament showed itself early, and at six he was making freehand sketches.

The family was by this time living in Wentworth, Yorkshire, Mr. Austin having become farm bailiff to Earl Fitzwilliam, and young Herbert was sent to Rotherham Grammar School, five miles away, a distance he walked daily on foot. This ten-mile journey probably had something to do with his later conception of the motor-car.

Leaving school, he became an architect, but this did not suit him. Then an uncle came home from Australia, and that settled things for Herbert Austin. The visitor told his nephew glamorous stories of life "down under," and Herbert persuaded his parents to let him go back with his uncle

Engineering claimed him from the start. After working in the sheds for a year or two he joined the Wolseley Sheep-shearing Machinery Company, already having patented, in his late teens, several important mechanical devices. He improved the sheep-shearing machinery, eventually coming te England to supervise its manufacture here. He made great progress, aud so did his branch of the company, and by the time he was twenty-eight the firm was busily engaged in other branches of engineeing, including the manufacture of cycles.

Cycles paved the way to automobiles, and in 1899 the first Wolseley car, designed and produced by Herbert Austin, was made, to be exhibited in the year at the Crystal Palace. Two years later he himself ran a similar model on a 255-mile journey without a breakdown or stoppage—at a cost of just over six shillings for petrol! Tnen the firm was extended and in 1901 Herbert Austin became General Manager.

He came in for a good deal of rediculе in those early days, perched high up behind cumbersome controls, and travelling sedately at three or four miles an hour, preceded by a man waving a red flag. But Herbert Austin had faith; he ignored the cynics.

He visualized the great motoring era to come, and so confident was he that, in 1905, he decided to set up in business on his own with a capital of £ 15,000 and a lot of determination.

He expects none of his workers to do anything he is not capable of himself, and will do nothing for which he does not see a useful purpose. He has been M. P. for King's Norton, Birmingham, but after a few years at Westminster decided that business men like himself could do more to help the country in their own spheres than in Parliament, so resigned his candidature at the 1924 election.

Lord Austin is the avowed enemy of the "road hog." His advise, particularly to the younger generation, is: Be courteous. You were born with a steering wheel between your hands, and it is up to you to make the best use of it. If motorists will practise a perpetual courtesy the motor-car will establish itself more firmly in favour, and burdensome legislation which stands in the way of development will be removed."

His generosity is proverbial. He has contributed large sums towards voluntary institutions, and not long ago gave a quarter of a million pounds ot Combridge Laboratory in aid of Lord Rutherford's experimental scientific work there.


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## THE RABBIT, A GREAT EXAMPLE

Rabbits have been in the news several times since the war started, but now they have been honoured with big headlines. A London furrier has received from America an order for a quarter of a million rabbit skins. They are worth anything from 2½d. to 8½d. a skin, depending on how they are dressed. So rabbit skins are booming. America has offered to take millions of skins—as many as England can send.

The British wild rabbit is one of the most prolific animals in existence. Generally regarded as a pest, tens of thousands of pounds have been spent in an effort to exterminate them, but in vain. The war may lower the rabbit population, but when peace comes the first creatures to recover will be the rabbits.

This becomes all the more strange when we consider the number of enemies which the rabbit must avoid from birth, and the constant peril in which it spends its life.

### EVER ON THE WATCH

Cats, stoats, weasels, hawks, owls, and foxes all hunt it relentlessly. It has been estimated that a single viken will kill 500 rabbits a year. Added to this there are men with guns, dogs, ferrets, snares, and gintraps always on its track. Farmers have strewn their ditches with poison. Burrows have been "gassed" wholesale—but the rabbits are still there.

It would almost seem as if the perpetual persecution to which it has been subjected has developed instincts that ensure its survival.

In the open the rabbit is for ever on the watch Its eyes, set in the side of its head, give it a wide field of vision. When alarmed it goes to ground with alacrity, and once in its burrow it is practically safe. But before it does that it sounds a warning to its fellows by stamping its hind legs. It clings to life like a snake. It can lose a leg, or two legs, in a trap, but it will get back to its burrow—and live!

### 300 CHILDREN A YEAR

The Chief reason why the wild rabbit was not exterminated long ago is its amazing fecundity. A single doe rabbit is responsible for 300 progeny a year. These are not all her own. By the time she is having her second litter the daughters of her first litter are thinking about having families; and before the season is over *their* children are having families!

It has been reckoned—although this is probably an exaggeration—that Britain's rabbits each year consume £70,000,000 worth of food. Against that, even in pre-war days, the rabbits themselves provided a million pounds' worth of food. The war has probably trebled this figure. Curiously enough, there are nothing like as many wild rabbits on the Continent. Germany has far fewer than England.

In Australia, where years ago a pair of rabbits were released to provide sportsmen with something to shoot at, rabbits have become a scourge. This was inevitable in a country where its natural enemies did not exist—as the Australian Government realises now that it is too late to remove the evil.

In spite of all efforts it can do no more than check the plague. A wire netting fence, 1,800 miles long was put right across the continent in the hope of preventing the spread of the pest; but it was too late; the rabbits were already on the other side.

In dry seasons the water holes are fenced round, and rabbits die in millions. The others climb over the piles of dead to reach the water. Every year in Australia a million pounds are spent to keep the rabbits in check. They are slaughtered in tens of thousands—two million pounds worth are exported annually—but the rabbits thrive!

### HATS OUT OF THE RABBIT

Pasture lands in Australia would support twice the head of cattle if there were no rabbits, for five rabbits eat as much grass as a sheep, and a lot of what they don't eat they spoil. Their burrows under the ground make thousands of acres sterile.

Tame rabbits are worth more than the wild variety—as rationing has revealed. The animal is larger. Its skin which can be converted into imitation high-class fur, is worth more than that of the wild animal. Felt hats are nearly all made of rabbit fur.

The Angora rabbit has started a minor industry. Its fur, which has a soft, silky texture, is woven into expensive fabrics.


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# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY. & PHANTASY"

**G. R. JOSYER,**

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39,
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS, & RIGVEDA PADA,
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# THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 34] MONDAY 10—5—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## THE FEDERAL COURT JUDGEMENT

The Manchester Guardian writes as follows on the Federal Court decision on detention without trial. "But the executive itself does not come out well. It would be a mistake to say that the issue is trivial, that it only concerns 'technicality,' or that it is a mere matter of words. The argument is that the Indian Government had powers to detain these 9,000 prisoners, that it had only to put these powers into right words but that unfortunately through carelessness it chose wrong words; now it will choose right words, and what does it matter? It matters because the Indian Government is not an arbitrary despotic body but acts under the control of the Secretary of State for India who is responsible to the British Parliament for his actions, and subject to he laws which it passes. From top to bottom the rule of law is supposed to prevail. It is true that some of the fumdamental peace time laws which safeguard the liberties of the subject are suspended in war, and emergency rules may supersede Hebeas Corpus for the day. But that does not in the least diminish the obligation on the Indian Government to ensure that its acts are done according to the forms of law that exist. Most of all does such obligation bind a Government, which is at odds with a large part of those whom it governs, and is therefore liable to be suspected by them, even if unjustly, of the worst motives when it is found in errror."

## "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

Opinions:

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

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And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

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## NATIONAL WAR FRONT MYSORE CITY

REPORT OF WORK DONE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1943.

Public Meetings, Lantern lectures, School meetings, meeting of small groups and individuals were continued by the National War Front, Mysore City, during the month of March 1943. There was generally good response from the Public. The Magic Lantern Shows continue to be popular and attract a large number of people.

On Saturday the 13th March 1943, in the evening, there was a Magic Lantern show at Anjuman-o-Ithehade Islam, Mandi Mohalla. Slides about A.R.P., Indian Troops in action, and Indian War Effort were shown. Mr. Mir Noor Hussain commented on the slides in Urdu.

On the same day, at 10 p.m., (after the Magic Lantern show was over) a Public Meeting was held at Anjuman-o-Ithehade Islam, Mandi Mohalla. Mr. O.S.N. Shariff, M.L.C., member of the Central Advisory Committee of the National War Front, addressed the gathering about the National War Front. He explained the ideals of the National War Front and how it is working for the benefit of the people. He outlined the several items of its programme such as Grow More Food, Kill Rumours, Keep up Morale, Hindu-Muslim Unity, and Civil Defence. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy and Mr. Mir Noor Hussain proposed a hearty vote of thanks for the speaker of the evening and said that he had given a very good advice to the people and that they looked forward to having him for several other meetings in the City.

On Saturday the 20th March 1943, at 7-30 p.m., a Magic Lantern Show was held in Mr. M.R.C. Naidu's (A.R.P. Group Warden) compound situated just behind the power house in Narasimharaja Mohalla. Mr. Y. G. Ramaswamy, Propagandist, explained the slides and gave a short running commentary. The Show was very much appreciated.

The members continued to visit Educational Institutions and address the meetings of staff and students during the month.

On Thursday the 18th March 1943, Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy, Organiser of the Education Section, addressed a meeting of the staff and students of the Practicing Kannada Middle School. He outlined the objects and aims of the National War Front and how it has been working in the State of Mysore. He explained the recent victories of the allies and said that the final victory was now in sight and the allies were sure to win. He dealt with the problem of food and exhorted them to grow more food and vegetables in their house yards and lands.

## DETENTION UNDER REGULATION 18 B

JUSTICE HUMPHREYS' WARNING

NEW DELHI

Details are now forthcoming of the contempt of court case against the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, before the King's Bench Division Court, arising out of the refusal of access to the solicitors of Captain Wilson, a detenu, and interception of his petition to the Court for protection. Sir John stated as ground for detention that Wilson had communicated information which came his way as a paid servant of the Crown in the War Office to unauthorised persons, thus gravely damaging the interest and safety of the realm.

Justice Humphreys, in the course of his judgement, observed that Wilson was prepared on oath to make the most reckless statements that the petition was intercepted by some subordinate official without Sir John's knowledge, because he considered it improperly drafted; further that Wilson was from time to time in close touch with his solicitors and Sir John had not given authority to anyone to prevent such access.

"Nevertheless" proceeded the judgement, "there is no more important duty attaching to Judges in this Division than that of looking after the liberties of His Majesty's subjects and also of the rights of every British subject detained in custody, not as a result of committal by some court of law, but as a result of the opinion of the Secretary of State. Under the peculiar circumstances referred to in Regulation 18 B which only applies in wartime, he has the inalienable right to come to this Court and ask that his case may be considered by the Court. Even under Regulation 18 B, the Court will then in every instance, consider his case and say whether he is legally held in custody. If any case is brought before me hereafter in which any person—I care not how high his position or how great his fame—be found to have interfered with the right of one of His Majesty's subjects, I think I should have no difficulty in putting into force, with the assistance of the other members of this Division, the great powers of this King's Bench in imprisoning such person for contempt of court."


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
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## ARCHBISHOP'S EXHORTATION

"In every quarter of the earth, men long to be delivered from the curse of war and to find in a world which has regained its peace, a respite from the harshness and bitterness of the world they have known till now. But, so often they want the kingdom of heaven without its King, the kingdom of God without God. And, they cannot have it. The Cross makes its appeal to all nations—come back to God—to all nations and therefore to our own nation," said the Archbishop of Canterbury recently.

"Things are not altogether well with us. We thank God for the splendid qualities our people have shown—courage in danger, comradeship in service, perseverance in effort, but the decline in honesty has been very sharp and steep."

Saying, "Our resolve must be back to God," the Archbishop continued, "We make plans for the future for peace among the nations and for civil security at home. That is right enough and to neglect it would be wrong. But, all our plans will come to shipwreck on the rock of human selfishness unless we turn to God. Back to God, that is the chief need of England and of everyone of us."

## BERNARD SHAW'S LATEST

As he was a prominent figure at the first Independent Labour Party Conference held 50 years ago, Mr. Bernard Shaw was invited by them to attend its Easter Conference, by appearing on the platform as the guest of Mr. James Maxton, M.P.

Mr. Shaw expressed gratitude for the honour, but declined the invitation, saying, "I am too damned old. Doddering ancient pioneers who are spectres from the past should be thrown out if they have not sense enough to stay away!"


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## DR. SUN YAT SEN'S WILL

For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of the people's revolution with but one end in view, the elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations. My experiences during these forty years have firmly convinced me that to attain this goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality.

The work of the Revolution is not yet done. Let all our comrades follow my "Plans for National Reconstruction," "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction", "Three Principles of the people," and the "Manifesto," issued by the First National Convention of our Party, and strive on earnestly for their consummation. Above all, our recent declarations in favour of the convocation of a National Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay. This is my heartfelt charge to you.

SUN WEN.
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The charge seems to have been faithfully fulfilled. Ed.


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# WOMEN, AND MEN

*(continued)*

Whether it be Miss Mayos of America or Miss Mayos of India that say so, it is wrong to assert that Hinduism has suppressed and enslaved women. Indian men have not as a body cheated and browbeaten Indian women into subjection, just as certain imperial nations, western or eastern, have subjugated other nations and built up empires. The status of the one is certainly different from that of the other, but there is no question of inferiority. Differences in structure and the needs of the family and society have led to difference in functioning, in fact and in law.

There is the oft-quoted saying—

"Yatra naryastu poojyante
Ramante tatra Devatah !"

"Where women are honoured, there the great gods revel," which is an inspiration to treat women with respect. Another saying—

"Dhig-gruham gruhinee soonyam,"

"Fie upon the house that is not illumined by woman," equally emphasises the social respectability of women.

A third saying—

"Matruvat paradareshu
Paradravyeshu loshtavat !"

"Respect other men's wives like your own mother: treat other men's property like a worthless stone," further evidences the esteem which Hinduism inculcates towards women.

No nation, either Hindu or any other, lays the duty of protecting man on woman. Even in the newest western laws of divorce, the husband has to provide maintenance for the divorced wife, or go to jail. But no law anywhere in the world asks a wife, however rich, to provide for a divorced husband. Hindu Law charges the father with the duty of protecting woman during childhood and maidenhood. During youth and middle-age she is to be the care of the husband. And during old age the son has to protect her. No similar provision has been made for men.

The object of law is not to raise one or lower another, be it man or woman. The interests of society are paramount, and the functions of each are differentiated in the interests of the society concerned. In France in the middle ages, the Salic Law laid down that a woman could not ascend the throne or convey the right to her off-spring. In our Malabar, the Marumakkathayam Law denied the right of male succession, and as we know the Rulers of Travancore and Cochin claim right through their mothers, and the female child is a coveted possession in every home.

As Hinduism held man responsible for woman's upkeep, as mother, daughter, sister or sister-in-law, it did not provide for separate inheritance rights. Does it mean a degradation of Hinduism, or degradation of women? The Law of Primo-geniture vests all the landed estates of English noble-men in their eldest sons. Does it means that English law has degraded all younger sons? The law has never meant that. It held that society's interests required that noblemen's estates should not be cut up, and therefore made them impartible. Younger sons have accepted the position with good grace. Why should not women do so also? Wrong education, and devastating wars have changed the outlook of women, and called them out to duties normally fulfilled by men. The piteousness of this is described in the following words of an English author:

"War had once been an Institution in which men fought and women wept. Now it had become a Chamber of Horrors in which men fought and women fought, and only children suffered. There were no heroes now, no wild cheering, no waving of handkerchiefs at Victoria Station, no swaggering of be-ribboned veterans. This new warfare summoned women to the same dangers as men. For the first time in recorded history, women, whose honour it was to perpetuate the human race, were called upon to fight in a war which

might well extinguish all that is best in that human race. Women brought Socrates into the world, and Christ, and Galileo, and St. Francis, and Thomas More. Now they had to put on steel hats and asbestos gloves and gas-masks and be ready to go through Inferno!" *Editor.*

*(To be continued)*

## HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS

### REFORMIST LEGISLATION OPPOSED

MADURA

The third annual conference of the Asthika Hindu Women under the auspices of the Asthika Hindu Mathar sangam took place under the presidentship of Srimathi Pattammal, wife of Mr. C. S. Nageswara Aiyar, Advocate, Madras. Srimathi Kanakavalli Ammal, wife of Mr. R. Annaduar Iyengar, retired Engineer, hoisted the flag, Srimathi Maduravalli Ammal, wife of Mr. N. Krishnaswami Iyengar, Vakil, Madura, opened the conference

After prayers, Srimathi Rajammal of P lghat delivered the inaugural address. The Presiden then spoke referring to the various legislative measures passed or on the anvil which cut at the root of Varnashrama Dharma of the Hindus.

On the second day, the Conference passed resolutions condemning the Sarada Act, the Divorce Bill, the Sagotra Marriage Bill, the widower-widow marriage Bill, the "un-Hindu" activities of the Hindu Law Commitee, the Hindu Women's Succession Bill, co-education in schools and colleges, the frequenting of cinemas and theatres, and agitation against Sanskrit, etc. The Conference urged the starting of Branch Mathar Sangams rnd Sanatana Dharma Vidyalayas. With the concluding remarks of the President and a vote of thanks the Conference terminated.

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T. S. RAJAOPALIENGAR,
*Hon. Secretary.*

## MICROBES

No fewer than 2,000 new microbes are registered in the revised catalogue of the National Collection of Type Cultures published by the Medical Research Council Mr. C. F. Peckham isolated Selmonella Derby from pork pies, thirty-seven cases of food poisioning being traced to it. Miss Lorain Smith tracked down Alternaria sp in rotting tent canvas; Mr. Graham Forbes discovered Actinomyces dassonvillei in dust extracted from tube railways; Dr. Doorenbos captured Vibrio El Tor on piligrims travelling to Mecca; and another new microbe, triumphantly christened Bacterium proteus-anindolognes, was isolated from the sacred river of the calf, Jaffa.

Cultures, containing these weird organisms, are stocked by the Lister Institute, Chelsea.

Recently 700 scientists cedsidered in London new means for enrolling microbes in human service. Microbes fall into five distinct groups, comprising bacteria, viruses, protozoa, fungi, and actinomycetes. Protozoa, the tiniest of true animals exist in teeming billions in every handful of earth. When too numerous, they cause "soil sickness"—the bane of farmers and gardeners. They are active propogators too, of malaria, sleeping sickness, and other contagious diseases. But, equally multifarious in water, they form the basic diet of all fish. No wonder science finds such invisible creatures a little baffling.

# SLEEP

SOME RULES OF GUIDANCE

The times in which we are living are liable to play havoc with our sleeping habits. Yet there is no reason why we shouldn't get our full and sufficient ration of rest, if we attend to the few simple rules explained here, says Dr. Richard Eden.

Mr. Winston Churchill is one of the most remarkable sleepers I know. When he was at the Admiralty, he often had fewer than four hours' sleep at night. Now as Britain's war-time Premier he gets even less.

Sir Oliver Lodge once told me that he was content with as little as four hours' sleep, and felt none the worse next day. But I'm afraid we are not all able to ration our sleep so severely. Most of us need a full seven or eight hours, or we feel exhausted.

Sleep is, after all, Nature's great restorative. It's the time when our batteries are re-charged, and when the conscious mind has a chance to relax.

Mr. Churchill has confessed that he has a sleep secret. It explains why he can manage quite well on such an abbreviated rest period. He knows how to relax!

PREMIER'S FORTY WINKS

At any time of the day or night the Premier can drop what he is doing, lean back in his chair, and snatch forty winks. He does it quite effortlessly. He may sleep this way for five or ten minutes, then wake up, alert and and clear-headed, and continue his work refreshed by his siesta!

I can imagine how lots of people must feel envious of this trick. For, since the war, our sleeping habits have been turned upside down,

To the question "How much sleep?" we are beginning to realize there is no well-defined answer. Some folk need more sleep than others. Women, for instance, need more sleep than men. Or perhaps I should say they need more time for sleep than men.

A healthy man goes to bed and falls asleep without trouble. But a healthy woman may lie awake for a long time, turning over in her mind the Activities of the day. In war-time, this habit is greatly exaggerated. The average woman is much more sensitive than her husband, and she is consequently more affected by the war news.

Many women have developed the habit of lying in bed later than their husbands, or for an afternoon rest, and in this way they have made up for the time lost in going to sleep on the previous night.

But now that the women are being needed in the factories and work-shops, this little privilege is often denied them. So it becomes more and more important that the time spent in bed is devoted wholly to sleeping, and not wasted overnight, as it so often is.

That's all very obvious, but the question is how? Supposing you are a bad sleeper, how overcome your defect? Here are some timely hints:

Don't worry about counting sheep or anything like that. Don't go straight to bed after you have heard some bad news over the wireless, or quarrelled with your wife or husband, or made some special plans for the future.

DO YOU YAWN?

These "Don'ts" really are important, and because they are so obvious, they are often ignored. It stands to reason that when your mind is on edge, it's in no fit state to abandon conciousness. And there's nothing like bad news—whether it's the loss of a ship or something quite trivial—to set your thoughts painting a dismal picture of the future, and so keep you lying wide awake for hours.

Now for a few things you should do. Have a warm drink before retiring. See that the bedclothes are light but warm. A common fault is to pile on too many blankets, and many a bad dream and troubled sleep can be traced to this cause. Make sure, too, that there is a window open in the room. A stuffy room makes sleep unnecessarily difficult.

So far my advice has been based on sound commonsense, and you will find that the good sleeper puts it into practice quite unconsciously.

There are some less obvious things he does, equally unconsciously.

When he gets into bed, he stretches and he yawns. If you have a dog or cat in your home, watch him to-night as he lies down after his walk. He is not repressed by any thought of good manners, and gives himself over to sleep quite normally—as you should.

And while he's stretching himself, if you could read his mind, you would probably read there no other thought than "Comfort!"

Sir Paul Dukes, the author and former head of the British Secret Service in Russia, was ingenious enough to invent what he called the "technique of fatigue." He laid it down that. to court sleep, you must perform the actions that have the right mental association with sleep.

HOW MUCH YOU NEED

Sir Paul confesses that when he retires for the night, he stretches and yawns luxuriously, and as he does so he murmers the word "Home," with a prolonged "o". It's an easy and soothing word to say, and it conjures up a feeling of satisfaction and protection.

The other trick is to indulge in a little quiet deep breathing. There's nothing like it to step down the mental tension, and produce a feeling of rhythm and ease in mind and body.

Boiled down, the golden rules for sleep are partly physical, partly psychological. There must be a feeling of tranquility. If you are worried over a money problem, and allow your thoughts to play on it just before going upstairs to bed, your chance of a good night is hardly worth having. The financial bogey is, in fact, the worst of all sleep-reducers.

Of course, the older you grow, the less sleep you'll need. A child of one needs about eighteen hours; a child of four needs about fourteen hours; and a child of six can do with twelve hours. From then up till the age of fourteen, the prescribed ration is about ten hours nightly.

Once the child reaches adulthood, there is less need of sleep; and at fifty years of age, six hours nightly is about the limit. As the years roll by, the sleeping period overnight becomes smaller and smaller.

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HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
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## HYDERABAD DEALS WITH BEGGARY

HYDERABAD

Hyderabad city is expected to get rid of one of its most annoying nuisances—the beggar nuisance—shortly. Already a number of beggars have been lodged under the Anti-beggary Act, which is in force, in a home for beggars run by a Public Committee with Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur as Chairman.

Due to the efforts of Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member of the Nizam's Executive Council, Government servants are voluntarily contributing from their income one pie in the rupee. These donations from the public are now yielding Rs. 1,200 a month.

The Public Committee will under the present arrangements be able to look after 600 beggars.

The Home for Beggars provides three meals a day to its inmates —"Hindu meals" as well as "Muslim meals." There are also facilities for recreation. Even a radio has been provided. Schemes have been prepared to "reclaim" the beggars by teaching them weaving, cane work, gardening etc.

The Municipal Corporation is responsible for making all the arrangements now being made by the Public Committee, but the Corporation has not yet decided to assume responsibility.

## "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

Opinions:

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point; and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to proves to be of use to the student and the practitioner as well."

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## "POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY, AND PHANTASY"

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What is greatness? You have answered it by your grand feelings, vast thoughts, bright imaginations and valorous deeds, as a reader sees in your book.

With apologies to Pope I may conclude :-

As yet in teens, nor yet a fool to fame,
You lisped in rhetoric, for the rhetoric came!
You left a calling for this nobler trade,
A duty broke, a father disobeyed!
And Granvilles. Walshes, Garths and Congreves love,
And Swifts and Talbots, Somers, Sheffields, now,
Even Rochesters and St. Johns of our time
With open arms receive you, pen-man prime!
Happy your studies, when by these approved!
Happier their author, when by these beloved!"

*D. L. A.*


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. **ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ** 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0


## "THE MYSOREAN"

Like a child which is born in the midst of a famine, "The Mysorean" has come into being at a time when the Press is subject to a thousand ills. Some may consider the name ominous. Others may consider it significant, and timely. The fact that Government have accorded special sanction for starting it shows that they recognise the need for an organ on behalf of Mysoreans.

It appears under the Editorship of Mr. S. G. Mohiyuddin, Editor of the Urdu periodical, "Al-Kalam," of Bangalore. To most people Editorship of one paper is a handful. But Mr. Mohiyuddin with commendable courage takes on his shoulders a double Editorship. It is not like having two strings to one's bow; but rather like the gymnast who weighs a motor car on his chest, and then an elephant on top of it!

A feature of the paper seems to be life-sketches of "Eminent Mysoreans." In the four issues before us four official personages in the order of precedence have been presented to our view. Since official personages are changing rapidly nowadays, and their number is being increased by creating new offices, and placing in them clamorous place-seekers, this feature of the paper is likely to be inexhaustible!

The paper is well got up, and the presentation is good, and if it cultivates an independent and outspoken outlook, of which there are signs in the first issues, it should be warmly welcomed into the ranks of Mysore Journalism.


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## C. RANGACHARLU, C. I. E.
## DEWAN OF MYSORE
### FROM AN OLD-SKETCH

C. Raghavachariar, His father, was a clerk in the Collectorate on a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem. Besides his small pay, which hardly sufficed to keep him and his family agoing, he had no property of any kind. He was anxious to give his son a good English education, but his very slender resources and the almost prohibitive expenditure which he would have to incur by sending his son to Madras to be educated there had almost compelled him to give up the idea, when happily for Rangacharlu one of his paternal uncles died at the time, bequeathing a small sum of Rs. 800 to be laid out upon his education. This was no doubt a material addition to the resources of his father, but was hardly large enough to ensure his being sent to Madras for education. His father was still undecided, but the timely offer of patronage and help by Mr. V. Raghavachariar, the grandfather of Krishnama Chariar, who became Curator of the Madras Govt Book Depot, removed all his father's apprehensions and Rangacharlu was sent to the Madras High School for education. Mr. Powel who found in young Rangacharlu a

BRIGHT AND PROMISING STUDENT

gave him a scholarship of fourteen rupees a month which he accepted. Under Mr. Powell's teaching his intellect expanded and he so thoroughly distanced his fellow students, in themselves men of no mean worth, that their highest ambition was to be but second to him. An intellectual prodigy, he exhibited certain eccentricities of character which kept his compeers at a respectable distance from him' notwithstanding the thorough goodness of heart and a gentleness which endeared him to all who learned to approach him and to know him. He continued his course in the Madras High School till the beginning of 1840 when he passed the proficiency examination with great credit, obtaining a first class certificate. His brilliant career at school and the reputation which his high intelligence had already earned for him so favourably impressed Mr. Ellis, that he appointed him almost immediately after he left school as

A CLERK

in the Madras Collectorate on Rs. 30, and ere the term of acting appointment had expired he was confirmed as a clerk in the Chingleput Collectorate. His first promotion was to that of a fifty rupees' clerkship in the Hosur Division of the Salem District where he did good work for two years, winning golden opinions from his superiors by his thorough honesty, remarkable intelligence and close application to business. While in Salem he heard of a seventy rupees clerkship rendered vacant in the Chingleput Collectorate and secured it through the influence of his father-in-law, Vembaukam Varadachariar, the father of the Hon. Mr. V. Bhasham Aiyengar. But the good work which he was turning out in the Salem Collectorate, and the flattering opinions which his good work had secured for him now stood in his way. The Collector of Salem, who liked and admired him immensely, would under no conditions permit him to leave the district. Here was an obstacle created by himself which young Rangacharlu did not anticipate. The Collector of Salem was obstinate and the intercession of Rangacharlu's well-wishers did not succeed in making him relent. After a time, however, the Collector of Salem permitted Rangacharlu to leave Salem for Chingleput on the distinct understanding, as we are informed, that Rangacharlu would nominate his own substitute for him. This Rangacharlu did, and having placed one of his relatives in his place in the Salem District took up his appointment in the Chingleput Collectorate. Here he did his work so well that, within a very short time of his appointment, he was promoted to the place of head writer in the Collectorate in supersession of numerous claimants. He was then made

THASILDAR

of Saidapet, which office he held for two years. While he was here the Hon. Sadagopacharlu, a distant relation and a dear friend of Rangacharlu and then an interpreter in the Madras Sudder Court, urged on him every now and then the desirability of his studying Law, but Rangacharlu sternly refused. From his place in Saidapet he was transferred to Nellore as next in rank to the Sheristadar in that Collectorate and soon was made Head Sheristadar, in which office he continued till 1859, when he was appointed

SPECIAL ASSISTANT

to Mr. N. Taylor, the President of the newly organised Inam Commission for the Madras presidency. Here Rangacharlu so distinguished by his ability and integrity that Taylor confided in him entirely, and when he was praised for the very successful organization of the Commission, he disowned the praise himself as being too great and for Rangacharlu as being too small. Possibly this conduct of Taylor might be attributed to the generous appreciation of a superior noting with pleasure, as the conventional language goes, the services rendered by a willing and able subordinate, and we therefore think neccessary to add that a Judge of the Madras High Court at that time spoke of Rangacharlu having been the guiding light instead of the faithful shadow of Mr. Taylor. But soon an opportunity offered itself which proved conclusively that, in praising Rangacharlu's honesty of purpose, and capacity for business, he was using no conventional language or set forms of speech. The favourable impression produced by Rangacharlu on Taylor's mind was enduring and long survived the causes that contributed to it. Rangacharlu had already added to his master intellect a varied experience of human character during his tenure of office as Special Assistant to the Inam Commissioner, which extended over a period of about seven years spent in the northern districts, in Vellore, Palmaner and Coimbatore.

*(To be continued)*

The Rationalist.

Monday 17-5-1943.

# WOMEN, AND MEN

III

Lest our lady-readers should construe us to be inimical to women's interests from our last two writings, it should be pointed out that suffragettes of the world some twenty years ago were not unfamiliar with the name of the contributor from Mysore on progress in India to the *Jus Suffrajii*, or International Women's Suffrage News, London.

But even in England the revolutionary activities of militant suffragettes have altered things very little, and though two wars and shortage of man-power have dragged women out of doors into all sorts of odd jobs, their strength in Parliament and other representative bodies is infinitisimal, and their strength in the Cabinet is negligible. Out of 2½ crores of women a Margaret Bondfield and an Ellen Wilkinson are but two who have secured a small political office. But can one swallow make a Summer?

Similarly in India, the Congress platform having drawn women into the political arena, a stray woman here and there, out of 18 crores, has been invested with a minor political office, like Mrs. Vijayalakshmi or Mrs. Lakshmipathy, or Mrs. Subrayan, or Begam Shah Nawaz. And token seats are given to women in Municipalities and District Boards by the grace of a large hearted Deputy Commissioner, or a chivalrous Secretariat.

But it is all like nursing a beautiful polar bear in a tropical Zoo. If women's claim for so called freedom and equality is just, what they should demand and what they should get is proportionate representation in all memberships and in all appointments. In India 48½ per cent of all appointments, Government, Municipal, and District Board, should be reserved for women, and they should have 48½ per cent representation in all elected and nominated bodies. Half the number in the Executive Councils and the Secretariat, half the Departmental Headships and Deputy and Assistant Commissionerships down even to menial jobs should be reserved for women, Hindu, Muslim, and Christian, according to their population.

If women want anything at all on the plea of equality, the above is the least that they should want. But the most forward of them has not dreamed about it so far.

But this is already in practice in the agricultural and industrial classes. Women in the former do not only the house-hold work, but also do the outdoor work along with men. Among industrial classes lakhs of women are employed as operatives, and no disability is imposed by law. In the higher walks of life, in the medical and educational services women are provided employment. The field of law is open to them. Women Police and women jail-warders have already come into being. In the field of nursing one thought that there would be no lack of supply of women, owing to their natural aptitude and their lifelong training; but no, they do not seem to be forthcoming in sufficient numbers, and we have the horror of reading frantic appeals for "Male Nurses." "Male Nurses," forsooth! What a revolting description, and what a *mesalliance* of words!

But this is to view women, each woman and each man, as an independent unit entitled to an individual share in the total assets of Society. But mankind and civilisation have grown from the very beginning up to now in the conviction that it is not the individual but the family which is the unit in Society, and the division of labour within the family has sprung up under that conviction. What cataclysm has occurred in human Society recently to change that conviction?

To imagine that women at one time were independent of men, and to seek

"To lift the woman's fallen divinity
Upon an even pedestal with men",

is the result of immature thought, and is a misguided enterprise.

No thoughtful person denies women's powers or women's greatness. The world's scriptures, the world's epics, and the world's history and literature teem with stories of great women. Elizabeth and Victoria and Maharani Lakshammanni gave evidence of aptitude for politics and state-craft. Boedicia, Joan of Arc, Lakshmi Bai, and Chand Bibi have left names immortal for martial valour. Ethel Snowdon and Beatrice Webb, Madame Curie and Florence Nightingale, Sister Nivedita, Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant, have commanded respect among men wherever they went. No one denies that women can pass the Tripos or take ranks in the Civil Service, if they but enter those fields.

It is also not impossible for them to become Engineers or Contractors, or Forest or Agricultural officials, or serve as air-women or tank or sub-marine crew, or form Cabinets, and do it all as well or as ill as men are doing. But what is the good of the change? How will the world be better for it? Their home-life, and the family which is the unit of the nation, will suffer, and in the result the nation will suffer.

The greatness of men and women and the nation's well-being depends not on men and women rivalling one another, but in realising what Lord Tennyson has so inimitably expressed,

"The woman's cause is man's! they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond and free:
For she that out of Lethe scales with man
The shining steps of Nature, shares with man
His nights, his days, moves with him to one goal,
Stays all the fair young planet in her hands.
If she be small, slight natured. miserable,
How shall men grow?
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years, liker must they grow:
The man be more of woman, she of man!
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words;
And so these twin upon the skirts of time,
Sit side by side, full-summed in all their powers,
Self-reverent each, and reverencing each!
Then comes the statelier Eden back to men!
Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm!
Then springs the crowning race of human kind!
May these things be!"

To add a word to the above would be to spoil its effect. Queen Elizabeth, Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Churchill and Madame Chiang inspire the achievements of their husbands, and share in the respect won by them. And so it is in all walks of life. Women should recognise this and make for a happier world, instead of imagining grievances and groping for false remedies.

*Editor.*

## BOOK RECEIVED

### "A HINDU VIEW OF CULTURE"

by **Mr. K. Guru Dutt,** B.A., M.C.S.

Price Rs. **2/-**

## POST WAR ECONOMICS

There must be no more economic aggression in the post-war world, said the U. S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr, Sumner Welles, addressing the Toledo Forum of peace recently. Mr. Welles declared, "The achivement of freedom from economic aggression is an integral and essential part of the task to which humanity must dedicate its collective wisdom and endeavour for the creation of an enduring peace when war is won."

Mr. Welles said, it was important to distinguish between economic aggression actuated by "the evil ambition of international domination". We and Britain and nearly every other country have been guilty of an economic aggression of a selfish and unenlightened kind. But the effects of such policies have been realised and their trend been reversed in the direction of economic co-operation. The whole history of the British Empire's preferences is a history of economic aggression in the sense in which I am now using the term. The decision the United States makes on the question of the Trade Agreements Act is of crucial importance to all living Americans and to generations yet unborn."

## THE FOOD PROBLEM IN MYSORE

The position of supply of foodstuff and other essentials is becoming graver day by day. It is not that the Government is not trying to control the situation, but the right step is not taken by them at the right moment. What could have been done 4 months back with ease has now become a difficult problem, nay almost impossible to achieve, simply because the problem was not rightly tackled during the paddy harvest.

In the place where we are, namely Mysore city, Meetings are no doubt held in the Deputy Commissioner's office, from time to time, with merchants, Co-operators and other public men, to know how to tackle the situation. But what is the outcome of such deliberations nobody knows. The problem of supply of rice, ragi, fuel etc., has become as much important as the problem of distribution of them. Both have not been tackled in the proper perspective. There was easy flow of rice and ragi from rural to urban parts 3 or 4 months back. It was easy for the Government to control and commandeer them then. They neglected it, probably thinking that always there would be such easy flow. Now there is such a scarcity of rice and ragi in the urban parts that there is an impression in the minds of the public that within a month or two there might be a standstill. The authorities are also being aware of it. At a meeting held in the Deputy Commissior's Office some time back, presided over by the Revenue Minister, I suggested the immediate commandeering of such goods as rice and ragi in Mysore. It was thought that the suggestion was a premature one. Even now that suggestion is not seriously taken.

I suppose by now the Controller of Civil Supplies has taken a statistics of the growers of these essentials in the several parts of the State, with what quantity that is being grown and stocked. If that is not yet done, it is high time that it should be done immediately. The Government may grant some funds for this purpose and purchase all the available quantity of paddy, ragi and jola in the state and distribute it from the surplus to the deficit district. If they cannot for any reason so purchase the whole stock, they may ask the Municipalities and Co-operative institutions to come forward and make purchase of them in large quantity for distribution. There must be immediate commandeering and rationing introduced in the urban areas at least. This step is very vital and immediate. The position will become worse if the step is not taken immediately. There is already a growing feeling among the public that a time may come when Government may not cope up with the situation.

The problem of distribution is worse. When the Merchants' Association was being entrusted with the work of distribution of these things in Mysore, and when for some reason they did not want to so continue, I, on behalf of the Mysore Co-operative Society Ltd., Mysore, gave it in writing to the Deputy Commissioner, that we would undertake the work of distribution in the City, with our own capital. It was not wanted. It was said that the Govt. Fair Price Depots could be opened, and they are opened too. But they are a few and far between, They are not sufficient to cope up with the situation. The several co-op: institutions and honest private dealers are also entrusted, to a little extent with the work of distribution. But they are inadequate, people are crying every day for adequate supply of their every day needs. I have heard people grumbling, groaning and feeling growing want and misery.

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At a meeting held in the Deputy Commisioner's Office, a few days back, the several co-operative institutions were asked to store paddy in view of the gravity of the situation. But the societies said that they were ready to so purchase if only the Authorities would show us the place from where to get it, and also if they were to compel such stockists to part with their stock. The Grain Purchasing Officer would not give that assurance. It is not known why the Grain Purchasing Officer and the several inspectors in that connection are meant for. If their business is only to issue permits, I wonder such a huge establishment is necessary for this small work! I presume it is more their duty to collect the statistics and to know from where to get the supplies. When the societies show a desire to make purchase of large quantities of, say, paddy, the Grain Purchasing Officer must not only give immediate permit, but must also see that stockists and hoarders in rural parts are compelled to sell at the fixed rate to these bodies. If that step is not being taken, it may not be easy for the Co-operative Institutions to stock them,

Mysore is a paddy growing district. There must be surplus quantity of paddy found. But if scarcity is to be felt,—the reason may be hoarding, black marketing etc. What may be the difficulty of dry districts, one could easily imagine. It was also said some time back that ragi would be imported to Mysore District from Hassan and Kadur Districts, but it is not come till now. This is all due to lack of co-ordination between the different district units on the one hand and the district units and the central agencies on the other hand.

There is yet another article the scarcity of which is very keenly felt, viz.. fuel. It is the duty of the Govt. to see that sufficient quantity of these articles are supplied to every one at reasonable rates. Unless measures to control them are taken in the above said direction, the situation may prove worse. I hope and pray that the Government will take timely action, so that it may not be felt afterwards that the situation is out of hands.

T. S. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR,
M.A., LL.B.

## NATIONAL WAR FRONT MYSORE CITY

A Public meeting was held under the auspices of the Mysore city National War Front at the Anjuman-e-Ithehade Islam, on Friday the 30th April 1943 at 10 P. M. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, Organiser and Chairman of the Mysore City National War Front presided. Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff, M. L. A., Member of the Central Advisory Committee, National War Front, addressed the gathering.

The meeting commenced with invocation by Mr. Mohamad Yahiah, A. R. P. urdu Propagandist. Mysore.

Mr. Sheriff said that National War Front is not against any community or any party. People of all religions, castes, creeds and parties should unite together leaving aside all their internal misunderstandings and quarrels and work for the good of India. He explained how difficult it is to get food stuffs such as rice, ragi, wheat etc., and how rationing has been solving the food problem to a great extent. He also explained how the Government of Mysore have been solving the food problem more successfully than the other Provinces and States. He concluded his speech requesting the Public to strengthen the National War Front by enlisting themselves as the members of this Organisation.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, in his Presidential Address stressed on the points of unity, food problem, rationing and War supplies. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks in Kannada to Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff who had come to Mysore specially for delivering a speech on National War Front in the Anjuman-e-Ithehade Islam.

Mr. Mir Noor Nussain, member of the Advisory Committee, National War Front, Mysore City proposed a hearty vote of thanks in Urdu to the Chairman and specially to Mr. O. S. N. Sheriff for having taken this trouble of going over to Mysore to deliver the speech in Anjuman. He also thanked the Pubiic for their hearty co-operation in conducting the meetings. He requested the public, specially Muslims to rally under the National War Front for the defence of our country and for the service of our countrymen.

The meeting closed with cheers to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY. & PHANTASY"

**G. R. JOSYER,**

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929–39.
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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

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# THE RATIONALIST

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## TUNISIA DAY IN MYSORE CITY

At the instance of the Municipal President and the National War Front, Mysore City, Tunisia Day was celebrated on Friday last in Mysore City with a double function. In the morning Police, Boy Scouts, and Civic Gaurds assembled in strength in the Rangacharlu Hall, and a Parade was held in the presence of the Deputy Commisioner and Municipal President. Speeches were made explaining the importance of the occasion by Messrs. K, Sheshagiri Rao, D. S. P, and Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy and F. C. Devaraja Urs.

Mr, B. S. Raghavendra Rao, Municipal President arranged for distribution of sweets to school children during the day.

In the evening there was an imposing Public meeting in the Town Hall, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. mohamad Imam, Minister to Government, which was largely attended by all important officers of State and the leeding public of the City. After Invocation in Kannada aud Urdu, there was thanks offering to the Almighty and to the Allied forces by Rev. W. E. Tomlinson, and Messrs. Noor Hussain, M.A. LL.B., and Mahavidwan D. Vasudevacharya in English, Urdu, and Canarese. Following this the talented artistes of the archestra of the *Akashavani* entertained the audience with a sumptuous programme of music.

Following this a galaxy of speakers worthily lead by Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, and including Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodh Sing, Mr. Rajasevasakta N. Rama Rao, Mr. Khalilulla, Srimati Lakshamma Krishnappa, B.A., L.T., and Messrs. A. Venkatesiah, F. C. Devaraj Urs, B. S. Shantarajiah, and Srinivasa Murthy, M.A., made eloquent speeches on the implications of the Tunisian Victory.

The Chairman Mr. Mohamad Imam, speeking in remarkably elegant Kannada, explained the importance of the defeat of the Germans in Tunisia, the facilities it afforded for the liberation of Europe, the final removal of danger from one side to India, and the need for all Indians rejoicing in the share of India in the Victory, and the need for all of us lending whole hearted support for the achievement of further successes by the Allies.

The evening's function was fittingly terminated with a short but interesting drama finely enacted by Mr. C. B. Jaya Rao and friends, the subject of the drama being the Tunisian Victory.

Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy next offered thanks to the Chairman and all the others who had helped to make the day's functions a success. The singing of National Anthem and Cheers to His Highness brought the series of successful functions to a happy close late in the night.

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"RATIONALIST"
*Chamaraja Road, Mysore.*

## JUDICIAL REFORM IN HYDERABAD

A report states, HYDERABAD

"The Committee appointed by the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court to enquire if corruption and bribery existed in the Judicial Department has come to the conclusion that there is much less corruption now than what prevailed about twenty years ago. The Committee opines that the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and the appointment of an Inspecting Officer of the rank of a High Court Jndge, who is constantly on tour to satisfy himself that the disposal of cases is not unduly delayed and that the various rules and regulations governing judicial procedure are strictly adhered to, are factors that are bound to exercise a healthy influence on the quality and speed of judicial work.

Among the main recommendations of the Committee are the spread of education and raising the moral tone of public life with a view to remedying corruption and bribery, that in making appointments to high judicial posts, persons belonging to families with social and moral traditions should be preferred, that the scale of salaries of all judicial officers should be raised, and that an enquiry section should be opened in all courts, and litigants should not be allowed to enter the office and mix with the clerks.

It is understood that the Committee's report and recommendations are under the consideration of the Government."

## U. S. OVERSEAS STRENGTH GROWS

United States Army strength overseas is expected to total 27,00,000 men at the end of 1943, and 47,50,000 at the close of 1944. These figures were revealed by Major General I H. Edwards, Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army. He also said that an Army air force of 900 squadrons with a personel of 24,50,000 is projected for 1943. He points this would give the United States air forces equal to those of Germany, Italy and Japan, and would give the Allies two-to-one air superiority over the enemy.


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0


## CHRISTIAN NAMES

Perhaps the greatest living authority on Christian names is Professor Ernest Weekley. He is of the opinion that shortened names are going out of fashion—Jim, Al, Sam, Di, and Liz are giving place to the full name. Particularly in the case of the name Elizabeth is this new tendency shown, and the shortened forms Betsy, Lizzie, Elsie, and so on, are becoming unfashionable.

NOBLE WOLF

Professor Weekley has published a fascinating book on names ("Jack and Jill," John Murray, 5s). He knows the history and meaning of thousands of Christian names. In his book he gives the history of the names Adolf and Neville. Adolf in German signifies "noble wolf," and Neville came to England with the Normans. It means "new town." The attractiveness of British girls' names lies in the fact that so many of them are associated with the beauty of Nature in garden and wood. To name a few, we have Lily. Violet, Daisy, Rose, Iris, Rosemary, Hazel, Ivy, Heather, and Myrtle.

A Miss Pepper, christened at Liverpool in 1830, holds the record for number of Christian names. Her full name is Anna Bertha Cecilia Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Teresa Ulysis Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeno Pepper. If you are stuck for a name for your newborn daughter Miss Pepper's list should help you!

## WORLD'S ANIMAL POPULATION

World's Animal Population has been estimated at: Sheep, 670,000,000; cattle, 920,000,000; pigs, 220,000,000; horses, 80,000,000; goats, 90,000,000; camels, 5,000,000; tigers, 150,000; elephants and lions, 100,000 each; gorillas, 1,500. Of birds there are said to be 100,000,000,000, with 1,540,000,000 fowls, 100,000,000 ducks, 65,000,000 geese, and 18,000,000 turkeys!


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## C. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E.
## DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

*(continued)*

When Taylor's work on the Inam commission had been brought to a termination, the Madras Government appointed him to the

SPECIAL DUTY

of enquiring into and reporting on the working of the Indian Railways. And he chose Rangacharlu as his worthy coadjutor in this new sphere of work which required an intimate knowledge of accounts. Rangacharlu accepted the offer without consulting even his best friends and dearest relatives, but on going home that day was dissuaded from keeping his word with Taylor. The engagement involved a voyage to Calcutta. It was urged that a high class Brahmin like Rangacharlu would be setting a most objectionable precedent by sailing in a ship to Calcutta. He might run the risk of being excommunicated or at the least would have to perform an expensive *Prayaschittam* ceremony for the sin of having travelled by sea. Raghavachariar, his quondam patron, and his best friend the Hon. Satagopacharlu used su ch arguments and tried their best to dissuade him from fulfilling his engagement with Mr. Taylor. But Rangacharlu was far in advance of the times and cared not a jot for the terrors of excommunication. After silencing his counsellors by telling them that he would on no account break his pledged word, he cheerfully followed Mr, Taylor to Calcutta and other places where their business called them, giving fresh proofs of his honesty and high intellect, and strengthening, although there was hardly any necessity for that, the very favourable impression which he had produced on the mind of his superior. His duties having been faithfully and satisfactorily discharged, he returned to Madras to learn that his trusted friend the Hon. Sadagopacharlu was no more. The journey to Calcutta and his grief at the loss of so estimable a friend and relation told upon his health; but he was soon compelled to go out as Commissioner in the Madras Railway Company. On the organization of the Currency Department in 1864 he was appointed

TREASURY DEPUTY COLLECTOR

at Calicut, which was then constituted one of the centres of currency issue.

Meanwhile affairs in Mysore were undergoing a complete revolution. The policy of the Imperial Government had been, after a world of discussion and epistolary correspondence, finally and unmistakably declared, to the honour of England be it said, in conformity to the provisions of the Proclamation. When the British Government assumed the Government of Mysore on the plea of misrule of Sri Krishna Raja Wodiyar, it was intended to be only a temporary measure. But as those who taste blood afterwards thirst for it, the successive Governors General of India were loth to give up the State of which they had become the *de facto* rulers. Very many ingenious artifices were resorted to for the purpose. And the Viceroys were almost sanguine of Mysore remaining for ever under British rule. The revenues of Mysore were wasted on expensive establishments, consisting chiefly of highly paid Europeans. But the claims of the Mysore Raj were favourably noticed by honorable statesmen at Home and the action of some of these Viceroys was strongly condemned. The adopted son of the dethroned king was recognized as heir to the Raj and it was resolved that the kingdom should be handed over to him on his attaining the age of eighteen. It was further resolved that, to prevent the recurrence of disastrous catastrophies such as had necessitated the interference of even Lord William Bentinck, the well-known advocate of peace and the non-interference policy, the young Maharaja should be given an education and a training which would fit him for undertaking the onerous responsibilities of a king with five millions of subjects and for administering the kingdom in a manner conducive to the material prosperity and well-being of his subjects who had not even partially recovered from the effects of his adoptive father's weakness and consequent mismanagement. This order of the Secretary of State for India neeessitated an immediate revolution in the administration of the province. Mr. L. Bowring, who was then in charge of Mysore on behalf of the British Government, wrote to Mr. Ellis for a trustworthy Madrassi to hold the appointment ef

COMPTROLLER OF THE MYSORE PALACE

and Ellis, who had from his first acquaintance with Rangacharlu gauged his calibre and formed a very favourable opinion of his moral and intellectual qualities, resolved upon sending him to Mysore for a period of fourteen years. Rangacharlu accepted the offer and joined the Mysore service in 1868. The advent of Rangacharlu into the officialdom of Mysore was little noticed at the time by Mysoreans. There was nothing very covetable about the situation in which he was appointed. It was no position investing the incumbent with any authority or influence. But the responsibilities were great and the duties merely mechanical and taxing. The function usually performed by the Comptroller of the palace was to be spending most of the time within the palace and to be carefully enquiring into and supplying the wants of the minor Rajah and of the royal house-hold, exercising on occasions some sort of supervision over the conduct of the servants of the palace and, as it were, keeping an eye on matters occurring within the four walls of the palace. *(To be continued)*

The Rationalist.

Monday 24-5-1943.

## SOARING PRICES

Indians used to laugh at the German marks and Russian roubles after the last war when five figure or six figure notes had to be handed over, not for a second Kohinoor or Hope diamond, but for a loaf of bread or a ladies' fur cape. Our recent experiences about the commodity value of currency here gives us an inkling of the sufferings of those people during that awful period.

Ragi and Jowar which were Rs. 5 for 100 seers to be had only at Rs. 15 or 20, rice which was Rs. 15 to be had for Rs. 35 or more, wheat at a rupee a seer, tamarind risen 300 per cent, mangoes and oranges which were 2 annas a dozen soaring to 2 to 3 Rs. a dozen, shirting rising from 3 annas a yard to Re. 1-6-0, coating from 5 annas to Rs. 2, and bridegroom flannels from Rs. 7 per yard to Rs. 35 or 40! Camphor required to give the worshipper a sight of God's image risen 5000 per cent! Every concievable thing of man's and woman's use has shot up in value. Only money has lost its worth, and is falling to the very depths!

We give some cold figures published with the authority of the Publicity Officer, about the prices of things required by the working class in Bangalore. They relate to March,—March of this year of course,—were compiled in April, and have been issued in May. Delay in many cases is not dangerous. It deadens facts, and makes it needless to take trouble about the remedy. However in the main the figures given are correct, though some of them are wrong. We are afraid that by saying so we shall incur the wrath of the Press Advisory Committee,—packed mostly with Bangalore journalists of sorts,—or the Press Advisor, who might be appropriately designated Press Controller rather than Press Advisor. We do not wish to be "brutally frank," as some people are said to believe; but only to be justly frank, or honestly frank. We only wish to call a spade a spade. We would be deceiving our readers,—we know now that Government also are our readers,—if we called a spade a velvet glove!

In the statement mentioned, the prices of 1936 are compared with those of February and March this year, for the food, fuel, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous requirements of the working classes. The price of rice has risen by 75 per cent, ragi by 70 per cent, the dhals by 150 to 165 per cent, chillies by 175 per cent, curds by 68, tamarind by 230, ghee by 55, Jaggery 79 per cent, and coffee by 274, though a Coffee Controller has been functioning for many many months now!

Firewood is shown as having risen by 53 per cent,—is that all, how one would like to have a hundred tons at that rate!—Castor Oil by 170 per cent, Kerosene by 92, and matches by 200 per cent.

Dhotees are shown as Rs. 6-0-11 a pair, or 196 per cent above the 1936 level, but actually they are 9-12-0 a pair at the lowest. Coating, shirting and long-cloth 200 to 400 per cent, saris 100 per cent, and jacket cloth 210 per cent.

House rent is stated to be steady, and the rest, like shaving, soap, medicine, smoke, and household necesaries are all shown as what they were seven years ago, including wheat flour, soji and ready made coffee.

Is that correct? When we hear of the house-rents prevailing in Bangalore, Rs. 500 a month for one, 200 for another, and 250 to 300 for another still, so that officers suddenly transferred to Bangalore have to compete with lavish American house-seekers and outbid them, we wonder how it can be said that house-rent is steady. Shaving blades could once be had for 2½ annas for 10, now they are 8 annas or 12 annas for one! Soaps, any child knows, are double the original price, or more. And medicines, are they the same as before? Is quinine tablet 1 anna or 2 annas each, or 8 annas? And how are the rest? Pencils which were 2 annas a dozen, 6 annas or 8 annas each! Nibs from 1 anna a dozen to 1 anna to 2 annas each!

From the figures given the Publicity officer reports a rise of 70 per cent in the cost of living. But while some of the prices were actually higher than what he has given, the others have increased much higher since his figures were collected; so that the cost of living may be said to be 250 per cent more than what it was four years ago.

Has the income of the general public increased correspondingly? A few businessmen here and there may have increased their income by honest or dishonest means. A few major officials who have received quick promotions may be able to cope with the times. A few non-officials with uncertain incomes taken into service on high salaries may not feel the pinch. And a few minor officials exercising punitive or preventive authority may somehow be able to get on.

But the rest of the people, the vast bulk of the people go to bed at night with a heavy heart, and get up in the morning with dismay. The supply officers of the Mysore Government claim that they are doing their best. The currency officers of the India Government claim that they are doing everything in the best interests of the public. The military Supply Department can only concern itself with the military emergencies, and can show no tender regards to the civilian needs. It is not a case of mere profiteering either. Every merchant follows the current tendency, and he has to make his own two ends meet; he must make his goods yield enough to meet the requirements of his own family at current rates.

It all runs in a vicious circle, like a mad dog chasing its own tail. Real relief can only come when the war is ended by a general victory and an honourable peace. Meanwhile every remedy can only give sporadic relief, like giving a clean bed-sheet, or blood transfusion, or administering oxygen to a chronic patient. Until a world's prayers and tears ascend to the throne of God and make Him say,—as He said "Let there be Light,—"Let there be Peace," Governments and the people should do the best they can to tide over the situation. But they should do the best they can.

*Editor.*

## SHIVAJI'S GUESTS

An English deputation from Bombay headed by Mr. Oxenden went to attend the Coronation of Shivaji at Raygad (1674). "As the ambassadors were returning home, an amusing incident occurred. The butcher who had under Shivaji's order supplied the English envoys with meat begged for an audience with them. He obtained it and the envoys politely asked his business. He gazed at them for some time in silence and then explained that he had wished to look at men who had in one month eaten more meat than the rest of his customers had eaten during many years!"

## H. E. LORD MINTO

Calcutta was seething with excitement (1910) when Lord Minto got into the carriage at the station surrounded by guards, it went at a gallop through Calcutta streets. Reaching Government House, he asked why such strange pace was adopted. The answer was "Your Excellency, there is danger in the streets."—"Is that the way to meet danger, as if you were running away from it?" "Your Excellency, we removed the Indian guards and replaced them with Scots"—"Take the Scots away and put on my Indian guards. If we do not trust the Indians, how can we hope Indians will trust us?"

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## THE BURMA CAMPAIGN

The Madras Mail writes:

A Further chapter of the dismal history of the Arakan Expedition is told by the Associated Press Special Correspondent today. In language, whose naivety is too obvious to be convincing, we are told that Buthidaung has already been lost and that our position at Maungdaw is so precarious as to make it "likely that the Allied troops will move further north, towards Cox's Bazzar in Eastern Bengal." And this simple mouthpiece of official information tells us that in driving the Allies out of Arakan the Japanese will have the use of "the road built by British and Indian Engineers from Donbaik to Maungdaw."

Surely it did not need such revelations as these to emphasise the grievous character of the failure of the Arakan Expedition. To those who fought and laboured and strove against great natural obstacles and a wily well-trained foe, this latest retreat is as gall and wormwood. They individually and collectively played their part well. Many heroic deeds were performed in the obscurity of the jungle, and many a brave man laid down his life for the common cause. But grievous mistakes, to which we alluded yesterday, have robbed the Allies of the fruit of the labours and the sacrifices of these gallant men.

Today, as a consequence of mistakes in planning and providing, the enemy once more stands on the north-western frontier of Burma and we are, to all intents and purposes, back where we were in April, 1942, when F. M. Sir Archibald Wavell, referring to the first retreat from Burma and Malaya, told us all in a broadcast; "I will not here go into the mistakes of preparation and training that pleced our troops at such a disadvantage in those theatres: the lessons have been taken to heart, and I hope that the mistakes will not be repeated." And discussing the Japanese menace to India, Sir Archibald sought to reassure the alarmed people of this country by remarking; "Consider the distance the Japanese are from their bases, the enormous area over which their war effort is dispersed, the vulnerability to sea and air attack of their line of communications towards india, and the immensity of the country they would be seeking to conquer."

Just about a month later, on May 27, 1942, Sir Archibald, addressing a Press Conference, said: "The Burma campaign is over for the time being, but some day I hope we will fight it again the other way round." And once more discussing the 'Allies' reverses in the East, he said that their causes could be summed up in a few words: "The enemy was fully prepared, and we were unprepared. The Japanese is not a better man or soldier, but is a better trained soldier, particularly for the form of fighting that took place in Malaya and Burma." But, he added reassuringly, "We have now learned much in the best of all schools, experience. We have now got back these troops from Burma..... Their experience and leadership will be available and be of the utmost value not only in the immediate defence of the wild country in the north-east of India, but in forming the nucleus of the forces which, we hope, will eventually take the offensive."

That statement to the Press was intended to reassure the people of India, and, in fact, did have that result. Four months later, when the monsoon was drawing to its close, those same people were led to expect a new offensive against the Japanese in the Arakan region by forces weich had profited by the experience of the troops to which the Commander-in-chief referred. Now nearly a year after Sir Archibald Wavell met the Press, we are told that a retreat to north-east Bengal is again inevitable because, for one reason the Japanese Air Force has become more active in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw region, and, as we were told yesterday, our troops are still insufficiently trained and too little experienced in jungle warfare to cope with the better prepared enemy.

In the light of the passages quoted above are we not entitled to ask why this Arakan campaign was begun? And why were the mistakes of preparation and training repeated, as they obviously were The Commander-in-Chief said they had been taken to heart: why then were green troops sent to fight an experienced foe? Surely it is time we had an official statement on the course of this ill omened campaign and its failure. The Commander in-Chief can, if he will, take the people of India once more into his confidence. No good purpose will be served by slurring over the mistakes that plainly have been committed, and which the Associated Press Special Correspondent has been permitted to reveal. But much good may be done by a frank recital of what caused this latest failure It may impress upon all of us in India the need for far greater concentration than hitherto upon the war and greater effort to supply our warriors with what they need. And if the corrective process is carried as far as necessary, we shall surely see much-needed changes in direction and method to the end that F. M, Wavell's hope that "mistakes will not be repeated" may hereafter be fulfilled.

## A WAR PICTURE

"In Carlton House Terrace, a couple of women sergeants came striding past. They were dressed in khaki, with ugly khaki caps pulled down over their foreheads, and woollen stockings and heavy shoes. They might have been hockey internationals or champion lacrosse players, and yet Denis, who only got a fleeting glimpse of them, could not help feeling that a little lipstick, a little powder, a little silk, two pairs of high heels, and a better world, would have reconverted them in five minutes into what they fundamentally were—just a pair of human women—instead of what they had been forced to become, a pair of boisterous, self-conscious, female drill-sergeants.

Near the Admiralty Arch a shining blonde and a deep brunette were talking eagerly to two red-tabbed, red-armletted, young staff officers.

"Binkie, darling," the blonde was saying, "our room is a hundred and forty-two—"

"On the third floor of the Ministry, Bobby," put in the brunette.

"Left wing of the building, Bobby," said the blonde.

"And we're always making tea at about four o'clock, Binkie," said the brunette.

"Any time between four and five," amended yellow-hair.

Denis lingered, fascinated. He pretended to have got a stone in his shoe, and propped himself up against a tree to investigate.

"When do you get to the office, Joan?" asked one of the decorative officers. "Isn't it a bit late?"

"I know," said black-hair earnestly. "It's terrible. I'm supposed to get there at half-past-nine—"

"And it's now just past one o'clock," murmered the second officer.

"Yes, Bobby darling. But I had to get my hair done. No one can ask a girl to fight a horrid great war with her hair all over the place."

"I ought to be there at half-past-nine too," said yellow-hair, "but I was out on the tiles last night with the lads, and I couldn't face the Ministry till I'd had a couple of quick ones."

"Anyway," said black-hair, "we'll totter round there now and clock in."

"Because to-morrow's pay-day," interjected yellow-hair, sideways, between a set of pearly teeth and a pair of cupid lips.

"Because to-morrow's pay-day," agreed black-hair, "and we'll expect you both for tea. Room a hundred and forty-two—"

"Third floor," said yellow.

"At the Ministry," said black.

The handsome young officers accepted cordially, saluted, and were turning away when the shining blonde observed, over her shoulder, "And don't forget. In our department you don't have to be an old man to be a dirty old man."

*H. S.*


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INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE,
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VOL. 3 No. 37] MONDAY 31—5—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## WOMEN AND SECOND SIGHT

An old Scots nurse, bending over the cradle of the baby girl destined to become our present Queen, prophesied that, though not of royal blood, she would one day sit on a throne. This power of clairvoyance, many investigators affirm, is inherent in every one of us, but it is more developed in Celtic primitive races. Civilization has a deadening effect on this faculty. Second sight exists to help mankind at times when he has only his own wits to rely on. Living in thickly populated towns, we have newspapers, telephones, telegrams and other aids that do our thinking for us, or help us get into contact with distant fellow men without the need for intense concentration. All these combine to deaden our clairvoyant powers. But in all grades of civilization women are more clairvoyant than men. They get results from intuition rather than through reasoning. Hence in out-of-the-way villages and hamlets one comes across far more "wise women" than "wise men."

## A KING'S ABDICATION

Describing rumours of King Victor's abdication as false and dangerous, Professor Geatano Salvemini, ex-Italian Deputy who is now in Harvard University, said that King Victor abdicated twenty times in twenty years; he is always resigning but never resigns. Prof. Salvemini's view is that such rumours are an attempt to fool the American and British public into believing that a basic change is being made in Fascist rule. When things get really bad, may be King Victor would run to save his skin, but nobody knows whether the time has yet arrived.

According to correspondents on the German frontier, nobody in Germany expects Italy to remain in war later than August.

## CONGRESS INTERNEES

LONDON

The total number of people imprisoned for offences in connection with the 'Congress campaign, in India upto March 15, is 34,895, while 11,623 have been subject to detention. The number in the prison on March 1 was 23,071 and the number indefinitely detained slightly in excess of 8000.

These figures were given in the Commons lately by the Secretary for India. Mr. Amery. He added, the figures did not cover the North-West Frontier Province.

Answering Mr. Sorensen (Labour) Mr. Amery said that separate statistics regarding arrests of women were not available. He did not believe there had been any substantial increase in sentences of whipping of youths under the age of 18. Figures were not available and could not be obtained without giving the Provincial authorities much trouble.

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## C. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E.
## DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

*(continued)*

It was, in short, an appointment where even conscientious men could afford to doze in their chairs for the greatest portion of the day without the slightest prejudice to the discharge of the duties attached to the office.

But it was impossible for a person of Rangacharlu's intellect to be indolent, and he was not allowed to be. Soon after taking up his appointment, he was deputed, without prejudice to his duties as Comptroller, to assist Major Elliot in preparing an account of the moveable and valuable property of the palace giving the estimated value of every item of property, and to arrange for the safe custody of the more valuable portion of them, consisting chiefly of costly ornaments belonging to the Raj. This appears at the first glance a very trifling piece of work to do. But they who were actually engaged in the work have borne testimony to the quantity of labour it involved, and the difficulties which attended every step of the process. There was scarcely reliable information vouchsafed to the workers by the inmates of the royal household. Everything within the walls of the palace was in utter confusion. There was no responsible being within its walls. The palace then, like other palaces elsewhere, was a rendezvous of idlers and mean sycophants loth to work, and eager to find the bread which they could very well earn. Under these circumstances Major Elliot and Rangacharlu found that they had to attend to every little thing themselves. It cost them much time, labour and anxiety to get over the work to see to the jewels and other valuable moveables safely lodged in a portion of the palace, and to provide for their being guarded from the mischievous tendencies of many servants and the general throng of the royal household who were known to bear no charactar for honesty. Major Elliot was so well impressed with the assistance rendered by Rangacharlu and his devotion that he spoke of him in glowing terms of praise to Mr. L. Bowring.

Rangacharlu next directed his attention to the confused state of affairs within the palace. And with the small executive powers and the limited authority which his position gave him, checked the growing malpractices within the palace walls. Ignorance he could and did excuse, but not corruption. Corruption was a vice which, in his opinion, it was impossible too severely to punish and while Controller of the palace he took every opportunity of putting into practice some of his admirable views on the subject of curruption on which, while Head Sheristadar in Nellore, he had published his ably written pamphlets. He had such a deep-rooted abhorrence of corruption that he dealt the most severe and exemplary punishment to those who were proved to be corrupt. He rid the palace of a large number of useless sycophants who were fattening upon the palace resources. And such people who had lived and fed long at the expense of the Raj and who had on that account grown to regard themselves as the rightful and necessary attaches of the palace felt that they were unjustly and cruelly deprived of time-honoured privileges and spared no vituperation. But Rangacharlu, whom considerations of duty alone could sway, never paid the slightest heed to their vociferous complaints, but with a strong hand and a mighty heart continued the reform which he had begun, till in a few years of his Controllership the abuses obtaining within the palace had altogether ceased to exist and everything witnin the palace looked orderly.

Meanwhile Mr. Bowring had ceased to be at the head of Mysore affairs and Mr. Gordon had succeeded him as the Chief Commissioner, and the education of the young Maharaja was one of the most important subjects which engrossed the attention of the British authorities of Mysore, and in view of the approaching termination of the Raja's minority and to the consequent restoration of the Raj to him, the necessity for introducing reforms gradually in every department of the administration was for the first time begun to be felt. It was just about that time i.e., 1874 that Mr. Rangacharlu published in London a remarkable pamphlet entitled 'The British Administration of Mysore.' It elicited no hostile critisim and never will, for truth, especially when so fearlessly and admirably told, remains unanswerable for ever. The author promised the public another pamphlet which was to contain suggestions for the future. Bnt this pamphlet was never given to the world and the only probable reason of this breach of promise was that


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Rangacharlu was soon raised to a position where he had free scope and sufficient authority to put into immediate practice the suggestions he had intended to publish. This pamphlet was no sooner published in Mysore than its author ceased to be regarded as a mere Comptroller of the palace and became all at once 'the observed of all observers.' Mr. Gordon, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, who had already learned to like him for the very satisfactory way in which he had been doing his duty as Comptroller and as a sometime officiating guardian of the young Manaraja, now began to admire him and treat him with evident respect, and as the growing years of the young Maharajah had compelled the introduction of salutory reforms with all possible despatch, if not immediately, Mr. Gordon gave Rangacharlu his ear and respected every suggestion that came from him. The growth of the attachment of Mr. Gordon for Rangacharlu was so marked and unmistakable that the Mysoreans who had not till then a word of reproach or dissatisfaction to say against Rangacharlu, now began to talk of him as

THE ADVENTURER FROM MADRAS

that had stolen the credulous heart of the Chief Commissioner. Just then the place of

REVENUE SECRETARY

had fallen vacant, and of the two rival candidates that competed for the situation, Messrs. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, a respectable and highly connected official of Mysore, and Rangacharlu, Mr. Gordon chose the latter for the vacancy. We can scarcely imagine the bitter vituperations that this selection of Gordon called forth at the time. Mysoreans with the injured Krishnaswamy Iyengar at their head fell foul of Rangacharlu, whose only fault was that he stood a candidate for a situation for which he was eminently qualified though a Madrassi. He was charged with weaknesses he never owed and in short everything was dene to show to the people that the appointment of Rangacharlu to the Secretaryship was an unexpected, undeserved and sudden lift from the Palace Comptrollership. But these adverse criticisms, so little justified by the real facts of the case, had only the effect of drawing Gordon closer to Rangacharlu. He assisted Mr. Gordon in his deliberations in the matter of the choice and the importance of the various reforms that the state of affairs then existing had rendered necessary. For in an administration where abuses of all kinds were so rife, where the royal exchequer was worse than empty, where every department—Judicial, Revenue and Criminal—teemed with malpractices that imperiously cried out for a change, it was every day becoming a more and more desperate problem for the most veteran statesman to decide where or how to begin his reforms. If money with individuals is power so must it be with the nation and the State. The financial condition of Mysore required looking into seriously. But Mr. Rangacharlu even while Comptroller of the palace had lived long enough to have become a staunch votary of the statesmanlike creed that the best way to improve the financial condition of an impoverished exchequer was not to increase the existing items of taxations and to enhance the already high rates of assessments, but to reduce expenditure without prejudice to the efficiency of the administration. He advocated the retrenchment policy for which, fortunately for him and the State, the expensive establishments in every department of the administration offered a workable field. Mr. Gordon saw no objection to adopt the line of the reform advocated by Mr. Rangacharlu, and both put their heads together and instituted the following reforms and changes which considerably reduced the expenditure previously incurred. A Native Secretary and Revenue Commissioner was substituted for three Commissioners, who were previously discharging the same functions. The salary of Deputy Commisoners, which originally ranged from Rs. 1,000 to 1,565, was now reduced and was made to rise from Rs. 700 to 1,000. Eight of the twenty-seven Assistant Commissionerships were abolished and all European Assistant Commissioners drawing large salaries were eliminated, all the nineteen being natives on moderate pay. All except four of the Deputy Commissioners of the old scale of salary were also substituted by cheaper but none the less efficient natives. Similar reforms upon the principle of substituting cheap but willing and efficient natives for highly paid and indolent Europeans were inaugurated in every branch of the administrations, viz., the Educational, the Forest and the Public works Departments. Owing to these reductions and other numerous items of retrenchment in other directions the expenditure for the year 1879-80, the first year of Rangachrlu's Secretaryship, was two lakhs and-a-half short of the actual receipts for the year. It will thus be seen that in the course of one short year of his being raised to the Revenue Secretaryship Rangacharlu was able, under the superintendence and co-operation of Mr. Gordon, to institute reforms and to effect no inconsiderable saving in the matter of the expenditure. The country was further indebted to him for large employment of efficient natives, not to speak of the prospective advantages of his continuing in power. But the Mysoreans, at any rate a large band of them, were resolved to decry his intellectual accomplishments and even to traduce his unimpeachable moral character. Their motive was not far to seek.

*(To be continued)*

The Rationalist.

Monday 31-5-1943.

## "A HINDU VIEW OF CULTURE" *

Authorship is a rare gift. There is a Sanskrit saying "Naa Rushih kurute kavyam," meaning "None but a Sage could compose a literary work." And of a literary work it is stated,

ಕಾವ್ಯಂ ಯಶಸೆ ಅರ್ಥಕೃತೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವಿದೆ ಶಿವೇತರಕ್ಷತಯೆ ।
ಸದ್ಯಃ ಪರ ನಿರ್ವೃತಯೆ ಕಾಂತಾಸಮ್ಮಿತತಯೋಪದೇಶಯುಜೆ ॥"

"It brings fame, fortune, and practical knowledge, removes evil, brings happiness here and hereafter, and seeks to instruct with the winning tenderness of a loving wife."

It is but a few administrators in the recent history of Mysore that have felt the inspiration for authorship. Dewan Rangacharlu was one. He wrote on corruption in service, and on British administration in Mysore. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya and Mr. M. Shama Rao stood out in later years. Sir Visweswaraya of course is a remarkable example. And in our day Mr. M. Venkatesaiengar, and the author of the book now before us, Mr. K. Guru Dutt.

Non-officials who venture into authorship do so because of their aptitude, and in order to win a place for themselves in Society. University employees do so because they have to show some extra-curricular work, and as a source of subsidiary income. But administrative officers have neither of the two incentives, and have their hands and minds full with the details of the administration. If they come out as authors, it is because the inborn gift seeks and finds an outlet, perhaps in spite of themselves.

Mr. Guru Dutt's volume, "A Hindu view of Culture," is a remarkably good production. It consists of twelve discourses, most of them delivered before audiences of students or adults, and now presented before a wider and more critical public in a permanent form.

The merit of the discourses is such that they deserve to be given a permanent form. The outlook of the author is such that he deserves to be read by every Hindu, and by no Hindu without appreciation.

Whether they deal with modern science, or Rigvedic mythology, or the philosophies of the west and east, they evince deep scholarship, encyclopaedic range, balanced outlook, and fluency and clarity of expression. They are a refreshingly bright survey of the ancient and modern, by a mind which has surveyed both, and made its choice, with deliberation, and with an open mind.

We may best express the author's viewpoint in his own words. In the discourse on "Language,—its scope and function," he observes, "My outlook on the topic is, I am afraid, rather unusual. The conclusions are quite orthodox by Hindu standards. But the pandits may find fault with my mode of approach which is coloured by the findings of science. On the other hand science will be angry with me for the unauthorised use made of its results. Thus my stand which partakes of the character of a half-way house between orthodoxy and science, runs the risk of being disowned by both, the one rejecting it as new-fangled stuff, and the other brushing it aside as out of date medievalism. But I am running the risk with open eyes for the sake of presenting an aspect of the subject somewhat outside the routine, yet of the most fascinating interest."

All who take an original view of things take risks. All who seek to lead their fellow-men out of the slough of despond or ignorance take risks.

In the case of the present author the views expressed in the book bear evidence of such scholarship, openness of outlook, and genuine desire to discover and propagate truth, that he need not regret his risks, and that the approbation of his views by a large class of readers will be the justification for his views,

* By Mr. K. Guru Dutt,
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as also the reward for his intellectual contribution to the Hindu society at large.

How right the views are, what a judicious temperament the author has brought to bear upon them will be seen by the enlightened public whose mind is not warped by a slavish adherence to the prejudiced opinions expressed by ignorant westerners about Hindu culture.

We may give a few extracts from the book in order to enable our readers to appreciate the author's mode of thoughts and expression.

In the discourse on "the Genius of Sanskrit Language," he states; "Sanskrit is the mother of all our languages, the repository of our culture and the treasure-house of our cherished dreams and visions. Like the stream of the holy Ganges rising in the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas and flowing through vast and fertile plains on to the sea, the stream of this Sanskrit whose remote source we have not the temerity to explore, flows past our homesteads and fields sustaining and purifying our workaday life, and leading us, without haste, and almost unknowingly to the very shore of the Infinite."

Regarding Hindu Culture he observes, "The culture of the individual consisted in realizing the goal or fourfold objective of this Purusha, i.e., Purushartha. In this fourfold scheme of obligation, acquisition, enjoyment, and final emancipation, Dharma or social and ethical obligation is given primacy in the interest of the individual himself. Besides Dharma, the other objectives too have their claims upon the attention of man."

On the merits of Truth, there is the quotation from Satapatha Brahmana; "Whoso-ever speaks the truth makes the fire on his own altar blaze up as if he poured butter into the lighted fire. His own light grows larger and larger and from tomorrow to tomorrow he becomes better. But whosoever speaks untruth, he quenches the fire on his altar, as if he poured water into the lighted fire; his own light grows smaller and smaller and from tomorrow to tomorrow he becomes more wicked. Let man therefore speak the truth only."

Or take the following pregnant remarks about Success; "The tendency in these days is to praise success and to cry down failure. For some indeed, success is the only virtue, and failure the only crime! Let us avoid this and remember that one may succeed throughout one's career, and yet be intrinsically a failure and miss the best values in life."

And the following words on Science; "But the fact remains that the scientific man is not a complete man. Scientists have developed an orthodoxy of their own succumbing to the common infirmity of the vast majority of men to economise thought by a series of arrests. Science has acquired a dogmatism born of success, and a hostility to ideas which do not fall within the scope of the accepted methodology." And, "For those, especially philosophers, who in the name of science and the scientific method would deliberately avoid all other avenues of knowledge Nemesis is lying in wait."

Finally, a quotation from Jung; "Great and enduring civilizations like those of the Hindus and the Chinese were built upon the foundation of the subliminal mind, and developed from it a discipline of self-knowledge which they brought to a high pitch of refinement both in philosophy and practice."

The volume is one of high merit, and does great credit to the author. It should be read by every Indian with pleasure, enlightenment and appreciation.

Before closing we would express the hope that the third edition of the book might be issued in a bulkier form. The contents of the book deserve a more imposing presentation. At present it is like Sandow appearing in undersized clothes, while many a writing of very ordinary merit is brought out in big bulk and high price by English publishers, and dumped on our libraries which receive them with open arms. After all a good diamond shines all the brighter if provided with a good setting!

*Editor.*

## AXIS PRISONERS IN ALLIED HANDS

LONDON

According to the most recent figures, including the rough estimate of the number captured during the last phase of the Tunisian battle, Britain has to-day just over three times as many Axis prisoners of war as there are British prisoners in Axis hands.

The British hold 150,000 Germans and 310,000 Italians.

The Germans hold 80,030 British and the Italians hold 70,000 British prisoners of war.

250,000 Germans and 350,000 Italians were killed, permanently disabled, or captured in Libya and Tunisia.

On the basis of 450,000 Axis prisoners it can roughly be estimated that the killed and wounded Axis troops amount to 140,000, since the begining of the Libyan war in 1940.

The following is a table of Axis losses in Africa since 1940. (excludiug East Africa):

Feild-Marshal Wavell's offensive: Italians killed 6,000: wounded: 8,000, prisoners: 90,200.

General Auchinleck's offensive: German killed and wounded: 18,000; prisoners: 10,000; Italians killed and wounded: 13,000; prisoners 26,000.

Field-Marshal Rommel's offensive to El Alemein; Germans killed, wounded or taken prisoner: 24,000; Italians killed and wounded, 34,000; prisoners 14,000.

Gen. Allexander's offensive to Tripoli: Germans killed and wounded 26,000, prisoners 8000; Italians killed and wounded 17,000; prisoners 24,000.

From Mareth to the last break-through Germans killed and wounded were 15.000; prisoners 9.000; Italians killed and wounded 15,000: prisoners 27,000.

Final phase: Germans killed, wounded or taken prisoners: 150,000; Italians killed. wounded or taken prisoner: 75,000,

It may be remembered that Germans had refused exchange of permanently disabled prisoners on the Geneva Convention basis, but have insisted on man for man exchage.

The capture of several thousands of Germans in the Tunisian campaign now holds out the hope that many British wounded may return to Britain before the cessation of hostilities.

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## THE TUNIS VICTORY

Speaking on Tunisia Day in Mysore, Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, M.A., Hons., President, Municipal Council, made the following observations on the Allied Victory in Tunisia:

"It is my proud privilege, as the President of this premier Municipality to welcome you all to this public meeting specially convened to express our thanks-giving and rejoicings for the Victory of the Allied Arms in Tunisia, and to pay tribute to the heroes of the Tunisian Campaign, British, American and French, and above all men of our Famous Fourth Indian Division.

As explained clearly by His Excellency the Viceroy in his Radio Broadcast on the 13th, while this Victory does not mean and should not be understood to mean that the end of the War is in sight, this is however, in itself a very great Victory, marking as it does the first stage of the victorious campaign of the Allies against the Axis. To all of us who have been watching during the last two years the ding dong battle waged in North Africa this Victory of the Allied arms is really an occasion for great jubilation. To us in India the Victory is, from more than one point of view, a great landmark in this World War. The deadly threat to our western approaches is removed. The famous Fourth Indian Army has distinguished itself in this African Campaign, covered itself with glory and brought great credit to our Nation. As a matter of fact so great is the distinction they have earned that a request has been made in the House of Commons that a contingent of Officers and men of the Fourth Indian Division should be brought to Britain to enable the British people to pay a fitting tribute to them and to the Indian Army. It is our Indian Army that had the glory of capturing General Von Arnim, the German General Commanding Axis Forces in Africa. While therefore congratulating the British and American Generals on their brilliant success in North Africa we are proud of the brilliant chapter that our Indian Army has got written in this campaign.

This Victory to us also means more. It means that the Sea route to India through the Mediterranean is open. Men and materials can now flow in freely to India and through this great country of ours to the eastern theatre of War, so that the war here may also be brought to a speedy conclusion.

The Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill has in his historic speech before the joint session of the American Congress referred to the dangers ahead, not the least of which is an undue prolongation of the War.

Let us therefore bestir ourselves and do our further bit in the effort to see that the final Victory of the Allies and the defeat of the Axis powers is speeded up, and let us hope and pray that the final collapse of the axis would come as suddenly as in North Africa!"

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# BUDGET SPECIAL

## THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY BUDGET SESSION

In the absence of the Dewan President owing to indisposition, the Dewan-in-charge, Rajamanthra Praveena K. V. Anantaraman inaugurated the 27th Budget Session of the Representative Assembly in Bangalore on Tuesday last.

In the commencement he expressed regret at the indisposition which prevented Pradhanasiromani N. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., from attending the Session, and after referring to the retirement of Rajamantra Praveena A. V. Ramanathan after 34 years of assiduous service and to the appointment of the two new Ministers, Messrs. M. A. Srinivasan and J. Appaji Gowda, explained the Budget position of the State in an elaborate survey, out of which the following are extracts:

In the budget estimates for the current year, the receipts were taken as Rs. 474·55 lakhs, and the expenditure as Rs. 473·04 lakhs. The revised figure for revenue is Rs. 588·48 lakhs, showing an improvement of Rs. 113·93 lakhs. The receipts from Land Revenue show an increase of Rs. 4·25 lakhs, due to better collections consequent on the rise of prices of agricultural produce. The revenue under Forest has increased by Rs. 11·03 lakhs, owing primarily to the large supplies of timber made to the Government of India for war purposes and to the increased sales of sandal oil in India. Excise revenue has risen by Rs. 11·32 lakhs. There is an increase of Rs. 6·02 lakhs under Income-tax as a result of larger realisations from textile and other companies. Our share of Excise Duty on Matches is expected to be Rs. 2·5 lakhs more than the budget estimate. The realisations from the Duty on Gold show a striking increase owing to the very high prices of gold which prevailed during the year. We estimated a revenue of Rs. 24 lakhs from this source, but actually the receipts are likely to be over one crore of rupees. Railways are expected to bring in Rs. 7·12 lakhs more than the budget estimate, as a result of increases in railway fares and the withdrawal of certain concessions. Industrial concerns are expected to bring in Rs. 2·01 lakhs more than the budget estimate. The Surplus Revenue from the Assigned Tract is expected to be Rs. 1·41 lakhs more.

The receipts under Electrical Revenue, Excise Duty on Sugar, Mining Revenue and Revenue from the Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works are expected to be less than the budget estimates. The fall of Rs. 8·79 lakhs under Hydro-Electric Works was due largely to the stoppage of work in the Oorgaum Gold Mine for about six months, owing to the occurrence of a fire underground. The fall of Rs. 5 lakhs under Excise Duty on Sugar was due to the decrease in the quantity of sugar produced. Owing to the decrease in the quantity of gold produced, the Mining Revenue has fallen by Rs. 1·63 lakhs.

The increase in revenue is offset, in a large measure, by increases in certain items of expenditure and by larger contributions to the Irrigation Development Fund and other Funds. On the expenditure side, it will be noticed that the increase of *potgi* to Patels and Shanbhogs by 25 per cent has led to an extra expenditure of Rs. 2·49 lakhs. The working expenses of the Forest Department have risen by Rs. 2·75 lakhs owing to the expanded operations connected with war supplies. The expenditure on account of Civil Defence Measures, Civil Supplies, Petrol Rationing, Emergency Military and Police,

the National War Front, Special Courts, Special Jails, Dearness Allowance, etc., has been shown under a separate budget head, "Expenditure connected with the War, 1939." This explains the apparent fall in the expenditure on Police from Rs. 23·4 lakhs in the budget estimates to Rs. 19·5 lakhs in the revised estimates. The total expenditure under the new head amounts to Rs. 36·52 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been credited to Irrigation Development Fund, against Rs. 18 lakhs provided in the Budget. The Industrial Development Fund receives a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 2 lakhs. We were, till now, crediting the realisations from the duty on gold to the Irrigation Development Fund, after making a contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Inter-village Road Fund, and of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Industrial Development Fund. It is now proposed to transfer a substantial part of the receipts from this source to the Special Reserve Fund from which it is proposed to finance non-recurring items of expenditure, including schemes for post-war reconstruction. It is also proposed to utilise this Fund for capitalising a portion of the Mining Revenue which will, of necessity, fluctuate with the variations in the price of gold. A contribution of Rs. 52·77 lakhs has been made to this Fund in the current year.

### BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1943-44

I now come to the Budget Estimates for 1943-44. I am sure that the members of the House will be glad to hear that the revenue for the coming year is expected to amount to Rs. 600·98 lakhs. This figure establishes a new record, being the highest in the history of the State so far. For the first time, our revenue passed the five crore mark last year, and you will doubtless agree that it is a matter for satisfaction that it is continuing to maintain an upward trend. We are providing for an expenditure of Rs. 597·02 lakhs, which is about Rs. 10 lakhs in excess of the revised figures relating to expenditure for the current year. Thus, we expect to close the year with a small surplus of Rs. 3·96 lakhs, after making due provision, not merely for the normal administrative requirements of the Government and for special requirements due to the exigencies of the present situation, but also for the further development of a large number of nation-building activities to which I shall refer later in my Address. The only additional taxation we have imposed is the levy of excise duties on tobacco and vegetable products in conformity with similar levies in British India, and a small increase in the rate of super-tax on the income of companies in Mysore. While we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that our revenue has passed the six crore level, we should not forget that this has been brought about chiefly by causes which are of an adventitious and abnormal character, and we should see that the distinction between normal income and income due to temporary causes is not obscured or overlooked. In this view, it is vital that we should carefully and prudently husband our resources and make the best possible use of them in the light of past experience and in full appreciation of the present and future needs of the State.

### ASSIGNED TRACT REVENUE

The surplus revenue from the Assigned Tract is anticipated to amount to Rs. 15·21 lakhs in the coming year as against Rs. 9·38 lakhs in the current year.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS

For the first time since their establishment, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works are expected to contribute to the general revenues a net sum of Rs. 5·31 lakhs in the coming year after paying the contributions to the Depreciation Fund in full.

### DUTY ON GOLD

As the circumstances which have contributed to the increase of revenue under Gold Duty cannot be expected to continue for long, we have put down the expected revenue from this source at Rs. 72 lakhs in the coming year. The Mining revenue is expected to be not more than Rs. 15·5 lakhs.

Turning to expenditure, it will be noticed that the provision for the coming year is larger than the revised figures for the current year under practically every item which has a bearing on the welfare and prosperity of the people. Particularly noteworthy among them are the increased provision of Rs. 7·14 lakhs under Education, of Rs. 3·88 lakhs under Irrigation Works charged to Revenue, and of Rs. 6·01 lakhs under Grants for Public Improvements. A sum of Rs. 4,15,000 has been provided to meet the non-recurring expenditure on the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been given for purchasing a 5 K.W. transmitter for the Akash-Vani Broadcasting Station. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been

(*Continued on page 6*)

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*The Manager,*
"RATIONALIST"
*Chamaraja Road, Mysore.*

# C. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E.
## DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

*(continued)*

THE RENDITION OF MYSORE

was fast approaching and they already scented from afar the near prospect of Rangacharlu being raised to the Dewanship. Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, who had already been superseded by Rangacharlu being appointed Secretary in preference to himself and saw therefore no chance of his being raised to the Dewanship in consideration of his services and other qualifications, calculated that his only chance of getting into the Dewan's place lay in making his cause the cause of the country and the people. The idea once conceived fructified into a number of unworthy machinations. Rangacharlu was denounced as a Madrassi adventurer at the head of a small band of adventurers whom he had introduced into the State, and as a man of some booklore without much intimate knowledge of the state of society, customs and habits of the people. He was charged with nepotism. In 1880 it was alleged for the first time in public prints that some jewels were clandestinely removed by somebody in 1872 or 1873 and it was clearly suggested that the then Comptroller of the Palace had certainly much to answer for in that connection. It was also asserted that Rangacharlu was at the bottom of a false and unfounded complaint against this Krishnaswamy Iyengar. False as many of these allegations apparently were, they created quite a sensation at the time against Rangacharlu. Mr. Bowring, at whose instance, as the Mysoreans said, Rangacharlu was imported from Madras into Mysore and who reported in terms of unqualified praise of Rangacharlu's work as Assistant to Major Elliot, whose connection with Mysore had ceased for nearly ten years, thought that an explanation was then owing by him to the Mysore public and hastened to write to one of the Mysore officials letters to exculpate himself from all blame in regard to his conduct in introducing Rangacharlu into Mysore. On the 25th August, 1880, Mr. Bowring thus wrote to a certain official in Mysore: "When I nominated him (Mr. Rangacharlu) on the recommendation of the Madras Government to assist Major Elliot, it was not my intention that he should assume a high administrative position, for I regarded his appointment as of a temporary character, while recent events would have disinclined me still more from selecting him as Dewan.', In another letter dated 30th December 1880 to the same Mysore correspondent he says: "As regards the introduction into Mysore of Mr. Rangacharlu, I am responsible for it as you remark; but you know that I nominated him for a special purpose and that it never entered into my head that he would assume the prominent position that he now holds. Perhaps you will say that I ought to have foreseen this, but in reply I may urge that, had I remained Chief Commissioner, I would not have allowed him to exercise any undue sway in the country. I cannot regret having obtained his services to assist Major Elliot, for his work in this caracity was very well done; but I do not hold myself responsible for his subsequent self-aggrandisement. Supposing an engineer constructed an irrigation channel, and that owing to want of attention on the part of his successor the channel ate into its banks and flooded the country, would you hold the first man responsible? I think not! So I cannot take blame to myself for any unchecked action on Mr. Rangacharlu's part. If he be nominated Dewan, it will not be in accordance with my suggestion." We see in these two letters how the one sided version circulated through the newspapers had prejudiced the originally unbiassed mind of the fair Englishman who, so far as his personal experience told him, had formed a very favourable impression of Rangacharlu, so strong that even in these letters he could not but express his grateful appreciation of the services once rendered by the now ambitious Rangacharlu. We can therefore easily concieve how much it should have damaged the would-be Dewan with those who had no personal acquaintance with him and who had to judge of him in the light of reports favourable or otherwise to him. We can also imagine the nature and the extent of local odium which the artful introduction of the affairs of the palace jewels and Krishnaswamy Aiyengar's prosecution (the recent events which Mr. Bowring writes of in his letter) would have created the very mention of Rangacharlu's name among the already prejudiced Mysoreans of those days. Suffice it to say that the affair of the palace jewels was thoroughly and satisfactorily explained by Mr. Wilson and other respectable officials. The whole affair was traced to a mere clerical error for which Rangacharlu was certainly not responsible, and the other allegations against the character and intellectual qualifications of Rangacharlu were proved to be altogether baseless and simply malicious. And in consideration of the very great services he had rendered to the State by his ability, self-reliance and thorough integrity, the Maharaja appointed him

DEWAN OF MYSORE.

To form a reasonable estimate of the success of Rangacharlu's administration as Dewan of the province of Mysore it is necessary to take into consideration its financial, agricultural and industrial condition at the time of the rendition.

*(To be continued)*

The Rationalist.

Monday 7-6-1943.

# THE STATE BUDGET

"I am sure that the members of the house will be glad to hear that the revenue for the coming year is expected to amount to Rs. 6 crores. This figure establishes a new record, being the highest in the history of the State so far," observed the Dewan-in-charge in presenting the budget to the Representative Assembly.

If the increase had been in the course of normal progress, and if it had been under the ancient Hindu administrative principle of

"Shashtamsam Urvya iva Rakshitayah"

"ಷಷ್ಠಾಂಶಮುರ್ವ್ಯಾ ಇವ ರಕ್ಷಿತಾಯಾಃ"

"One sixth of the income of the people should go to the king,"—meaning Government, and meant that the income of 6 crores to Government meant an income of Rs. 36 crores to the people of the State, the members of the House, the members of the House in jails, as well as the public at large would have reason to rejoice.

But it is due to the feverish financial temperature caused by the war. Further, since the value of money has been more than halved this year compared with previous years, the real value of the Rs. 6 crores may be deemed to be less than the normal Rs. 3 crores.

However taking the figure at its face value we may indulge in a little retrospect for the pleasure of our readers, and trace the growth of the State revenue during the previous Dewanships.

Under H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar the budget was some 29,00,000 of kanthiroy pagodas. At the close of 1882 when Dewan Rangacharlu died the revenue of the State stood at Rs. 106 lakhs. Ten years later it touched Rs. 170 lakhs, reaching in 1895, 180 lakhs. During Sir Krishnamurthy's administration the revenue rose from 186 lakhs in 1902 to 215 lakhs in 1906. Under Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao it went up to 225 lakhs in 1908, and was 230 lakhs in 1912 under Mr. Ananda Rao. Under Sir Viswesvaraya the revenue rose from 255 lakhs to 315 lakhs in 1919. Then during Sir Kantharaj Urs's and Sir Banerji's period the revenue rose to 345 lakhs by 1926. When Sir Mirza left office it had reached Rs. 4¼ crores. Pradhanasiromani Madhava Rao's first budget denoted Rs. 5 crores, and the budget now presented, and appropriately presented by the Dewan-in-charge, who is also Chancellor of the State Exchequer, shows the figure of Rs. 6 crores.

Unfortunately the war has accustomed us to such huge figures, the £2000 million budget of Great Britain, and 3000 billion dollar budget of U.S.A., that we can look at even a 6 crore income with a tranquil eye. We of course intend to pour no cold water over those who seek to rejoice over it.

Speaking of Dileepa of the Solar race of kings of Ayodhya, Kalidasa says

"ಪ್ರಜಾನಾಮೇವಭೂತ್ಯರ್ಥಂ ಸತಾಭ್ಯೋಬಲಿಮಗ್ರಹೀತ್ ।
ಸಹಸ್ರಗುಣಮುತ್ಸ್ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾದತ್ತೇಹಿ ರಸಂರವಿಃ ॥"

"He received taxes from the people for the sake of their own benefit; as the Sun only draws moisture from the earth in order to give it back to the earth a thousand-fold."

And we have in the budget report a goodly picture of the thousand ways in which the revenue is spent back for the benefit of the people. Out of the 6 crores of rupees one crore is received from outside for Gold, and a portion of the Rs. 99 lakhs of excise is also money from outside spent here by the military and their camp-followers from outside who seek to relax their hard-worked minds by means of exhilarating spirits. That money and more goes back outside the State for Rs. 2 crores worth of machinery for the ever-expanding Jog Falls project. The rest is money received from the people in the form of various taxes, direct or indirect.

And that amount is spent back on the people in the form of public works, such as roads and canals and hospitals and schools, law-courts and police, and lighting and sanitation.

Since we are already in the pickle for writing about the law-courts, we shall not write about them now, either good or bad. Irrigation projects in many parts of the State are being speeded up, and anti-malarial measures are undertaken in order to check the evil effects of expanding irrigation. Out of 2656 major and 20800 minor tanks, 2467 major tanks and 5260 minor ones have been restored, and the work of restoring the remaining ones is being speeded up. Medical institutions, Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani, and Veterinary are being increased. 4200 wells have been built for the water-supply of villages and 2600 more are under construction. 200 miles of inter-village roads have been completed and a scheme of rural-reconstruction has been undertaken. 363 new primary schools have been started, and the salaries of teachers, and the potgi of Shanbhogs and Pateis, and the pay of the military have been revised.

"Our country is largely agricultural, but we have come to realise that our progress depends largely on the extent to which we develop our industries. The present system of education was devised and developed with other objects in view, and it is not quite suited to prepare the youth of the country to meet the new requirements. We want more craftsmen. we want to turn the vision of youth towards industrial developments, we want to equip and train our youth for pursuits in which they will be able to produce wealth. We must train our youth in the modern methods of trade and commerce. Only thus shall we be able to add to the happiness, power, and prosperity of our people," says the Dewan-in-Charge.

We do not know what his ideas of "modern methods of trade and commerce" are. The "war methods of trade and commerce" which we are witnessing today are revolting. We thought the modern methods of trade and commerce inaugurated by the Americans were based on competition, service, and honesty. Those methods seem to have now become antiquated and discarded!

(*To be continued*) *Editor.*

## MR. SAVARKAR'S REPLY TO MR. JINNAH

A reception was given at Poona to Mr. V. D. Savarkar, at a public meeting in celebration of his 61st birthday last week. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided. Mr. Savarkar was also presented with an address and a purse of Rs. 1,22.912 excluding the collections from Bombay amounting to Rs. 41,500. A further collection to the purse amounting to Rs. 30,000 has also been promised.

Replying to the address, Mr. Savarkar dealt with his ideology of complete Indian national independence as advocated by him in the beginning of his career and expressed satisfaction that it had now become accepted on all sides.

It was the Congress under the guidance of Gandhiji that first accepted communalism in politics, he declared. Gandhiji advocated the case of Khilafat in order to induce the Muslims to help Hindus to win Swarai. But that never came about. Every year the Muslim demands had gone on increasing and now they had ended up in the demand for a division of India.

Continuing Mr. Savarkar said that the Congress ought not to have allowed any special concessions to any community. Instead of adopting such a policy, the Congress had allowed the communal award to be passed through the Assembly. The cleavage between the two communities had now become too wide to be bridged. The Hindus, therefore, had no other alternative but to accept the idea of Hindusthan for the Hindus. It was but natural that the Hindus being in the majority in India, should be the rulers. It was the policy of the Muslims and of the Congress that had driven the Hindu Mahasabha to take its present stand.

Militarization was the only way by which the Hindus could train their young men in the use of arms. The Government had thrown open the gates of military training to all and all Hindu youths should take full advantage of that opportunity.

Mr. Savarkar concluded by saying that complete independence on an absolutely national basis or, if that was not possible, the complete independence of the Hindu nation was the goal of the Mahasabha, and they had now every hope of achieving it.

(*Continued from page 2*)

made for implementing the recommendations of the Road Classification Committee.

INDUSTRIES AND WAR SUPPLY

Our industries continue to play a conspicuous and useful part in the war effort. Apart from the Forest Department and the Department of Industries and Commerce, which have taken up the execution of a large number of orders for the Supply Department of the Government of India, there are 26 industrial concerns engaged in the production of war materials, of which 9 are State-owned, 9 State-aided and 8 private. The total value of war orders placed with the several large industrial concerns in the State from the outbreak of the war up to the end of March 1943 was nearly Rs. 6·50 crores, of which the value of the orders received during the first nine months of the current year was about Rs. 2·20 crores. The value of the orders received by purely Government concerns, including Government Departments, was about Rs. 94 lakhs, while the share of the State-aided concerns was about Rs. 46 lakhs. The cottage industries in the State have also taken up a fair share of war orders.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROAD CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

The Committee which was appointed to consider the question of the re-classification of State and District Fund Roads has submitted its report to Government. In view of the deterioration in the condition of Roads generally and the importance of maintaining them in good condition, the Committee has made proposals for the re-classification of both State Fund and District Fund Roads and for fixing grants with reference to the volume of traffic and the present prices of labour and material. The Committee has further proposed that as District Boards are unable to provide anything more than the present allotments for roads, the Government should meet the additional expenditure involved in maintaining the District Fund Roads in good condition. The proposals involve a net additional expenditure of Rs. 2,84,091 to Government on account of District Fund Roads and of Rs. 1,27,467 on account of State Fund Roads. The Government have generally accepted these recommendations.

EDUCATION

Before leaving the subject of Education, I should like to stress the fact that the most important problem that has to be studied and solved urgently is the re-orientation of the whole system of education to the rapidly changing economic structure of society. Our country is largely agricultural but we have come to realise that our progress depends largely on the extent to which we develop our industries. The present system of education was devised and developed with other objects in view and it is not quite suited to prepare the youth of the country to meet the new requirements. We want more craftsmen, we want to turn the vision of youth towards industrial development, we want to equip and train our youth for pursuits in which they will be able to produce wealth. We must train our youth in the modern methods of trade and commerce Only thus, shall we be able to add to the happiness, power and prosperity of our people. We have already established the Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute in which practical training is given in a few industries, and very soon we shall have in regular working the Sri Jayachamarajenda Occupational Institute in which practical training in a number of other industries will be given. Our aim is the provision of competent personnel for industrial undertaking in the State. At the same time, the whole system of education must be so reorganised that, while on the one hand the general education which is vital to the growth of civic, political and cultural life is not neglected, the specialised training and disciplined activity that must be developed to achieve industrial and commercial progress are adequately provided. With these objects in view, the courses of study in general schools must be properly reorganised and correlated to those in vocational institutions so that students may be able to pass easily from one kind of institution to another.

CONCLUSION

I cannot conclude this address without referring to the matter which is the most dominant one in our thoughts at the present moment. I refer to the progress of the war. It has been a world-wide and all-out struggle, and its progress has affected the life of the community in many respects. The war danger has come to the shores of our country, and even here in Mysore we have had anxious days. Happily we have had the recent resounding success in Tunisia and that has removed the danger to us from the West. This however is only the turn of the tide in favour of the Allies. The road to ultimate and complete victory over the enemy may yet be long and it behoves us all to keep up our spirits and morale and continue to strive all we can to mobilise and organise all our resources and concentrate them on the effort to win the war.


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

## BHARATPUR STATE NEWS

### RESTRICTION ON MARRIAGE PARTIES.

In view of the scarcity of foodstuffs, sugar and cloth and of transport facilities, an order has been issued directing that a marriage party accompanying a bridegroom to the bride's house in connection with the marriage party shall not consist of more than 5o members and making breach of the order punishable as an offence under the Defence of India Rules

### BLIND RELIEF CAMPS

At the request of Seth Pooran Prasad a Blind Relief Camp was held at Bhusawar on the 12th April, 1943. Dr. N. Cowasji, Chief Medical Officer, Bharatpur State performed 112 cataract operations out of which 103 cases have been successful. All expenses on the Camp were borne by Seth Pooran Prasad. His efforts towards the humanitarian cause are very commendable.

A similar Camp was held on 24th October, 1941 at Bhusawar at the instance of Seth Raghunath Prasad, another Philanthropist, of Bhusawar and hundreds of patients have been benefited.

### FURTHER WAR DONATIONS

Rs. 5,000/- by the Bharatpur Government for the purchase of an Ammunities lorry.

Rs. 5 000/- by the Bharatpur Government for the welfare fund of Indian Air Force.

Rs 1,000/- by the Directors of Bharatpur Industries Corporation for comforts to the Royal Indian Navy.

Rs. 5,000/- by the Bharatpur Government for the comforts of the gallant 4th Indian Division in celebration of Tunisian Victory.

Rs. 1,000/- by the Maharaj Kumariji Sahiba for the same.

Rs. 5,00/- by Seth Bhanamal Gulzari Mal Iron Works, Bharatpur, for the same.

Rs. 3,000/- by the State Monthly donations,

Rs. 20,500/- Total.

The subscriptions remitted so far Total Rs. 1,82000/-

### CITY IMPROVEMENT COMMITEE

In order to clear slums, remove congestion and promote model extension in Bharatpur, a city improvement committee has been constituted with the Home Minister as Chairman and a sum of Rs. 15,000/- placed at the disposal of the Committee to begin with.

## THE MANDAYAM BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., LTD., MYSORE

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the above institution was held on the 30th last, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. Tirunarana Iyengar, Rtd. Assistant Commissioner.

The Board of Directors presented the Report for 1942, marking the close of another year of successful working. The report and the audited balance sheet were adopted. After setting apart 20% for the Reserve Funds out of the profits, and providing for writing off of preliminary expenses, communal welfare &c., the meeting declared a dividend of 10% on the shares. Messrs. R. Tirunarana Iyengar, B.A., M. J. Sampathkumaracharya, B.A., L.C.E., M. Doreswamy Iyengar, B.E., and M. Venkatakrishnayya, B.A., LL.B., were re-elected Directors for the coming year, Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S., continuing as Managing Director. Founded in 1938 in the interests of the Mandayam Community the institution is an example of economical working and sound management.

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*Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.*

# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER,

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39,
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA.
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

## BOOK I. POLITICS:

1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11, The Gold Mines and Trade Balance. 12, Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration: The work before the new Dewan. 14' Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15. Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise, and Mysore. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20. Village Panchayats and Nation Building. 21. Mysore f.r Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23. The Brahmins at last. 24. The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures. 25. The Mysore University. 26. Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

## BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32. Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

## BOOK III. PHANTASY:

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" Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?" **Rs. 5—0—0 net.**

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# THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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## MR. JINNAH'S POLITICS

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha has issued the following statement from Bombay :—

The elusive Mr. Jinnah is once again at his best in his time-long game of hide and seek. With the Congress out of the political scene, for the last one year, he has monopolised the Indian political stage and is playing his very best to consolidate his domination, even at the cost of Indian freedom without which Pakistan is a mere dream. At the recent Muslim League session, the Quid-e-AZam declared that he would not fail to rise to the occasion, if only the Mahatma dropped a letter expressing his desire to settle the communal question. He even questioned the daring of the Government to stop such communication to him from Gandhiji.

But, today when Gandhiji has responded to his call and the British Government has most contemptuously ignored his threat, Mr. Jinnah has proved himself to be the greatest hoax of the day. He not only shirks the issue, but stoops so low as to attribute motives to Gandhiji's move. What does he expect of the Congress and Gandhiji? Does he want them to apologise, abdicate and surrender the country to his whims?

The very fact that Mahatma Gandhi has written to him presupposes his willingness to settle the Hindu-Muslim question on the basis of self-determination. If, without discussion and clarification of the many issues, Mahatma Gandhi can support Mr. Jinnah's Pakistan demand, then the question of their meeting does not arise at all. It does little credit either to the League or Mr. Jinnah personally to hurl baseless invectives against the Congress and Gandhiji. It is now beyond doubt that Mr. Jinnah cannot tolerate the release of Congressmen. He is obviously prepared to put up with the present ordinance raj and shelve his Pakistan issue indefinitely, so long as the Congress does not satisfy his vanity and submit to his whims. If not by choice, potentially Mr. Jinnah is playing the game of imperialism. At least now, the people of India know where they stand. How long can he thus eclipse the Muslim masses of his utopia. with such tactics?"

## NO CHANGE

In reply to a letter of ours regarding the non-issue of change by the Post Offices generally, the Post Master, Mysore City, writes,

"I am in receipt of your letter. I regret to state that the Post office is not supplied with change by the local treasury as in the cases of offices located in the British territory. The change collected at various counters are being utilised for meeting the demands of the members of the public who transact business in the post office. The Post-men also are supplied with change when available and the amount so advanced is not sufficient to meet the entire demand. The situation is one of a general nature and, it could easily be conceived, the Post office could not obtain change except through the public who, as you are aware, are averse to part with change.

As regards the contention that change was tendered at the other end for V. P's and money orders it will not hold good as you are aware that amounts are not transferred from that office, and the post office has to depend on the local treasury for all its financial requirements; unless the local Government treasury goes to the rescue of the Post office the existing state of things could not be remedied. In spite of this every endeavour is made to prevent hoarding by any particular official and all available change is given away.

In the circumstances it will be seen that if the Postman had not offerred change it is more due to his incapacity than with a spirit of annoyance."

As the matter is one of public interest we publish the letter. The public may take what comfort they can from it. Ed.

# WAR SERVICES EXHIBITION

**His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore delivered the following speech on the occasion of the Opening of the All-India War Services Exhibition at Bangalore, on the 10th inst:**

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a source of deep gratification to me that Bangalore should have been chosen as the scene of the third All-India War Services Exhibition after the phenomenal success that marked the two previous exhibitions held at Bombay and Delhi. I wish, first of all, to congratulate those responsible on their splendid power of organization and the thoroughness with which every little detail has been attended to.

It is needless for me to enlarge upon the objects with which this exhibition is being held, for it is a display that will explain itself as you go round. For the first time in Bangalore you will see, assembled together, the various types of armaments with which the fighting forces of the United Nations and the brave sons of India who are employed in the Naval, Military and Air Forces, are equipped. You will be shown specimens of anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, tanks, armoured vehicles, air planes, and models of warships and submarines, with which this relentless war against Axis tyranny and oppression is being waged. You will also be shown specimens of captured German, Italian and Japanese equipment. There will also be exhibits depicting the humanitarian activities of the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association. You will, in short, be given an idea of what this world-conflict implies which might help each and every one of you to realize the imminent need for playing your own part in bringing it to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

And how, you may ask, can we civilians help in this gigantic task? While there can be no nobler form of service than that rendered by members of the fighting forces who are ready to lay down their lives in defence of their country, there are, nevertheless, numerous other ways in which you can contribute to the War Effort. The supply and quick replenishment of vast quantities of armaments such as those you will see here, implies ceaseless work in munition and aircraft factories, and shipbuilding yards, and the thousands of people engaged therein are doing their bit towards the War Effort. Workers in industrial concerns employed in the manufacture of clothing for the army, silk for parachute fabric, chemicals, medicines, tinned provisions and the like, are all contributing their share. Men and women in essential services such as the A.R.P. and the Civic Guard, farmers and cultivators who are doing their best to grow more food to make the surplus available for the army, philanthropists who help in organizing relief for refugees, and women who spend their spare time in providing amenities for the troops, also play a considerable part in the War Effort. It is needless for me to multiply these instances, for the exhibition will suggest to you various other ways in which you can help in the good cause.

I have been greatly impressed by the widespread desire of the people of Mysore to do all in their power to promote the War Effort. They have made money contributions according to their means. Ever since the outbreak of the war the State Industrial concerns have been working day and night in the production of war materials. The fact that the total value of the orders placed with them so far amounts to nearly Rs. 6½ crores will give you an idea of the industrial activity in the State, which perforce makes us seriously to reflect on post-war industrial problems. Meanwhile let me exhort you not to slacken your War Effort. I say this feeling confident that my appeal will not have been made in vain.

Apart from these tangible contributions to the War Effort there are numerous other ways in which we can strengthen the Home Front and bring Victory nearer. The most important of these is to cultivate the Will to Victory. A spirit of cheerful optimism, and readiness to put up with the numerous little sacrifices and inconveniences occasioned by the War, namely the soaring prices, scarcity and consequent rationing of foodstuffs and necessaries, lack of the little luxuries we have been accustomed to, shortage of petrol and discomforts of travel, will very much help us in building up the Will to Victory.

Last month marked the glorious conclusion of the North African campaign, a victory which has destroyed for ever the myth of Nazi and Fascist invincibility. The fighting forces of the United Nations dealt a staggering blow to Hitler's "Afrika Korps" and hauled down the flag of Mussolini's erstwhile African Empire. While rightly rejoicing over the success of this campaign in which our gallant Indian Troops played such a magnificent part, let us not rest on our oars and lapse into a state of inertia. This dazzling victory is but a prelude to further triumphant achievements both in the Eastern and Western theatres of War. This Victory should act as an incentive to more strenuous efforts and to greater sacrifices on our part. At this momentous period of war it is up to us faithfully to discharge our individual responsibilities as true patriots.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I undertook to perform the opening ceremony. I thank the gentlemen who have organized this show most warmly for the kind welcome they have extended to me. I now declare the exhibition open."

## C. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E.
## DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

*(continued)*

Expensive establishments in every branch of the administration deliberately expanded after the model of the adjacent British dominions with the expectations then cherished of the absorption of Mysore into the British territories, had well nigh drained the resources of the country, and the terrible famin of '77 almost unprecedented in the annals of any province in India for its severity and the durability of its havoc had impoverished the exchequer. A million of the people whom it affected had succumbed to its effects and as the major portion of these unfortunate victims were sturdy men who earned by handicraft more than they consumed, their deaths produced an appreciably retarding influence on the extent and success of handicraft for some years to come. The amount of immediate damage caused by the terrible famine to produce, live stock and other property was estimated at ten millions sterling. The comparative small saving effected by judicious reforms and the inauguration of a policy of retrenchment during the official years 1878, 1879, and 1880 were more than swallowed up by the special and additional expenditure incurred during the close of the official year 1880 under the heads of installation and palace charges and a few expensive reforms that had necessarily to be instituted despite the poverty of the State. The Revenue which before the famine was nearly a hundred and ten lakhs a year, was just recovering itself and had gone up to a hundred and one lakhs and the taxes were already high; there was not the slightest possibility of any addition to the revenue by increased taxation. The industrial activity of Mysore which in its best was but inconsiderable had considerably abated after the famine. The standing debt of eighty lakhs owing by the State to the Imperial Government drained the country of 4 lakhs of rupees annually by way of interest. The retention of some highly paid European officials for a period of eighteen months following the rendition had been made a condition precedent to it. All possible reduction consistent with the efficiency of the administration had already been made in some departments and although there was some scope for retrenchment in some other departments, the policy was renderd by certain circumstances impracticable for years to come. It was under such circumstances which would have daunted the sanguine spirit of the best of statesmen that Rangacharlu began his career as Dewan of Mysore. The only advantage which Rangacharlu possessed was the intelligent appreciation and co-operation of the young Maharajah who, though too young to lead, had grown old enough to be worthily led.

The first task that engaged his attention was

THE COMPLETION OF THE REFORMS

which had been inaugurated by the Mysore Commission and partially achieved during the two preceding years. Hassan and Chittaldroog ceased to be separate districts for the purpose of civil and criminal administration. Nine taluks were converted into Deputy Amildars' stations: four Munsiffs' Courts and three Sub-courts were abolished: five out of eight District Jails were also abolished, as also the establishments hanging about a number of travellers' bungalows (a prominent and constant feature of British occupation of the State) intended for the use of, but scarcely used by, European travellers. All these reductions resulted in considerable savings to the extent of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees annually. Rangacharlu next directed his attention chiefly to the Forest Department which, owing to maladministration and to some extent the nature of the country and the difficulties of traffic, had not been yielding a revenue commensurate with the area covered by the forests and the demand for timber. The long-established custom of disallowing the sale of sandal and the wasting of all available quantity of it within the four walls of the palace was also discontinued and the revenue from the Forest Department showed a considerable increase.

With the help of savings thus effected, Rangacharlu saw the long talked-of Mysore Railway an accomplished fact with an outlay of eleven lakhs of rupees. There was no reform so highly appreciated by Rangacharlu as the introduction of a network railways within the Mysore territory affording considerable and unique facilities for communication and the development of local industries by connecting Mysore thus with the

(*Continued on page 6*)


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*The Manager,*
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*Chamaraja Road, Mysore.*

The Rationalist.

Monday 14-6-1943.

## THE STATE BUDGET

II

Having made a few observations on the State Budget in general in the last issue, we might now offer some remarks on certain individual items of the Budget estimates.

The Railways, it is stated, are expected to bring in Rs. 7·12 lakhs more than the budget estimate, as a result of increases in railway fares and the withdrawal of certain concessions. The increases and withdrawals were made not with the object of adding to the already high cost of living in the State, but in order to meet the increased maintenance charges of the railways.

Budgetary wisdom consists in foreseeing obligations as well as sources of income with approximate correctness. To imagine deficit and therefore increase rates, and then actually profit therefrom, in a case such as the Railways, is rather hard on tens of thousands of the travelling public. Now that the rates have proved themselves to be excessive, it would be well to lower the increased rates and restore some of the concessions.

We should also point out that in the case of the Goods and Parcels traffic the direct official charges are not the only cost incurred by the public. They have to incur certain substantial unofficial *mamuls* in addition, and be prepared for considerable damage and loss in transit. Every merchant, wholesaler or retailer, is a sufferer in these respects, and complaints to the railway authorities with regard to the losses seem to be of little avail. If increased charges mean increased efficiency of service it would be fitting. But on the other hand there seems to be an insufficient sense of the normal responsibilities of a public carrier. The Mysore railways have now attained adult status, and must no longer delay taking necessary precautions to ensure the safety of goods entrusted to their charge.

We believe it is a principle of public finance to resort to fresh taxation only when a deficit has to be made up. But now while we are "congratulating ourselves on the fact that our revenue has passed the six crore level," additional taxation is imposed in the form of excise duties on tobacco and vegetable products. That will be one more blow to the already struggling Tobacco Company. Poor Company! Its prospects in its prospectuses appeared to be most rosy. But in reality, while its sister Companies are skyrocketting and enriching their share-holders, its shares are crawling on the ground. Elsewhere it might have urged and obtained protection. Instead it has been covered with the wet-blanket of an excise duty!

The rise of Excise revenue to one crore, is indeed ominous. In view of this, to say that the State's policy is progressive prohibition seems to be what is called "cant" in religion. Either the public and the Government believe in prohibition or they do not. If they do not, then they might say so frankly and not beat about the bush. If they do, and still seek to make an eight figure income out of it, it is like the Bishop of New York,—we hope there is no Bishop of New York to get offended with us,—maintaning a chain of saloon bars in Chicago!

For the first time the Iron and Steel Works, we are told, are to contribute Rs. 5·31 lakhs to general revenues. We do not know if it is true that their products have been contracted to be sold at considerably less than their real market value. We hope we are getting the same price for their products that the Tatas and other Indian firms are getting for similar productions. We have heard complaints that the wage conditions and scales of pay in the Iron Works are badly, and sadly, in need of revision. It strikes us that it would be graceful if Government foregoes a portion of the profit they are to receive, and give its benefit to the employees, who seem to have been waiting for months past for some recognition of their services by Government. Moreover the exigencies of the war have

made the Government stiffen the conditions of their service under Defence Rules. It amounts to imposing new obligations with old emoluments. It may not look very proper in the eyes of the International Labour Office, if it still exists. In any case Government may look into the matter and do what is fair.

Education takes the largest slice under expenditure, consuming as much as Rs. 72 lakhs. The detailed budget figures have not been furnished to us, but we take it that the Rs. 72 lakhs do not include the amount spent on the University. There is not a word about the University either, in the Dewan's comprehensive Address. The Address draws attention to the rapid increase in primary and Secondary education. To increase the strength of these enormously without making adequate provision in the University is like constructing innumerable roads and streets leading on to a blind wall, or opening up a number of rivulets without deepening and brodening the river into which they flow.

Our ears are being deafened by the complaints of parents who find the doors of the professional colleges, or the University itself, closed to their sons and daughters. Law and Commerce are essential post-graduate University courses. Yet there is no provision for them. Medicine and Engineering are reserved mostly to non-Brahmin students, and Brahmin students, like the Jews in occupied Europe, are almost taboo. Hundreds of students seeking admission to the "P. C. M. group" in the University are kept out, though provision could be made, and funds could be found for the provision, without much difficulty. The Medical College has already created a slump in that profession. Yet, year after year big slices of building grants seem to go to it. while the Women's Colleges and the Intermediate Colleges are made to carry on with no provision to meet increased demands, thereby leaving large sections of half-educated youths stranded, and a large body of parents worried. Economies and readjustments are not difficult to think of. For instance, some of the Principals and the Vice Chancellor are given buildings worth from 50,000 to a lakh of rupees free of rent. Why? If the Principal of the Medical College should be provided free quarters, why not the Principal of the Engneering College? And if Principals should be given free quarters, why not District Magistrates, and District Judges, and Amildars? The provision of free quarters is illogical and might be discontinued. The point that we wish to stress is that the policy of feverish increase of Primary and Secondary Education without extending the scope of the University correspondingly lacks forethought, as also that the penalising of any particular community of His Highness's subjects as such, is medieval and unenlightened.

*(To be continued)* *Editor.*

## ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPERS' EXHIBITION

The authorities of Sri Jain Gurukula Shikshana Sangh of Beawar, Rajaputana, are celebrating their 15th. Anniversary with an All-India Newspapers' Exhibition on the 24th, 25th, and 26th June. The object is to enlighten the local public as to the wealth of the Newspaper Press in India, and at the same time to bring all Indian newspapers under one roof. We hope that the organisers will receive full response from the Indian Press. And we would suggest that the conveners might issue a bulletin soon after the Exhibition giving the details of the Exhibits collected. It would be an interesting record, and may prove valuable.

## TAMASH

The First Annual number of the above Cine weekly under the Editorship of Mr. M. S. Madhava Rao, contains a message from the Dewan, contributions from noted Kannada writers, and illustrations of numerous Cinema artistes. It is prised 6 as., and appropriately marks the weekly's first year of useful work.

## MARRIAGE

Sow. MANJULA BAI, grand-daughter of Mr. Bangale Krishna Rao, Advocate, Mysore, with Chi. Ry. K. M. KRISHNA RAO, son of Mr. K. Madhava Rao, Surveyor, Mandya, on the 9th inst. at Mysore.

## UPANAYANAM

Chi. M. V. KRISHNASWAMY, son of Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya, Advocate, Mysore, Chi. VENKATADRI, son of Mr. A. Seshappa, Assistant Engineer, Palace, Mysore, and Chi. KASINATH, son of late Mr. Mokshagundam Krishnamurthy, Advocate, Bangalore, on the 13th inst. at Mysore.

(*Continued from page 3*)

outlying districts of British dominions. Mysore showed all facilities for purposes of irrigation, but still a large area of land remained uncultivated and a large area ill-cultivated. This defect in the agricultural industry of Mysore, Rangacharlu argued, was therefore attributable not to want of irrigation conveniences, but to want of life and enterprise in the agricultural portion of the population. And this defect could only be cured by the introduction of railways. So early as 1874, he thus expressed his views on this subject in his pamphlet on the "British Administration of Mysore." "The urgent want of the province is not irrigation, but life and enterprise in the cultivator, and what can evoke them so successfully as that great civiliser of modern days—the railway? With the increase of activity and intelligence which are sure to come in the train of these quicker means of transport and communications we may hope for a considerable increase of private irrigation and garden cultivation for which the province is peculiarly adapted." This suggestion of his made in 1874 had begun to be seriously thought of just before he was made Revenue Secretary and it was left for him to work it out. Notwithstanding the crippled resources of the country, Rangachrlu met the expenditure required for the construction of the railway without making it felt as a grievance, and he more than once assured the Representative Assemoly that year after year a sum of five lakhs would be allotted to meet the expenditure incurred by the construction of railways until the proposed line of communication should have been accomplished. The next important subject that attrcted his attention was the heavy debt of eighty lakhs which the State owed to the Imperial Government. The state of finances negatived all hopes of the debt being paid off in a lump for ages following. The interest on the amount of the debt was in itself a startling figure and for a number of years it would be as much as the State could do to be punctually paying up the interest. As matters stood the payment of the debt could be demanded at any moment by the Imperial Government, and the State would, in that contingency, be driven at the best to adopt measures altogether ruinous to its prosperity. With the object, therefore, of providing against such a contingency and of securing such other concessions as the Imperial Government might in their generous wisdom be induced to grant, he opened correspondence with the British Government, laying stress not merely on the impoverished condition of Mysore, but on the confessed mismanagement of the famine-relief works while the country was under British administration—a fact admitted by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy of India. The result of the correspondence was that very favourable terms were granted to the State. The interest was reduced from five to four per cent—(no small concession where the capita was eighty lakhs), and the loan itself was made payable in 41 annual Instalments of four lakhs, and the forty-second payment of Rs. 14,000 in 1922. This arrangement reduced the affair of the startling debt to the harmlessness of an increased expenditure of four lakhs a year to continue for forty-one years.

All apprehensions on the subject of this enormous debt having been set at rest by this arrangement, Mr. Rangacharlu thought of the funds required for the construction of the line from Bangalore to Tiptur. Encumbered as the State was he would not abandon this project or even postpone it; but with commendable boldness that rested on calculation of profit which the line was expected to bring in, he applied for and obtained the permission of the British Government to raise a loan of the sum necessary to be laid out on the line. A loan of 20 lakhs was raised and the construction of the line was begun and pushed on energetically.

But we have yet to speak of the most glorious feature of Rangacharlu's administration of Mysore. It was the organization of the

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

This idea of a Representative Assembly was a truly original and statesman-like idea of Rangacharlu's. In the absence of any prototypes of such institutions in other provinces administered by some of India's great men, the detractors of Rangacharlu have been driven to hold this idea of his as a logical expansion. Bowring's deliberative assembly, the formation of which was advocated by him in a minute of the 10th February 1879 addressed to the Supreme

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Government, a suggestion which, despite its commendable modesty, was knocked on the head by Lord Lytton on the ground that such assemblies do soon become either useless or worse than useless. However this may be, Rangacharlu had the privilege of convening the first meeting of the Representative Assembly. The statesmanlike caution with which Rangacharlu approached this experiment as it must then have appeared to every body cannot but raise our estimate of his intellectual powers and foresight. The Representative Assembly was not to be given any active share in the administration of the province. They were to be mere recipients of information about the doings of the Government and of its intentions with regard to the future. They were assured that the Government had the best interests of its subjects at heart and that it would try to promote their prosperity. The provisions of new laws intended to be introduced would be explained that they might see their utility. It was necessary and advantageous to the State and the subjects that they should properly understand each other. There was otherwise the danger that the ignorance of subjects or what is passing in the Government and its intentions being taken advantage of by interested malcontents and the people cozened into misconstruing the actions and attitude of Government. Mr. Rangacharlu thus concludes the first paragraph of the notice which he issued under the orders of the Maharaja on the 25th August 1881, by setting forth among other things the object of the Government in calling this Representative Assembly: "Such an arrangement of bringing the people in immediate communication with the Government would serve and remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and actions of the Government and would convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people." When the Representative Assembly met in response to this notification in 1881 its objects were questioned, its success denied, its action discussed and adversely commented on, its shortcomings noted and held up prominently to the public gaze and the whole affair was represented as a well-devised artifice of the fertile brain of the Dewan who saw the necessity of giving some proof of his assured patriotism to conciliate the indignant Mysoreans whom his towering ambition, partiality for Madras and his sudden elevation had offended.

*(To be continued)*

## MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar. M. A., LL. B. writes, "In the controversy that is going on in the Mysore City Municipal Council, some issues prominently present themselves, viz., (1) Whether at the stage of confirmation any new subject by way of a resolution or an observation, could be introduced? (2) What is the quorum required for a meeting? (3) Whether the meeting once commenced with a quorum, will have to be immediately suspended, when the presiding authority notices that a quorum is not present, or any Councillor calls the Presiding authority to that fact; or whether the presiding authority could wait to get a quorum? (4) In case of a conflict between the legislative enactment and byelaws, which is to prevail?

While confirming the proceedings, no alteration should be made in the minutes except to correct obvious errors. Any discussion on the minutes except as to their accuracy is out of order; and the Chairman should rule accordingly.

The council consists of 30 people, apart from the President. The statute makes him a constituent member of the body, and thus the strength is 31. One-fifth of it is to form the quorum. So the quorum shall be seven and not six. Acts done when less than a legal quorum was present are void.

Regarding points three and four, obviously there is a conflict between Section 27-7 of the act and Section 2 (c) of Chapter II of the Byelaws. The Byelaws warrant an immediate adjournment in case of a shortage of quorum, whereas the act necessitates the waiting of the remaining members for not less than 15 and not more than 30 minutes. When there is conflict between the legislative enactment and Rules framed thereunder, the enactment must prevail.

Thus it is clear that the presiding authority was within his powers in waiting for some time, within half an hour, to get a quorum.

But if the president has gone on with the meeting with only six, including himself, he was wrong and it is to be considered as a meeting with insufficient quorum.

All resolutions passed in such a meeting are to be treated as void."

# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

G. R JOSYER,

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39.
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA,
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

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"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

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# THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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## THE BUDGET SESSION

In bringing the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly to a close, the Dewan-in-charge, who presided, made the following observations:

"The agenda for this Session included 23 Bills, 185 Representations, 168 Interpellations, 28 Resolutions on the Budget and 173 General Resolutions. All the 22 Government Bills were discussed and accepted by the House except the one relating to the levy of collective fines. In view of the importance of the problems relating to food-supply under existing war conditions, and of the unanimous desire expressed by the members that special opportunity should be given for the discussion of the subject, it was not posssible to consider all the ordinary Representations. Replies were furnished by Government to 141 Interpellations out of 168, and 65 questions were taken up by the House for the putting of supplementary questions. Out of 26 Resolutions on the Budget 8 were moved and considered. The House discussed the Budget for the full allotted period of three days.

The provision made in the Budget for the expansion of Primary and Secondary Education has, I am glad to notice, met with your approval. Progress, in whatever direction we wish to achieve, can only come with the spread of knowledge and enlightenment among the people; and that is the reason why Government have always been anxious to make more and more funds available for education as finances permit. The progress in literacy in the State has been compared with that in other areas both in India and outside, and it has been pointed out that our results have not been as good. May I point out that mere enhancement of grants and increase in the nnmber of schools will not secure the object in view? It is the duty of every parent to see that the facilities provided by Government are fully utilised, that the schools are filled to capacity and that students are not allowed to drop off, without going through the full course of education provided. Advance can only be secured by the conjoint efforts of the Government and the people. May I ask for your whole-hearted cooperation in the matter? The representations made to Government on the floor of this House for some relief to teachers in Aided Primary Schools, to poor students for the supply of slates and books and for the enhancement of the amount provided for scholarships have been considered by Government, and I am glad to announce that Government have decided that an additional provision of Rs. 30,000 for relief to teachers in Aided Primary Schools, of Rs. 15.000 for supply of slates and books to poor students, and of Rs. 20.000 for scholarships should be made in the Budget for the next year.

Several members referred to the bad condition of roads, particularly of the important roads that radiate from Bangalore in various directions. In recent years, traffic generally on roads has increased very considerably, and with the retrenchment in railway services, it has increased still more. Government are fully aware of the present situation. In order to place the arrangements for speedily and satisfactorily improving the condition of our roads on a sound basis, Government have sanctioned certain proposals made by the Road Classification Committee, for classifying roads according to their importance, for fixing particular standards of expenditure for different classes of roads according to the nature and volume of traffic and for providing grants every year, taking into account the amounts required for special repairs and annual maintenance. Under the new arrangement, the Public Works Department can prepare a regular plan of work for each road and feel sure that the funds required will be readily and regularly forthcoming. As regards the roads round about Bangalore, the serious deterioration that has taken place is principally due to the heavy military traffic. Government have taken up the reconditioning and proper maintenance of these roads with the Military Authorities. Some work has been taken up. I must

(Continued on page 3)

## C. V. RANGACHARLU, C.I.E.
## DEWAN OF MYSORE

FROM AN OLD SKETCH

*(continued)*

It is a matter of congratulation that these adverse criticisms did not affect Rangacharlu except where they contained workable suggestions for the improvement of the constitution of the Assembly. To see Rangacharlu presiding with his usually calm and unruffled temper at the second meeting of the Representative Assembly in 1882, detailing, for the benefit of its members in mellifluous tones, as his critics used to say, the measures that had been adopted during the previous year, the reforms that had been introduced, expatiating on the Railway scheme, laying bare facts and figures before them, offering sincere explanations where explanations appeared to be necessary, telling them how the revenue had increased and the expenditure abated, informing them of what was intended to be done during the next year for promoting the well-being of the country and concluding by saying how what the Government could do for its subjects was comparatively little to what the subjects could do for themselves. As yet the reforms which he intended to institute have only been partially carried out; but he hoped to live long enough to complete them and to see the Mysore province intersected in a number of railway lines. And there is the saying what that political prescience which so successfully, as subsequent events showed, arranged for a loan of 20 lakhs when the royal exchequer was burdened with a heavy debt of eighty lakhs, could not have done towards the speedy realization of his hopes. But we were not destined to hear him expound his policy for the future again at the Representative Assembly, for in January 1883 Rangacharlu ceased to live.

It is hardly necessary to add a little mite of praise to departed greatness which has been admired by competent judges who knew him better than we do. Mr. Porter spoke of him as

A STATESMAN IN THE HIGHEST SENSE OF THE WORD,

as one who cared not only for the present but for the future. His Highness the late Maharajah of Mysore said that by the death of Rangacharlu he had been deprived of an able, faithful and devoted counsellor, and that the people of the State had lost a true and sympathetic friend. Mr. Bowring, Major Elliot and Mr. Gordon spoke of him in terms of unqualified praise. Messrs Plumer and Thumbu Chetty bore testimony to his manliness of character, his unselfishness, his frankness, his honesty, his wisdom as an administrator, his remarkable intellect, his unassuming simplicity and the irreproachable purity of his public and private life. The Government showed their appreciation of his work by conferring on him the title of C. I. E. The Mysoreans that once hated him mustered strong to show their respect for his memory at the meeting held at Bangalore soon after his death to concert measures for perpetuating his memory. And the ryot of the Mysore of to-day if asked what the administration of Rangacharlu has done for Mysore would answer in the strain in which the admirer of Bacon is represented by Macaulay to answer the question what Bacon's philosophy has done for the world!

*(Concluded)*

To

The Editor

"Rationalist", Mysore.

Dear Sir,

In the papers printed by you on Dewan Rangacharlu there are several references to the very high salaries paid to officials at the time of the British Commissioner.

Are you able now, after so many years, to ascertain what salaries were paid in those days to the higher officials? It would be interesting to compare them with the salaries now being drawn by officials in the State.

Believe me,

*Yours faithfully*

George W. SAWDAY.

The articles on Dewan Rangacharlu are a reprint from a Madras Paper of the year 1896. We have published them as being of some historical as well as comparative interest. The reference to high salaries in the articles, we think, should be taken as being an argument for Indianisation at that time. The salaries could bear no comparison with those which came into force after the Lee Commission, and are in force to-day. What exactly the salaries were in the Commission days could be easily asertained by an interpellation in the Legislative Council.

*Editor.*


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
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5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

(*Continued from page 1*)

however admit that the progress has not been as rapid as it should have been, Government are in correspondance with the Military Authorities on the subject and will try their utmost to hasten the rate of progress.

Reference has been made by several members, in the course of the discussions, that the subject of political prisoners and detenus found no mention in my opening apdress. I wish to remind members of the House that the facts relating to this subject have already been placed before the public on more occasions than one. The matter was formally brought before the last session of the Legislative Council in the form of a resolution, and in the course of the debate, the Chief Secretary to Government explained the facts relating to the disturbances in August and September 1842, the sympathy and support that the movement to subvert authority received from certain individuals and the action that Government were compelled to take to enforce law and order, and to protect life and property. Not all members of a party or an organization were proceeded against. Proceedings were taken only against those who were found to be aiding or encouraging subversive activities or whose speeches and actions left no doubt as to their attitude and intentions. The facts given by the Chief Secretary have not been seriously controverted, but the action of the Government continues to be assailed in certain quarters without reference to facts, or on the basis of assumptions which are without any foundation. It has been said that the whole atmosphere is quiet and that therefore all political prisoners may be set at liberty. In the nature of things, Government who have the responsibility to maintain the peace and secure the safety of the people, must be the judge of the exact position of affairs. The present calm may probably be due to a change of heart in those who initiated or participated in the movement but it cannot be denied that the definite and determined measures that Government undertook to prevent disorder were primarily responsible for the restoration of quiet. The position of Government is clear and has been repeatedly stated. Many detenus have been released from detention unconditionally and several on giving undertakings that they will not engage in subversive or objectionable activities, but they have not come from detenus themselves. They have come from persons whose right or authority to speak for the detenus is not clear. The latter have not shown any willingness to give such assurances. On the other hand several who gave undertakings for short periods for their own purposes, have declined to give assurances without limit of time. As regards persons who have been convicted of offences, each case is being examined on its merits. Where the act committed by an individual is technical or trivial in character, he has been set at liberty, if regret has been expressed and assurances given that such acts will not be repeated. It is only in cases of a serious character, such as attacks on the Police, organisation of unlawful assemblies which have caused distruction of life and property that Government have declined to interfere. The improvement of the present state of affairs depends therefore, on the detenus themselves.

The subjects of food shortage and the measures that should be undertaken to deal with the difficulties arising out of it have been discussed in great detail by members of the House. The Minister in charge of Supplies has already explained to you the action that has been taken so far, and the lines on which we intend to take action in the future to solve the problem. I notice that, on the important question of control, there is a preponderance of opinion in favour of its retention. Opinion is unanimous that the control over exports out of the State should be strict and stringent. It was suggested by many speakers that the control should be worked far more effectively than at present. References were made to the difficulties experienced in different parts of the State to secure supplies. The opposition to control on the part of some members is based on the fact that, with control in operation, supplies have not been coming out adequately or freely. The causes for inadequate supplies have to be sought elsewhere. The mere removal of control will not lead to any improvement in this direction. The only remedy for this state of affairs is commandeering and I am glad to notice that many members are in favour of Government undertaking strong action to locate and commandeer hoarded grain. The policy of Government in regard to the establishment of central depots in Bangalore and District Headquarters, as also at other important places in the rural areas, has met with your approval. The necessity for the fixation of prices has been generally recognised but there has been difference of opinion regarding the question whether the existing rates should be increased. The poor consumers are opposed to any change, but those who spoke for the growers wanted a suitable increase, having regard to the rise in prices of other commodities. Many suggestions have been made regarding the removal of difficulties experienced in respect of supplies of fuel and cloth. Government are obliged to you for the valuable suggestions that you have given. You will not expect me to give a definite opinion on the suggestions made but I may assure you that Government will carefully consider the views expressed by you before coming to any definite decision."

The Rationalist.

Monday 21-6-1943.

## THE STATE BUDGET

III

Last October it was our unpleasant privilege to point out a serious error which had been allowed to creep into the Dewan's Address to the Assembly regarding the gold output of the mines for 1941, which was stated to be 30 crores of ounces, which would be worth, at present cost, 6000 crores of rupees!

We do not claim any insight into official figures or to the working of the official mind, but we have a notion that to say that "Advances to the extent of Rs. 91.6 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of the Director of Civil supplies and other officers," is an overstatement. Who prepares these figures, and who checks them, and what is the punishment to those responsible for incorporating wrong figures in so august a document as the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly? The unpaid non-official public or the Press are threatened with dire punishment for the slightest mistakes of fact or differences of thought; while the innumerable officials who are paid fairly sumptuously to fulfil their limited duties properly seem to be free to commit any mistakes with immunity. We suppose that the public have to take it as one of the privileges of Government service, and cherish the hope that at least in their next birth they too might secure a good Government job!

The Address refers to increase in the strength of the Military for "internal security duties."

It is a somewhat novel conception of a State's Military to look upon it as the means of maintaining internal security. Nations maintain the Military, we believe, not for extracting obedience from unarmed mobs, but as an effective protection against external enemies. That being so should the Military in the Indian States be no more than a duplicate of the Police? Internal protection is the duty of the internal police. The military is to keep the nation on a war footing, to put a moral fear in the minds of aggressive neighbours, and inflict physical defeat on such of them as might prove aggressive. We think it is time that the State's Military ceased to be a show-piece, and were converted into an effective war-weapon. The State's military strength should include at least a hundred fighters and bombers, and some 500 tanks and anti-tank guns. Without them a million infantry and cavalry would be useless, and the money spent on it would be no more than another kind of poor relief for the able-bodied. We trust that this fact will be recognised by the Minister concerned, and a definite policy inaugurated, and a Munitions Fund set up like the Irrigation and Industrial Development Funds.

With regard to Medical aid, the public should welcome the new orientation of policy with regard to encouragement to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The second world war has brought out accutely the serious consequences of enslaving the country to a foreign system of medicine, dependent on imported drugs. The indigenous systems have afforded relief and protection to billions of human beings from ages past. To have discarded them during the last two generations was an error. Now that their bare stems have again begun to put forth branches, we hope that they will spread out all around and that their foliage will afford succour to the suffering public.

The Address refers to the opportunities for war service afforded to local medical men. We would bring to the notice of Government that many of them who are eager to join the service and do their bit for the establishment of a stable world, are disallowed by the concerned authorities. If Government do desire that more of them should be free to join the I.M.S., they might call for applications direct, and then consult the Departmental Heads. Otherwise the fate of the applications will be only to be "nipped in the bud."

Another severe lesson taught by the War is the need for all-round industrial expansion. The State should increase and extend its output of raw materials, and industrialise them in as many ways as possible.

With regard to this the remarks of that most magnificent of modern industrialists, Henry Ford, are worthy of note;

"We ought to wish for every nation as large a degree of self-support as possible. Instead of wishing to keep them dependent on us for what we manufacture, we should wish them to learn to manufacture themselves and build up a solidly founded civilisazation. When every nation learns to produce the things which it can produce, we shall be able to get down to a basis of serving each other along those special lines in which there can be no competition."

"When the natives of Africa begin raising their own cotton, and the natives of Russia begin making their own farming implements, and the natives of China begin supplying their own wants, it will make a difference to be sure, but does any thoughtful man imagine that the world can long continue on the present basis of a few nations supplying the needs of the world? We must think in terms of what the world will be when civilization becomes general, when all the peoples have learned to help themselves."

And the words of another great American, Ingersoll,

"A nation that sells raw materials will grow ignorant, and poor, while the people who manufacture will grow intelligent and rich. To dig, to chop, to plough, requires more muscle than mind, more strength than thought. But to invent, manufacture, to take advantage of the forces of nature, this requires thought, talent, genius. This develops the brain, and gives wings to the imagination. It is better for Americans to purchase from Americans, even if the things purchased cost more. For if we purchase a ton of steel rails from England for 20 dollars, then we have the rails and England the money. But if we purchase a ton of steel rails from an American for 20 dollars, then America has both the rails and the money."

What applies to America applies with equal force to Mysore.

We may just touch one more point and then close. We are asked whether the Government which was earning 3 and odd crores and spending it, not long ago, should spend all the 6 crores now that it is earning 6, and not save 3 crores for a future day. We will let Ingersoll reply for us:

"Fortunate is that country where the rich are extravagant and the poor economical. Miserable is that country where the rich are economical and the poor extravagant. A rich spendthrift is a blessing. A rich miser is a curse. Extravagance is a splendid form of charity. Let the rich spend; let them build, let them give to their fellowmen, and I will find no fault with their wealth, provided they obtained it honestly."

We for one are quite content to let the Mysore Government be a rich spend-thrift, rather than a rich miser!

*Editor.*

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First I'd like you to do the Exercise, Tolerance Test. That is an infallible guide to whether your heart is in good order. Stand facing this ordinary wooden chair. Reach over the seat and grasp the top rail of the back with both hands. One moment while I feel your pulse. Yes, 72 to the minute. Your rate of breathing is 20 a minute. Both normal.

## TRY THESE TESTS

Now step up on to the chair seat—left foot first, then right. Down to the floor again, left—right. Don't hurry it—just keep that up at a steady marching pace till you have climbed on and off the chair twenty times. Nineteen—twenty! Good. Your pulse is now 120 and your breathing has jumped to 26 per minute. We'll wait two minutes and time your pulse again. If it's back to normal there's nothing wrong with your heart. If it had only dropped to 100 after two minutes' interval I should have had to give you serious advice.

Let's look at your chest. You are proud of your chest measurement? It is not the measurement I'm interested in. It may look fine in a bathing dress, but is it going to give you good service as long as you live? It's the amount of chest expansion that decides. Empty your chest—breathe all your breath out. Thirty-three inches. Now a deep breath—thirty-six. Yes, you'll do. A three-inch expansion is good. Four is fine, and a five-inch increase excellent. Never lose your chest elasticity A rigid chest is the first step to all sorts of lung and bronchial troubles.

With a chest like that your lungs should be good. Exhale and inhale deeply a few times. Now fill your lungs comfortably, close your lips, and grip your nose tightly. I want to see how long you can hold your breath. Fifty-five seconds. Anything round a minute is first-rate. That shows you are taking in an adequate supply of oxygen when you breathe. You'd be surprised how many people's bodies are oxygen-starved.

What about checking your nervous system? It's easily done. Your eyes tell a lot to begin with. Look out of the window, fix your eyes on the most distant object in sight. Don't flinch, I'm just going to shine this flash-lamp in your eyes. Yes, your pupils contract all right. Look at that distant object again. Now look at this book I'm holding right under your nose. Yes, again we get the contraction of pupils, this time caused simply by altering the focus of your eyes from a distant to a near object. Failure in either of these tests would have meant us urgent visit to your doctor.

While I was examining your pupils I had a look at the eyes themselves. Some whites are quite blue, and that means the bones have a tendency to fracture easily. Or the whites might be tinged with yellow, and that's jaundice. A good test is to try to read letters five-eighths of an inch high at a distance of twenty feet. Anyone who can do that with either eye doesn't need spectacles!

## YOUR SECRETS REVEALED

One more eye test. I'll hold your chin to keep your head rigid. Look at my fingertip, here above your forehead. Keep your eyes on it while I trace a circle round your face. Roll those eyeballs right round. It looks funny, but if your eyes had fluttered when they got to the extreme corners of your sockets it might have been an indication of either of two terrible diseases—disseminated sclerosis or miner's mystagmus. Now I'll just pull down your lower eyelid and note the colour of the red edge that is exposed. If it is too pale it's a sign of anaemia.

Tongue out, please. Right out. I'm not admiring its beautiful rosiness this time; I want to see if it comes out straight. If it cants to one side, there's muscular trouble. All right, you needn't keep it out any longer, but draw back your lips and show your teeth. Nice teeth, though I've no time to examine them now. I only asked you to do that to see if you had proper control of your facial muscles. For the same reason, I'd like you to wrinkle your forehead. All these simple little things can tell secrets with regard to the functioning of the vitally important nerves that come direct from the brain.

A simple test for your hearing. Shut your eyes and I'll bring an ordinary pocket watch gradually closer to your ear. Tell me when you can hear it. Now—good, that's about six inches away. And the same for the other ear. Quite all right.

Now we'll have a few tests of your muscular and nervous control.

Drop both hands by your side. Stand straight up, feet together—no, don't turn your toes out. I want your feet side by side and touching all along! Now close your eyes and stand perfectly still. If you start swaying it means you are subject to giddiness or is a symptom of several unattractive things. This test is sometimes used to decide if a man is drunk, but it is most unfair for the purpose. The swaying can be brought about by many things besides alcohol.

You got through that test pretty well, so would you like to try a stiffer one? Shut your eyes, as before, but raise one foot off the ground and keep steady on the other. You can use your arms for balancing, but if you have to drop your raised foot within fifteen seconds you wouldn't be accepted as a pilot in the R.A.F.

TOE THE LINE

Try a little test of muscular co-ordination. Stand up and raise your arms outwards so that they are in line with your shoulders. Close your hands, but keep each index finger pointing out. Shut your eyes and by bending your arms at the elbows touch the end of your nose without the slightest hesitation, or I'll put you down as not likely to be good at games, and probably a poor car driver or air pilot.

Here's a straight line along the floor—the line of a floor-board will do. Keep your feet on the line and walk forward along it. Now backward. Repeat with your eyes closed. We'll go through this amusing performance again, but we'll make it a little more difficult This time place your feet heel to toe so that you move forward an exact foot-length at a time. Now backwards—and then we'll see if you can manage the feat with your eyes closed. That's a very exacting test of your sense of balance and, if you crash, or go badly off the line, I don't recommend you to take up flying—or acrobatics—as a hobby!

One last test. Slip off a shoe and sock. I want to tickle the sole of your foot. Ah, I see your toes turn down when I do it! That's all right. If they had turned up it would have been an infallible sign of some disease in the higher part of the nervous system.

My tests may not be spectacular, but if you have passed them all satisfactorily you are a thoroughly sound physical specimen and, barring accidents, booked for a reasonably long and healthy life.

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# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN,** B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

Opinions:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt. I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

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And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

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# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

**G. R. JOSYER,**

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-30.
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA.
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# THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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## OUR MARTIAL HERITAGE

Speaking on "Youths' Day" at the War Service Exhibition in Bangalore last week Mr. J. S. Appaji Gowda, Minister of Education, referred to the military heritage of Indians in the following eloquent words:

"As worthy descendants they will be perpetuating and carrying on the torch of highest military traditions for which this ancient land of ours is famous. Indian mythology and Indian history provide ample illustrations of military prowess, unflinching courage and ardent devotion to duty which her sons and daughters have displayed in the past. Abhimanyu of Mahabharata fame, a mere lad, defied Kauravas and their formidable army, fought heroically and single-handed against terrible odds and laid down his life like a true warrior on the battle-field of Kurukshetra. Babruvahana, though he had not passed the age of adolescence, took up sword against his own father Arjuna, a military warrior of undisputed standing, in defence of Kshatriya principles and won laurels for his courage, resoluteness and devotion to a noble cause. Hamsadhwaja, King of Champakavati, did not waver for a moment to mete out condign punishment to his own son and heir to the throne, Sudhanva, no mean warrior as subsequent events proved, when he disobeyed the mobilisation order and delayed for a night to report himself for duty at the appointed time and place. What rigorous military discipline and how promptly executed without fear or favour! I will not take up much of your time by referring to the many heroes that figure in our epics and history. I will rather be content with drawing attention to the names of Parasurama, Bhishma, Drona, Bhima, Karna, Aswathama, Ekalavya, Samudragupta, Harsha, Raja Raja Chola, Akbar, Shivaji, Ranjit Singh, and coming nearer home, Vira Ballala, Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar and Kantirava Narasa Raja Wodeyar—what types of warriors, statesmen and men these were! They possessed lion's courage, hearts of oak and will of steel. They exhibited their consummate mastery in military tactics and undaunted bravery on the battle-field and earned for themselves and their country immortal glory. They possessed neither defeatist mentality when confronted by enemies, however powerful, nor did they betray any weakness of heart or an attitude of surrender even in the most difficult circumstances. Elphinstone's History of India contains the statement that the people of this land were declared by the Greeks to be the bravest nation they ever came in contact with. The women of India have not lagged behind their men in this respect. Mythology has it that the Goddess Bhavani took up the sword for the defence of right and has ever been a symbol of true Shakti in our society. History is also full of instances of women who have died for their country either as combatants or as companions of their royal consorts in times of war.

The blood of such noble ancestors is running in your veins and you have to demonstrate by action and deeds that you are worthy successors to such illustrious heritage. Their glorious example should serve as a source of inspiration, stimulate your energies and imagination and urge you to emulate them in their heroic exploits. Nothing is more sacred than the defence of one's own home, one's own kith and kin and one's own country. Nothing is more glorifying than to defend the intergrity and honour of one's mother-land. There is no better way of doing this than by joining one of the fighting services."

# INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE

## SIR M. VISVESWARAYA'S PLEA

BANGALORE.

Industries are indispensable for defence machinery and civilised life itself cannot exist without the products of industries, observed Sir M. Visveswaraya addressing the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, in Bangalore, on the need for a people's organisation to promote industries. Sir Visveswarayya affirmed that industries therefore were to the people of India next only in importance to a national Government.

Explaining the potential benefits to the country from heavy industries Sir M. Visveswarayya observed that if a capital of, say Rs. 1,000 crores were invested in heavy industries and productive public works, it would, without question, yield in the present undeveloped state of the country manufactured products of the approximate value of Rs. 1,000 crores every year, and as an example of what prosperity heavy industries could bring to a country he instanced the case of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., which produced last year commodities valued at Rs. 18 crores.

The speaker deplored that India still remains helplessly tied to agriculture. This was from many points of view unfortunate for India. Other countries even in the British Commonwealth fared infinitely better. For example, on the authority of a Minister of the Canadian Government, the national income of that Dominion in the three years of the war had practically doubled.

Sir M. Visveswarayya observed that the contrast presented between India and other countries of the British Commonwealth like Canada and Australia should make the most apathetic among the Indians think furiously, and take all measures to get the past policies of the Government reversed or changed. Past experience and the present attitude of the Government had created a fear in the Indian public that the future of industries in this country is quite unsafe.

## INDUSTRIAL PORTFOLIO SUGGESTED

Sir M. Visveswarayya affirmed that emphasis should be laid on the immediate necessity of rectifying the many deficiencies that exist in the economic aspects of the British system of administration in India. Preferential treatment must be given to heavy industries, the subject of industries being constituted into a separate Portfolio of the Central Government with a wholetime Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge. Furthermore the establishment of an Economic Council or Development Commission under the Chairmanship of a prominent industrialist, trusted by the people, was also a very necessary measure.

Sir M. Visveswarayya had no misgiving whatever that if the people's Organisations in British India and the Provincial Governments could be induced to work together in team-spirit, an economic drive could be launched to utilise profitably every rupee of money and every cunce of energy available in the country in the post-war period.

## MORE SUGGESTIONS

Sir M. Visveswarayya said that it was gratifying to learn that the Government of Mysore are going to start a Post-War Reconstruction Committee. He would mention a few measures, both long-range and immediate, which he hoped would receive special consideration at the hands of both the Government and people of the State.

The speaker then went on to detail the three measures recommended at the Baroda Conference of the All-India Manufacturers' organisation which should receive attention—namely, that one new heavy industry should be started immediately the war is over: that intensive development should be attempted in one or more districts by contributing towards capital, by collecting statistics, and providing adequate banking facilities; and that a Five-Year Plan should be prepared in addition to the plan and programme of the year.

Explaining the suggestions further the speaker observed that a plan might be prepared for investment of at least Rs. 5 crores on industries within the next five years. That would not be an extravagant proposal. With about the same population as Mysore of less than 7 millions, the recorded value of production from industries in Australia during 1936-39 was £196 million or about


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Rs. 200 crores; while the present total production from industries in Mysore could not be more than about Rs. 15 crores including all minor and cottage industries for which no Government records were kept. An intensive effort should, he said, be made in the districts to double production from both industries and agriculture, say, in five to seven years. A programme should be drawn up for each local area to drill, discipline, and put the people to work with an eye to manifolding production.

Special provision should, said Sir M. Visveswarayya, be made to collect statistics of, and extend banking facilities to, minor and cottage industries in rural areas. The collection of statistics of production demanded minute investigation and trouble, but nothing important could be done without trouble. One of the mistakes of the past had been to stint expenditure on industries and statistical staff. An organisation should also be developed for giving satisfactory technical and commercial education of the highest grades available anywhere in the world. Expert staff to advise on prospective schemes, adequate banking facilities, and statistical measurement of progress in every unit-area were three other measures urgently needed.

Referring to the present acute scarcity of food commodities and clothing, the speaker suggested to Government working under the advice of small committees of businessmen trusted by the people.

Sir M. Visveswarayya, in passing, briefly referred to the plan prepared by Sir William Beveridge to ensure the people of United Kingdom a system of social security and said that until the grave deficiencies noticed in the present system of administration were rectified, schemes like the Beveridge Plan were unthinkable for India.

### WAR AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDUSTRIES

Sir M. Visveswarayya wanted both the Government and the public not to forget that war is a time to give a fillip to heavy industries and an opportunity for leaders to handle big enterprises, and the workers to acquire the highest skill. Government policies had denied for our country all such opportunities and thereby had inflicted tremendous losses on our people. Government's hostility to industries in this country had been a century old. But the time had now come for a reversal of such policy and for its replacement by a unified concept of industrial planning throughout the country. If at least in the period of post-war reconstruction heavy industries were organised and initiated by the people, with the adequate support of the Government, concluded the speaker, the country would soon acquire a long-delayed industrial status, and progress thereafter might go forward at a rate which would astonish the world!

## ENGLISH SCHOLAR

Ram Kamal Sen, the author of the first English Bengali dictionary, describes in his preface how the English captain who sailed over to infant Calcutta sent ashore asking for a dubash or interpreter. The Seths, who acted as middlemen between the English Merchants and the native weavers in the sale and purchase of piece-goods, in their ignorance sent a dhobi or washerman on board. To that washerman who made a good use of the monopoly of the English that he acquired Ram Kamal Sen ascribes the honour of being the first English scholar amongst the people of Bengal.

## THE MANGO

Few other fruits have the historic background of the Mango. Its prominence in Hindu mythology and religious observances leaves no doubt as to its antiquity. Buddha himself was presented with a mango grove that he might find repose beneath its grateful shade. The Chinese traveller, Hiwen Tsang, who visited India between 632 and 645 was the first person, so far as known, to bring the Mango to the notice of the outside world. Amir Khusru, (the poet who lived in Delhi about 1350), wrote of it as follows:—

"The Mango is the pride of the garden,
The choicest fruit of Hindustan.
Other fruits we are content to eat when ripe,
But the Mango is good in all stages of growth."


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Monday 28-6-1943.

## SIR VISWESVARAYA'S VIEWS

We have pleasant memories of our contacts with Sir Viswesvaraya, and deem his personality to be one which every Mysorean should love and esteem. Therefore we intend no disparagement when we wish to examine some of the views which he has recently been advocating with all his vigour, authority, and even some amount of anger.

Anthony Froude speaks of the invasion of England being "the sleeping and waking dream" of Philip of Spain, the one who sent the Armada. So Industrialisation is the sleeping and waking dream of Sir M. Viswesvaraya. He preaches it time and again with a prophet's fervour, just as a greater man, Buddha, preached Nihilism and Renunciation, and just as a younger man, Mr. Jinnah, preaches Pakistan.

Addressing the Bangalore merchants recently, we are told that Sir Viswesvaraya "deplored that India still remains helplessly tied to agriculture." We are amazed at the phraseology.

Happily perhaps, Sir Viswesvaraya is not a family man. His dietetic requirements are perhaps special, and he hasn't got to procure the stuffs dealt in Tharagupet or Santhepet. He is living an ascetic and cloistral life, and has little contact with the working and struggling masses of his fellowmen. Therefore he could speak of India still being helplessly tied to agriculture, at a time when the bulk of Indians are struggling to get their daily food needs, when every food article has shot up in price from 200 to 500 per cent, and when most people are finding the food-grains that they procure difficult to digest.

Some one who can spare the time can look up the old files of newspapers of the time of H. E. the Marquess of Linlithgow's appointment, and see what the columnists of the period wrote about the fillip that India's agriculture would receive during the regime of the new agriculturist Viceroy. It is somewhat unfortunate that when he is retiring after the longest regime of any Governor General since the time of Warren Hastings, the war should be proving to the world the utter inadequacy of India's agriculture. The whole country, and every Province in it, is in a deficit for the vital food-grains, whether it be for men or for the quadrupeds.

Agriculture is the most urgent, most essential, and most important, need of a nation. Whether it be in peace or war, food is the first need of every living being in a State. Therefore Industry and Trade come after it and are secondary to Agriculture. England clings to imperialism because it is "helplessly industrialised," and not self-reliant in food-supply. Germany was defeated in the last war because the blockade cut off the food supply of its populace. It is still able to hold out now because its long arms are able to grasp its food supply from the neighbouring States.

A country could be said to be "helplessly tied to agriculture," if it produces things as Brazil produced coffee which it could neither consume nor export and had to burn, as Australia produces wheat which it cannot

consume and has to allow to rot. But India does not produce enough by a long shot even to feed its 400 million mouths. It seems to us that before any one can cry halt to its Agriculture he should see that it produces enough to save its starving women and children, and furthermore the raw material required for the expansion of its industry.

A large population requires a large quantity of food-grains, and large industries require large quantities of raw materials. And a large population engaged in large industries requires very large quantities of food-grains as well as raw-materials. Has India reached that stage? Has Mysore reached that stage? If we had, our Director of Civil Supplies and Minister of Supplies would be on beds of roses. But in reality they have to make promises, and give hopes, the fulfilling of which are a problem.

And yet, Sir M. Viswesvaraya is prepared to say that we are helplessly tied to agriculture. And he is prepared to say so because, like Mr. Jinnah's, but unlike Mahatma Gandhi's, Sir Viswesvaraya's is a single-track mind.

(*To be continued*) *Editor.*

## CIVIL SERVICE RESULTS

Replying to an interpellation in the Assembly recently Government gave the following interesting details about the last 4 Civil Service Examinations:

A.—(a) 1936, 1938, 1940 and 1942.

| (b) 1936:— | Total Marks obtained. |
|---|---|
| Messrs.— | |
| 1. C. Narasimhamoorthi | ... 974 |
| 2. D. K. Srinivasachar | ... 924 |
| 3. M. A. Sri Ram | ... 916 |
| 4. K. Balasubramanyam | ... 897 |
| 1938:— | |
| Messrs.— | |
| 1. M. S. Swaminathan | ... 978 |
| 2. K. Balasubramanyam | ... 951 |
| 3. M. S. Shankara Rao | ... 886 |
| 4. B. S. Rama Rao | ... 864 |
| 1940:— | |
| Messrs.— | |
| 1. G. Venkatakrishna Rao | ... 840½ |
| 2. M. S. Shankara Rao | ... 805½ |
| 3. A. S. Lakshminarayana Rao | ... 781½ |
| 4. H. Nanjundaiya | ... 769½ |
| 1942:— | |
| Messrs.— | |
| 1. C. K. Ramanatha Rao | ... 893 |
| 2. M. A. Srirangarajan | ... 787 |
| 3. N. S. Ramachandra | ... 750 |
| 4. K. Nagaraja Rao | ... 740 |

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## UNITED NATIONS' DAY IN MYSORE

The gaily decorated auditorium of the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall was crowded with a large number of persons on the occasion of the celebration of the "United Nations Day" under the distinguished presidentship of Mr. B. S Raghavendra Rau, M. A. (Hons.), President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.

The evening's function commenced with invocation by Mr. Krishna Rao and Mr. Mohamed Yahiah in Kannada and Urdu respectively.

The next delightful item in the programme was "Music" by the talented artistes of the Akashvani studio, Mysore.

Dr. M. Siddalingiah, M.A. B.T., Ph.D., Dip. Edn., Professor of Education, Maharaja's College, Mysore, was the first to speak among the speakers of the evening. He explained in detail how the English people are facing the troubles of the war with courage and endurence from the very beginning with the one supreme hope that the present war will be won by the Allies at the end and that Hitler and his satellites will be doomed to destruction. He explained how China has endured great hardships at their battles against Japan. The great democracies have joined together to put an end to Axis tyranny and oppression. The comparatively calm and peaceful atmosphere we are having to-day as compared to last year, is due to the fact that the United Nations are successfully facing the enemy and time is not far when the enemy will be completely destroyed and peace is established once again in the world. The Tunisian victory is a turning point in the present world war. Americans are preparing and sending thousands of aeroplanes to the battle fields. Over a million and a half women are working in the factories and have released men to fight against the Axis powers. The world will be happy if the Allies win. He appealed to the audience to pray for speedy victory to the Allies and to help in all possible ways to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Sri B. Indiramma M. A., (Leeds), Head Mistress, Maharani's High School, Mysore, in an eloquent speech explained the significance of the observance of the "United Nations Day" and also the valiant part played by our Indian soldiers in fighting against the enemy. She exhorted the audience to pray God to bring complete victory to the Allies and to save the world from the hands of the Axis powers.

Then Rev. Reynhout stressed the need for unity and concerted action, sinking all the petty differences which we might have, irrespective of our caste, colour or creed.

Mr. Mir Noor Hussain, M. A., LL.B., Advocate, next explained in detail how the present war is changing from phase to phase and how victory is being won by the Allies in many places. He stated that the need of the hour is that we must all unite together and put up a national front against the enemy and that we must all help in furthering the war efforts in every possible way so that complete victory is ensured to the Allies.

Mr. A. Venkatesiah, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, explained the way in which a few selfish nations have joined together to dominate the world and inflict misery on the people and also how as against this, the mighty nations of the world have united with a determination to root out dictatorship and Fascism from the face of the earth. He said that the Axis powers were bound to suffer destruction because they are fighting against the powerful united nations who are fighting for upholding democracy and for establishing peace and order in the world. He appealed to the audience to pray God for complete victory to the Allies.

Mr. F. C. Devaraj Urs, said: What we want is peace; peace can be had if the Allies win the war and not until then. The few selfish Axis powers are fighting against a combination of 33 nations of the world. The Axis powers are bound to be defeated. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and his Government are helping in all possible ways to assist war efforts. We should also do our best to co-operate with them to assist in all possible ways in their endeavour.

Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rau. M. A.,(Hons.), President City Municipal Council, Mysore, after thanking the Mysore City National War Front authorities for having invited him to preside over the evening's function, delivered his presidential address as follows:—

The Allies are fighting against the Axis for the cause of humanity, peace and freedom, which are very rudely threatened by Germany, Italy and Japan and their subject nations. President Roosevelt said "We the United Nations are seeking that kind of Victory that will guarantee that our grandchildren can grow and under God live their lives free from constant threat, invasion, destruction, slavery and violent death." This clearly explains the aim of the United Nations in winning the war. In Germany, the family life is completely destroyed. The wife suspects her husband and the parents suspect their children and vice versa in regard to their belonging to opposite political parties. This is how the people are suffering in Germany. All the trouble we are experiencing at present regarding food grains and clothes will be overcome if the Allies win the war. We must all pray God to bestow complete victory on the United Nations and for the world peace and order."

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy before proposing vote of thanks, stated in his speech: 33 nations have come together with a grim determination to fight against the Axis powers which are threatening the world peace. The Axis powers are already suffering complete failures at many battle fields and they will be doomed to destruction shortly. The victory at Tunisia is the first mile-stone on the road to success against Germany: and only through final victory over Germany, Italy and Japan, we achieve security and national freedom. In our unity and grand co-operation the enemy can read his death sentence. We should not relax our efforts but we should intensify the same by helping in all possible ways to further the war efforts to bring the war to a successful conclusion. We should have the confidence that "war can be won; it must be won; it shall be won."

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the president Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rau, M.A. (Hons.), for his having readily accepted to come and preside over the "United Nations Day" celebration and also for having allowed the use of the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall for the occasion. He next thanked the various speakers of the evening for their interesting speeches, the Akashvani Orchestra artistes for their melodious music and also Mr. K. Krishna Rao and Mr. Mohamed Yahiah for their singing the invocational songs at the commencement of the evening's function.

The pleasant function came to a close after singing the National Anthem and three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.


# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

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And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

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### A CHINESE VIEW

LIN YUTANG

I am a believer in the Hindu idea of Karma, the doctrine of actions accompanied by their natural necessary consequences. In religion it means retribution or divine justice. But in secular terms it means simply that we reap what we sow, that our present actions are determined by our previous actions and habits of thought and they in turn produce certain reactions both on ourselves and others that we shall not be able to escape from in the future. Karma is not more than the law of cause and inescapable effect in the human realm of moral action. Buddha himself put this very well in clear psychological terms in the very first sentence of the "Dhammapada": All that we are is the result of what we have thought: it is founded upon our thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts. Our political strategy today is based upon our past concepts of Asia, from which we cannot escape; and by our very actions today we are producing long-term political effects real though invisible, from which our sons and grandsons shall benefit or suffer. It is my profound conviction that the course of Asia in the next decades is being determined here and now.

#### FAILURE TO THINK ABOUT ASIA

At present, no one but the Germans and the Japanese has a well-thought-out philosophy of war regarding Asia. It is remarkable that Haushofer himself has made "Monsoon Asia" and the Pacific the dynamic point of his geopolitical thought, that he has in concrete terms advocated a Eurasian transcontinental block as the ultimate aim of German power politics, and that he has seen the political value of allying the forces of Central Europe with the Asian independence movement ("Asia for the Asiatics") as a means of destroying the Anglo-American hegemony. It may be a godless philosophy showing the last spasms of a dying deterministic and materialistic 'Weltanschaung'; but it is a philosophy. We have not a philosophy of war or of peace anywhere to match it in its concrete global conceptions. What Germany is today is the result of what German Nazi leaders have thought; what we are doing to Asia today, as embodied in our political actions, is the result of what we have failed to think about Asia.

#### NO MORE THAN AN ALADDIN

I cannot believe that the determining concepts of Asia in the brains of our democratic leaders, in contrast with the Germans, have ever gone beyond the Aladdin stage. Asia is no more than an Aladdin and any spectre conjured up of "an aroused Asia" can be received with no more than a half-amused and half-tolerant credulity. So far as our political strategy with regard to Asia hitherto is concerned, we have gone ahead planning our war and our peace whether Asiatics like it or not.

#### TWO TEST CASES: INDIA & CHINA

Two test cases make this apparent, India and China in this war. The impression is inescapable that we take the attitude that what the Indians think and feel does not matter, that we have sufficient force to quell the Indian rebellion, that the Congress leaders are safely in jail and out of harm's way and that being the case, that the situation is perfectly satisfactory. All we need to do is to defend India for (from ?) the Indians out of a sort of 'noblesse oblige': in fact, we are stationing English troops in India for the very altruistic purpose of saving her from bloodshed and chaos. As if the denial of the Atlantic Charter to the Indians was not enough, and "lest there be any doubt in any quarters about it," Churchill declared the British war aims very classically in six words: "We mean to hold our own."

#### NO UNIFIED POLITICAL STRATEGY

This point of view would be perfectly satisfactory for me if it were a private war between England and Germany.

(*To be continued*)

## GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS

BY Mr. R. B. PUTTABASAPPA

A. (a) The quantity of rice normally required in the State is about 2¾ to 3 lakshs of tons.

(b) Two lakshs thirty-two thousand tons according to the Final Forecast for 1942-43. are locally grown.

(c) Government in their Order No. R. 5580-90—RR. 65-41-1 dated 11th April 1942. have inaugurated a "Grow More Food Campaign" and all available lands are being given freely under certain concessions for cultivation.

The Agricultural Department have been taking action to encourage paddy cultivation in preference to other commercial crops. Improved strains of paddy have been introduced and manure supplied largely to ryots on credit.

(d) The normal import of rice into the State from Madras Presidency was about 50,000 to 54,000 tons per annum. By negotiations with the Madras Regional Board, an import quota of 40,000 tons had in the first instance been obtained which was subsequently reduced to 30,000 tons. Under the recent basic plan for supply of food grains inaugurated by the Government of India, the quota is likely to undergo a further modification.

BY Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR

Q. 7. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) have not the Government accepted the policy of "Mysore for Mysoreans first" in matters of filling up vacancies;

(b) has a resolution been passed in this respect in the recent session of the University Senate; what is that;

(c) how many vacancies of Professors and Assistant professors have been filled up during the last two years in the university;

(d) how many of such entrants are non-Mysoreans;

(e) were not qualified Mysoreans available for such posts;

(f) who recommended these outsiders;

(g) what was the opinion of the Selection Committee, if any, and the University Council?

A. (a) The general policy underlying recruitment is that Mysoreans by birth or domicile should be preferred except where it is otherwise stipulated.

(b) Yes; The resolution referred to is indicated below:—

"That it be a recommendation to the University Council that preference Will always be given to Mysoreans, by birth or domicile, while filling up vacancies in the University, and that it is only when Mysoreans are not so available, that non-Mysoreans, preferably Indians in nationality, will be so preferred."

(c) Seven of Professors and six of Assistant Professors.

(d) Three.

(e) The Mysoreans available were not best of the candidates who had applied for the posts.

(f) and (g) Cannot be disclosed as these are matters of a confidential nature.

BY Mr. I. SAMPANGIRAMIAH

Q.—59. Will the Government be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Kannada is not the mother-tongue of the State;

(b) the number of persons in Government service who are drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and above and who do not know how to read, write and speak Kannada;

(c) whether it has come to their notice that a great deal of inconvenience is caused to the public by having such people in service;

(d) whether they have taken any steps to remedy this inconvenience?

A.—(a) The question is not clear. If what is meant is whether Kannada is the language of the country, it is the mother-tongue of about 89 per cent of the population according to the Census of 1948.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) Government officers drawing a pay exceeding Rs. 100 whose mother-tongue is not Kannada are required to pass an examination in Kannada, and candidates entertained in accordance with recruitment rules, who cannot read or write Kannada with facility, are allowed a period of two years to learn Kannada and are not to be confirmed unless the Departmental Officer is satisfied as to their having acquired a working knowledge of Kannada.


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*The Manager,*
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## "INTERVIEWS"

On graduation I was told that it was time for me to hunt for a job.

I spent six pice in answer to an ad, for a Lecturer in English, and got a call for an interview. I did not like it.

Interviews, I had heard, are always deadly, eapecially so if it's a job you would like to get. And if you think you can get the job, you 'won't' get it!

Anyway. I tucked an old tie under a suspicious collar, and at about twelve noon put my head in before the Selection Committee.

I entered the room with a wry smile. There were four hefty, middle-aged men glaring at me as four hefty middle-aged men would glare at a ghost. I made an awkward movement, and without invitation, approached the vacant chair facing them, and sat down. At least I was smart, I said to myself. But as soon as my bottom touched the chair, I felt that I had dropped a brick.

Anyhow I was seated now and it was better—at least, now the slight tremble at the knees could be forgotten. But my mouth still remained dry.

I made bold, as Voltaire would have said, to look these silent gentlemen. To my right was a bald fellow whose eyes shone as brigntly as his forehead, and both, I noticed with rising hope, were smiling. One could gaze at his head and forget one's wories, I thougt.

Next to him crouched a well-clad lion whose eyes from behind his spectacles looked at one in half disdain and half good-humour. He seemed, besides ready to jump at one's throat any moment.

With a slight shudder I led my eyes to the left. This was a slight gentleman, eager, expectant, sort of springy. His tie was *wonderful—I* wished I had one like that—with loud blue spots swimming in a pale blue ocean.

The fourth man was a laugh. Dressed in loose-fitting gray, he sat with his back bent like a hen over her eggs. His eyes were dull and weary. His funny nose...But than a bomb exploded.

"Who was Juvenal?"

It was hardly fair. Not sport. Not cricket—by a long shot. I mean, one could hardly turn to Juvenal from a big scream of a nose, even if one's mouth were not dry as saw-dust. I had gone prepared for a dozen assorted questions, but—well, Juvenal bowled me over.

"Er.....Juvenal....." I said.

Silence. Stare. More silence.

"H'm," I continued, braced. "Juvenal was a Roman satirist, who—"

"Stop!"

But I ask you. How would you feel? You are slowly getting into the swing, the rut, so to speak, feeling the ground with your feet, treading gingerly, when—"Stop!" was I an omnibus or what?

I looked at the shining fore-head for inspiration. But it was no more shining—it was dark and cloudy, and threatened to thunder. I shivered.

"When did he live?"

Now if somebody stopped you on the road and asked you tne date of the French Revolution, you could say "1066—or later" and get away with it. But this was an interview: a job, why, a career hung on it. I shivered again.

I thought of remarking how impertinent the question was, and meant to snub the Forehead with a casual "Oh much before you and I were born—*or even thought of!*" But *somebody had shoved* more saw-dust into my mouth.

I was hesitating uneomfortably, when the Well-Clad Lion smiled a leonine smile, and tried to help me.

"Can't you say in which century Juvenal wrote his satires?"

I couldn't. If I could, wouidn.t I have said it?

"B.C. *or* A.D.?"—*The forehead again.*

I looked back at him in hope. B.C. or A.D.? But that would be simple. I mean, B.C. was such a long time ago.

"A.D., of course!" I squeaked in excitement and triumph.

There was a twitter, and the well-Clad Lion and the forehead exchanged glances. I was amused, too; they couldn't get me like that!

"What is a scherzo?" came the next query.

Scherzo, scherzo—who was good at crosswords? For all I knew, I might be asked next how many legs an emu had more than a platypus. What I say is. its absurd.

I looked away in despair, trying to mutter to myself, "Take it easy, old bean," and began counting from hundred backwards.

"Have you read Ibsen?" the Well-Clad Lion roared.

"Yes," I said with alacrity. (Well, this was getting better).

Why?"

(Who said it was getting better?)

"Why?" I replied with an echo.

"Why?"

"Why,—" I wanted to be smart in my retort, "why, for the same reason that you, probably, have read Ibsen."

That must have scored a bull. For I saw the Lion snarl. A pause. A hen clucked in the distance.

"Could you imagine Wordsworth as a dramatist?"

(*Continued on page 6.*)

The Rationalist.

Monday 5-7-1943.

## INDUSTRIALISATION

### SIR VISWESVARAYA'S VIEWS

II

Industrialisation all out, industrialisation regardless of consequences, seems to be the ideal of Sir Visweswaraya. "If a capital of 1000 crores were invested in heavy industries and productive public works, it would, without question, yield in the present undeveloped state of the country manufactured products of the approximate value of Rs. 1000 crores every year," he observes.

The question is not about the yield. The yield may be got. But the question is about converting the yield into money. The normal imports into India are of about 150 crores, and the exports are of about Rs. 250 crores per year. That means that the present manufactured requirements of the Indian public are of about Rs. 150 crores. It also means that the outside world including those parts of it which cater to the Indian market are prepared to take about Rs. 250 crores worth of mostly raw materials from India, and not much more. Therefore out of the yield of Rs. 1000 crores worth of industrial goods, we might be able to sell to ourselves Rs. 200 crores worth of goods and not much more.

What then do we do with the remaining Rs. 800 crores worth of goods? Export to Ceylon, Afghanistan, Burma, Near East, South Africa? All, our friends, aren't they? And they will continue to remain back-ward and provide us markets, while we feverishly multiply our industries, and get rich quickly!

And England will give up its Rs. 80 crores worth of trade with India, Japan its Rs. 40 crores, and U. S. A. its Rs. 25 crores worth. And all of them will not only give up their Indian trade without a murmur or with a murmur, but also allow a pacific India, an unmilitarised India, to capture all their markets in other parts of the world also. Is that conceivable, is that possible, is it just?

When we ourselves legislate against inroads by Ceylon copra, Java Sugar, Swedish Iron, and Japanese silk even at present, how can we smugly expect that the nations which are forward will surrender their markets to us, and the nations which are "backward" will remain permanently backward, content to serve as markets for our profiteering mill-owners? Even to conceive such a thing is childish!

Sir Visweswaraya compares Mysore with Australia and Canada, and observes, "On the authority of a Minister of the Canadian Government the national income of that Dominion in the three years of the war had practically doubled." And "With about the same population as Mysore of less than 7 millions, the recorded value of production from industries in Australia during 1938-39 was Rs. 200 crores, while the present total production from industries in Mysore could not be more than about Rs. 15 crores."

Sir Visweswaraya has lived amidst statistics for over 30 years. We pretend to no such claim, but we feel bound to remind him nevertheless, that Australia's 7 millions have got a territory of 30 lakhs of square miles to own and handle, and Canada's 7 or 8 millions have got the wealth of 36 lakhs of square miles, or twice the size of India to handle, while Mysore's 7 millions have only the resources of 28000 square miles to tap. Comparatively therefore Mysore's output should be,—not equal to,—but one-hundredth of Australia's, whereas in reality it is more than one-fourteenth. Therefore we think Mysoreans can claim to be producing comparatively 7 times as much as the Australians.

"Comparisons," Dr. Johnson has said, "are odious." Whether odious or not, comparisons are ticklish things. And we must be chary of the conclusions to which they lead.

We do not contend that it is impossible for India to reach the Rs. 1000 crores production level. It is of course possible, in course of time, given due facilities. But what we

do ask is, " Having reached that level, what do you do with it ? "

Germany had attained the cent per cent production stage. Japan had attained it also. And then what happened ? Germany went about looking for markets, Japan went about looking for markets, quietly for a time, and now with thunder and lightning ! Does Sir Visweswaraya seek to make India the aggressor in the next world war, World War Number Three ?

Let us be sane enough, sober enough to realise that such industrialisation is like the case of the frog which envied the bull, and sought to rival it by swelling its stomach more and more till it ultimately burst !

We are not sure whether Sir Visweswaraya urges giant industrialisation as an end in itself or as a means to the nation's happiness. Neither in Plato's " Republic," nor More's " Utopia " is industrialisation held out as the *sine qua non* of a happy society. And neither in the Hindu, Muslem, Christian, or Buddhistic conception of Heaven do we find a word about the industries that Angels are managing under the supervision of God, and that happy men and women may look forward to in the World Beyond !

(*To be continued*) *Editor.*


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## GETTING GOLD FROM THE SEA

With about 5 million pounds worth of gold dissolved in each cubic mile of sea-water, man has often sought a way of digging out this treasure. Using electro-chemical methods, comparable to those used in electro-plating, gold has actually been extracted from the ocean, but the cost of the process is five times the value of the gold obtained.

Hopes that this may be reduced to the point where gold may be profitably extracted have been raised by Dr. Colin G. Fink, of Columbia University.

In electro-plating, the metal in the plating solution is deposited on the cathode, the negative terminal. But when an effort is made to plate the gold out of sea water in this way the metal precipitates out rapidly, and fails to collect in the solid, crystalline form in which it is desired. By using a rapidly spinning cathode in place of the stationary one it has been found possible to get a distinctly visible gold deposit. It is the cost of providing the spinning cathode that makes the method impracticable commercially.

### BIG STEP FORWARD

In his search for the reason why gold fails to deposit on the stationary cathode, Dr. Fink made the discovery that, when gold passes out of or into solution, two distinct steps are involved. Invisible dissolved gold first goes into myriads of minute particles of colloidal gold, and then later into the crystalline form of the metal. The stationary cathode fails because the metal precipitates out in colloidal form and drops away before crystallizing. Now a problem remains, namely, conversion of the colloidal gold into the metal crystals. Perhaps it can be accomplished with high voltage electric currents, or with bombardment of electrons. Dr. Fink intends to try these.

"In any event," he says, "it is felt that, on the basis of the discovery, we have advanced one step closer to the commercial recovery of gold from sea water."

Apart from this, the discovery is of great theoretical significance, and has practical importance as well. For example, it may hasten development of formulæ for the electroplating of metals such as titanium and anadium. In this way, it may have far-reaching commercial results, whether the gold extraction is accomplished or not.

(*Continued from page 3*)

"I could imagine almost anything." I began, warming up, "but Shelly—"

"Ah. Shelly!" The interruption upset my balance and threw it in a heap out of the window.

I watched it going out of the window. A chirping bird flew past. How bright the sun shone outside! The tree-tops....

By this time the Wonderful Tie had begun speaking.

"...charecterization in Scott and Jane Austen?"

"I beg your pardon?"

The wonderful Tie sniffed and raised one eyebrow. "You heard me!" "But I didn't!" I protested hotly.

"You did!"

Now this was swell. A wrangle. A fight. But the Clucking Hen, whose presence everybody had forgotten, interfered and said that what the Wonderful Tie had asked was my opinion of the method of charecterization in Scott and Jane Austen.

"Which Scott!" I said very familiarly, if you know what I mean. "But I haven't read Scott (a mild lie, to avoid further questioning)...you see, I can't stick that guy!,'

The Wonderful Tie gave a throaty gurgle which sounded like a haunted cataract in bleary winter or some such poetic thing. He looked at his watch, I looked at mine in reply.

Now only the Clucking Hen remained. I looked at him in pity. He tried to speak but seemed to think the better of it and closed his cigarstained mouth. He sighed,

I came to the rescue, "Would you like to ask me any question, sir?" I asked mildly, helpfully.

"Er-um! Do you believe that women can write?"

There. That's what I'd call a question,

"Frankly," I began eagerly, in a gush of enthusiasm and man-to-man-ness, "frankly I don't. At best these women can perpetrate middling epistles, love-letters, billets-doux, bilge.—" I was waxing eloquent but the Forehead cut me short.

"What do you think of Shakespeare's women?"

"Not much." I had dropped another brick. I thought; but he deserved it; I hoped it would crash on his head.

"All right," said the four in unison. It sounded like a quartette with a cold in the throat.

There! It was over. I hoped I could drop a few more bricks—nothing like a strong foundation, you know. Well, anyway.

I got up cramped and turned to go. Then happened a strange thing. The four hefty, middle-aged men appeared to levitate, they seemed to go all hazy, and began to rise into the air in the same sitting posture, tables, chairs, and all. Slowly, slowly they ascended and went through the ceiling, and disappeared.

I didn't get the job.

Of course! M. V. M.

## CANADA'S UNION WITH U S. FAVOURED

OTTAWA.

The speaker of the Onterio Legislature, Major James Clark, has raised a first class political storm with a statement in a Radio round-table broadcast from Detroit that he favoured a union with the United States.

The statement is already being made a prominent issue in the forthcoming election in Onterio by Conservatives. Major Clark said: "If a vote is taken tomorrow, 45 per cent of the Canadian people would vote for a political union with the United States: I do not mean there is any enmity towards England. We feel that the standard of living would go up 20 per cent."

* * *

Are there no Defence Rules in Canada to gag such people? Ed.

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## NEW INDIA PLANNING GROUPS IN MYSORE CITY

Before a gathering of prominent citizens the "New Indian Planning Groups", were inaugurated in the Exhibition buildings on the 30th. last. Rao Bahadur M, Ramaswamy explaining the objects of the meeting observed,

"The National War Front was organised in India just after the fall of Burma when there was imminent danger to the East coast of India from the Japanese. Everyday the Indians were in fear that Japan must strike at any spot in the East Indian Coast which is about 1500 miles in length. Not only the people living at the coast line but also those living in the interior of the country were threatened with danger. Men, women and children began to rush from the coast line to all parts of the country. Great panic and confusion ensued after the Japanese airial bombing of the East coast cities. It was finally feared that Japanese hordes would swarm into India as it was thought that India was not in a position to defend. It was at this critical juncture that an appeal was made by the Viceroy to the whole Indian nation to unite and act in defence of our own country and keep up its morale. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, our benign sovereign appealed to the people in the Mysore State to organize and co-operate to defend ourselves against possible enemy aggression. All the political parties were anxious that India should be defended and that it should never be allowed to pass into the hands of Japan through fear and uupreparedness to resist. Field Marshall General Wavel, then appointed as the Commander-in-chief of India began to organize the defence of India and in the course of a few months the fear of Japanese invasion vanished. In the meanwhile, the people began to organize themselves against air-raids; care was taken to ensure the equitable distribution of food. Transport was controlled. Young men, numbering about 2 millions have to-day joined the army, navy and the Air-force. Red-Cross work was re-organized in the whole country. Women have also come forward to take part in the production and supply of war materials. Every man and woman in the country to-day desires to defend the country against the enemies. It is to secure this sort of courageous action on the part of the Indians that the Viceroy appealed and inaugurated the National War Front all over the country. To-day we have to consider our position and take stock of the work and plan for the future.

A year back, even in Mysore City we were so much afraid and uncertain about our safety and we had to spend most uncomfortable nights with black-out, in great fear of enemy attack. We used to have strenuous practice of the Air Raid Precautions. We organized Vegilence leagues and food supply schemes. We are proud that Mysore has been taking a leading part in the whole country in all these works, We have increased the cultivation of land to grow more food and all the Proviucial Governments in India are spending lacs and crores of rupees in furtherance of measures to improve the stamina and strength of the nation. The Government of His Hignness the Maharaja of Mysore has allotted a crore of rupees for the control and proper supply of food in the State. They have created neeessary facilities to grow more food and recently we learn that 50,000 acres of additional land has been brought under cultivation in the Mysore State to grow more food. As regards defence, Mysore has contributed not only large sums of money but also a large number of men. As regards, supply of war materials, Mysore has not lagged behind any other Government; in fact, Mysore has been leading in the whole country both in the supply of war materials and in furthering the war efforts. Now we are glad that after a year and a half following the combined efforts of both the Covernment and the people of this country, we are far from the threatened danger. We who were trying to defend ourselves are thinking of carrying on an offensive against Japan and re-conquer Burma and other places in the Indian and Pacific oceans. We are to be really proud of our position to-day. India has joined the Allied Nations in the great war not only to defend her own liberty and freedom but to defend the freedom of the world. Every one assembled here is, I am sure, happy at the recent turn of events in the present war. The United Nations who were on the defensive side, we are glad to know, are completely oa the offensive to-day. They have driven out the enemy from Africa. They have captured many important islands in the Mediterranian. On the Eastern side, Russia is pushing back Germany and a cordon of offensive attack is being drawn by the Allies all round the Axis powers in Europe now forced into cofusion as to their future. No wonder, their desparation is increasing. We Indians should be particularly thankful to God for the success of the united Nations. If Africa had been conquered by the enemy and they had descended on India through the Suez, Iraq and Iran, what would have been our fate? We Indians who are asking the British people to give us more liberty and freedom, should have lost all vestige of it. I am sure that all of us agree that we have done well to fight against the Axis powers side by side with Britain and her friends as one of the United Nations and this will assure us of an honourable position in the future order of the world.

We have all assembled here to-day to chalk out a programme to discuss and understand the future

problems arising about India when this country gets freedom. We are much greatful to the Central Organization of the National War Front that they have given us an opportunity all over the country to discuss problems of nation building. All of a sudden it will not be easy to decide the problems relating to this vast country. So, it is with the object of preparing the people of this country to shoulder their responsibilities like other free nations, that suggestions have been made for the organization of the "New India Planning Groups" in all parts of the country by the National War Front. Nobody need have any doubts about India getting her honourable place in the future comity of nations. Whatever might be the confused position to-day on account of the war, when victory is won by the united nations, it is assured by Britain that India shall have her freedom and that she shall occupy an honourable place in the world. This is repeatedly stated by all leading politicians of Britain including the future viceroy of India, Field Marshall General Wavel who has reaffirmed this resolve in his recent speech.

The New India Planning Group consists of six principal divisions and they are:—

1. Economic,
2. Interanational,
3. India and the world,
4. Constitutional,
5. Education and Culture,
6. Social service,

Each of these principal heads has several important sub-Heads for discussion. Members may join any number of groups in which they are interested."

After a speach by Professor V. L. D'Souza further explaining the various groups, select gentlemen were nominated to each of the groups.


# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN,** B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore. Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

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# THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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## "THE RATIONALIST"

We give below for the information of our readers the notice that has been served on us from the High Court:

To

Mr. G. R. Josyer,
Proprietor and Editor of the "RATIONALIST"
676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

Whereas the applicant in the case (The Advocate-General in Mysore, Bangalore) has initiated proceedings in this court under section 4 of the Contempts of Courts Act XI of 1930., on the ground that you published the following in an article headed "What is this" in the *Rationalist*, dated 29-3-1943, viz-

"To-day justice is blind, deaf, and halting, as ever before, since Shakespeare's time. Civil Rights are still as difficult to enforce as ever. Obtaining correct decrees is still a game of chance. In order to show quick disposal execution of decrees are quickly dismissed, and have to be renewed and repeated for years together, at huge cost and huge loss, before some kind of tardy satisfaction is obtained. The evasive, defaulting, and fraudulent debtor still secures as much protection in law as ever before. Then where comes the raising of the level of the judiciary, or improvement of the dispensation of law? Indeed things will become worse when a number of Judicial Officers of various ranks have their hopes disappointed and prospects destroyed. What heart and what mind will they bring to their work under such circumstances? Like the mother who slaps the children when her husband proves churlish, their wrath will be let loose on the lawyers and the public. Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse. Better to close such a Department than to have it."

And thereby you committed an offence punishable under section 3 of the Contempts of Courts Act 1930.

You are hereby required to appear before this Court in person on or after the 12th day of July 1943 (12-7-43) to show cause why you should not be dealt with under the said Act.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 29th day of June 1943.

Sd. V. NARASIMHA MURTHY.
*Deputy Registrar.*

## MARRIAGE

Sow. Maitili Bharati, daughter of Mr. S. N. Bharati, B.A., B.L., New Delhi, and niece of Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami, Ph. D., with Mr. K. Nageswaran. M.Sc., D.I.C. son of Mr. K. Kuppuswami Iyer, Madras, at Mysore, on the 4th inst.

## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

## BHARATPUR AFFAIRS

### DEWAN'S ADDRESS TO VILLAGERS

"I came to Bharatpur in great hopes. My friends told me that you had strong village communities. I have a life long passion for village Panchayats. I was told that Panchayats existed here. I expected I should find you actively engaged in the common work of the village. I hoped the Government would be doing only central work and the Panchayats would be doing their work in the villages. I am disappointed. In my five months here, I do not find Panchayats active. You have a Panchayat act of 1933. You have also a Co-operative Societies Act. Between these two the villages must be able to do all that they want for themselves. Panchayats have civil and criminal powers. They have administrative powers. The Co-operative Society can provide funds, seed, manure and other articles, make profit and give money for village activities. You have also the Malba fund for common work in the village. I see only dependence on the centre and petitions. All this must cease. Every village must have its Co-operative Bank or Society. It must purchase wholesale and supply to members retail. Malba Fund must be in the Co-operative Society. The Panchayat must be active. It must organise weakly village labour for common work. It must maintain the approach road. It must manage the school. It must arrange the attendence of all children at school. It must arrange periodical visits from the nearest doctor, from the midwife and the vaccinator. It must keep the village site clean, remove rubbish to the manure pits, take drainage water also to the manure. Insanitary pits and stagnant pools must be filled up. Sick people should be taken to a near dispensary. Water supply must be kept pure. Wells should be deepened if they do not contain enough water. Ponds of clean water should be provided for cattle. Irrigation bunds must be maintained. Large Kundas must be excavated across feeder-channels to prevent silting bunds. Alongside streams and in sandy areas, trees, reeds and shrubs should be planted to prevent sand drift and the changing of the course of the streams. In village common lands, useful and ornamental trees and plants should be planted and superior grass grown. Village industries such as spinning, weaving, smithy, carpentry, mat and basket weaving must be encouraged. Local artisans or young men should be sent to learn and come back and start work in the village. Panchayats should give the expenses for training. The Co-operative Society should advance the loan for equipment. Agriculture must be improved. At least one student should be sent from each Panchayat to an Agricultural farm for training. One breeding bull and one breeding buffaloe should be maintained in every big village. The road avenue must be maintained. At least one student who has passed the Middle Class Examination should be attracted to every village by suitable grant or reward.

Luckily in Bharatpur, no document affecting land can be registered without previous publication in the village. The Panchayat should certify the genuineness of the document. Revenue sales, civil court sales, police arrests, civil court arrests, inquests must be conducted with the knowledge of the Panchayat and in its presence.

In these ways, the villager can have full knowledge of all that happens in his village. The Panchayat should control all village activities. Government will give grants to the village Panchayats. It will grant loans to the Co-operative Societies. It will execute all stone and masonry work. It will construct big reservoirs. It will provide dispensaries, midwives, veterinary hospitals, schools, main roads. It will stimulate large industries. The villager should not depend on Government for his every day needs.

You can achieve all this now. Government will increase your powers, You can get rid of your debts. God has given you a big harvest. You have a large surplus of grain. Prices are high. By selling one maund today you get twice the money you got last year and twice the money you will get next year after Victory. Keep the grain you need for one year's food. Sell the surplus to the Government. You get proper value in your very Tehsil. Pay off your Co-operative Society debts. Pay off also the suspended revenue. Today you need sell a maund of grain. Next year you will have to sell two maunds to get the same money. If you pay next year the suspended revenue you will have to sell more grain for the same money. Every Lamberdar should find out how many zamindars in his village owe money on mortgages. The Panchayat and the Lamberdar should induce those people to sell the surplus grain and redeem the mortgage. Let all this be done. Let everyone be free from debt this year. Many of you will have more money. Deposit it in Co-operative Society or in Shri Krishna Bank. It will be safe from thieves. It will also yield interest. Deepen your wells, improve your houses. My call to you is, "Help yourself now, redeem your mortgages, pay off all debts. The Durbar is with you. It will give you help whenever needed. It will give help more liberally. It will reduce interest on loans. It will open more schools, more dispensaries, more Aushdhalayas and more veterinary hospitals. It will employ more midwives. It will improve roads, strengthen bunds, increase water supply. It will give you more grants and give you more powers."

# PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION

## IN "HINDUSTAN TIMES" CASE

The Privy Council consisting of Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Porter, Sir George Rankin and Sir C. Madhavan Nair recently allowed the appeal preferred by the "Hindustan Times" (Delhi) in the case wherein Mr. Devadas Gandhi, the editor of the paper and two others had been convicted for Contempt of Court by the Allahabad High Court.

Messrs. D. N. Pritt, M.P., K.C. and Mr. R. K. Handoo appeared for the appellants, while Sir Walter Moncton, Messrs W. W. K. Page and B. J. M. MacKenna appeared for the respondent. Messrs. Douglas Grant and Dold were Solicitors for the appellants, while the Solicitor of the India Office appeared for the respondent.

The Privy Council allowed the appeal setting aside the conviction. The fines were ordered to be repaid.

## NO CONTEMPT AT ALL

The decision was made on the ground that the statement made in the "Hindustan Times" did not amount to contempt of court at all. The statements consisted of a news item reporting that the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court had asked judicial officers in the province to assist in the raising of funds for war effort and also of an editorial comment to the effect that if that statement was correct, such a course of conduct would reflect on the prestige of the High Court.

## MR. PRITT'S ARGUMENTS

At the outset Mr. D. N. Pritt stated as follows :

"A contempt of court for the purposes of your Lordships, is exactly the same as a criminal case. We had to get leave and did get leave on the same footing as a criminal case; and your Lordships then deal with it like any other criminal case that is allowed to come before your Lordships."

## CHIEF JUSTICE'S VARIOUS ROLES

Mr. Pritt maintained that the learned Chief Justice filled all the following roles. He was the only victim of the criticism. He directed the prosecution, that is to say, that the prosecution should take place. He sat as the judge at every stage of the prosecution. At the same time he conducted the proceedings as if in effect he were the prosecutor, eliminating the Government advocate almost entirely from the proceedings. He was a witness as to the most vital facts of the case. He was examined as a witness without notice to the defendants and behind their backs and then brought as a witness into the Court, of course, and examined. He adjudicated upon the acute contest of facts which made considerable difference to the hearing. And of course, he sentenced the appellants (being the judge and after all he could not very well avoid doing that) and then he—it is a minor matter perhaps—refused them stay of execution of sentences, while they came to ask leave for appeal to your Lordships."

The hearing lasted for two days. The reasons for the judgment quashing convictions will be delivered later. No order as to costs of this appeal has been made.

## DETAILS OF THE CASE

The "Hindustan Times" publishing the result of the appeal gives the following particulars.

The convictions have been quashed and the fine and amount of cost paid in the High Court have been ordered to be refunded.

Order regarding costs of the Privy Council appeal and reasons for setting aside the Allahabad High Court's judgment were reserved till a later date.

The case arose from an editorial comment which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" in August 1942 criticizing the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, Sir Iqbal Ahmed, for calling upon judicial officers to collect money for the war fund.

The information on which the paper relied was a news item received from its Meerut correspondent to the effect that in the course of the trial of a certain criminal case the Sessions Judge, Mr. Harishankar Vidyarthi, had asked the accused persons to contribute to the war fund. In doing so, the judge was alleged to have stated that he had been asked by the Chief Justice and the Governor to help in collections for the fund.

The High Court issued a rule against the paper to show cause why the Editor and Printer should not be punished for contempt of court.

The respondents claimed absolution on the ground that the Meerut Sessions Judge had, by his statement in court given ground for the supposition that the Chief Justice had instructed members of the judiciary to collect funds.

The Court examined Sessions Judge and also the District Judge and several hearings took place.

Later, the Meerut correspondent of the paper was also served with the same notice in respect of the news item.

All three were convicted, the Editor being sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to one month's simple imprisonment, the Printer and Publisher to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to one month's simple imprisonment and the correspondent to two months' simple imprisonment.

The Rationalist.
Monday 12-7-1943.

## INDUSTRIALISATION

### SIR VISWESVARAYA'S VIEWS

III

Sir M. Visweswaraya affirms that emphasis should be laid on the immediate necessity of rectifying the many deficiencies that exist in the economic aspects of the British system of administration in India. Preferential treatment must be given to heavy industries, the subject of industries being constituted into a separate Portfolio of the Central Government with a wholetime Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge. Further-more the establishment of an Economic Council or Development Commission under the Chairmanship of a prominent industrialist, trusted by the people, was also a very necessary measure.

Two points in the above strike us as remarkably odd. For a born bureaucrat who has played the role throughout life, Sir Visweswaraya speaks with non-official bluntness of "the many deficiencies in the economic aspects of the British system of administration in India."

The British system is based on the British desire to maintain India as a priority market for British manufactures, and as a handy source of supply of the raw materials required for British manufactures. No rectification of its deficiencies from the stand-point of India is conceivable as things stand at present. Only such minor rectification is possible as might be granted by the British System itself as a concession to Indian clamour, due regard being paid to the clamour of British home interests. Therefore the radical rectification in the British system that Sir Visweswaraya urges or demands can remain only a dream.

Nevertheless he refers to a "whole time Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council," and an Economic Council under "the Chairmanship of a prominent industrialist trusted by the people."

Surely we are having nowadays members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who are more than whole time in most Departments, and none of whom will admit that he is not trusted by the people? Sir J. P. Modi of the Mill-Owners, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar of the Justice party, Sir Sirkar, Mr. Aney, Sir Azizul, and Dr. Ambedkar, are they trusted by the people, or are they not? Every one, we suppose, is trusted by some people to a certain extent, and every one must be ready to be renounced by his own following one day or another. A three-times President of the United States even cannot expect to have the implicit concurrence of the people always. Labour may defy him one day, capital on another, and the Legislature on a third, and he himself may defy any or all of them on a fourth!

It is said that a man "may mislead all people some time, he may mislead some people all the time, but he cannot mislead all people all the time." Similarly no man can expect to be trusted by all people all the time. Therefore Sir Visweswaraya's "prominent man trusted by the people" may not be found at all whether one searches for him with a Diogenes's hurricane lantern or with an one thousand C.P. electric flare!

A further point in Sir Visweswaraya's scheme of industrialisation is ominous. He says, "An economic drive should be launched to utilise profitably every rupee of money and every ounce of energy available in the country in the post-war period." And, "A programme should be drawn up for each local area to drill, discipline, and put the people to work with an eye to manifolding production."

"Drill, discipline, and put the people to work"; what a tumult of words? So were the Negro slaves drilled, disciplined, and put to work in Alabama and Kentucky not so many years ago. So were the galley-slaves of the former French Empire drilled, disciplined and put to work. So are the seamstresses of Oxford Street, and coal-miners of Cornwall reported to be drilled, disciplined and put to work!

Do we want all the 40 millions of India to be drilled, disciplined and put to work in 2 shifts or 3 shifts, with an eye to manifolding production? Or do we exclude the fat plutocrats of Bombay, Ahmadabad, Calcutta, Delhi and S. India, to manifold 10 lakh to 5 crore Companies from their easy-chairs, and force the other 99·95 per cent of the people to sweat and slave for them?

What is the object of statesmen and patriots? To manifold production, or to promote happiness among the people? What is production for if it is not to promote enjoyment? What is production for if it is at the cost of unremitting labour and with meagre happiness? What is production for if it promotes greed and cupidity in yourself, or if it subjects you to the jealousy, greed, and conquest of powerful neighbours?

We are afraid that this doctrine of furious industrialisation bristles with dangers, and is not for the best. Four nations, England, Germany, Japan and U.S.A. have worked out that doctrine for over two generations, and as a consequence are at each other's throats before our eyes. Over-production in agriculture is not such a danger as over-industrialisation. Development of agriculture to the full, and development of industries to meet local requirements, is a safe principle for any nation to pursue. Beyond that lies an abyss!

*Editor.*

## MINISTERIAL REPLIES IN PARLIAMENT

FROM *HANSARD*

"I think that it will be best to follow the normal practice and postpone consideration of such matters as this till the end of the war."

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"Yes, Sir, I have considered the proposals submitted by my hon. and gallant Friend, and, while they are attractive in many respects, I regret that it is impracticable to put them into effect in present circumstances."

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"The Government will make a statement to the House, I have no doubt, as soon as it is possible to do so."

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"My hon. Friend can take this assurance from me, that we are in constant touch with all these authorities."

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"I am not in a position to add to the answer I have already given."

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"No, Sir, I regret that I am not in a position to make a statement such as my hon. Friend suggests."

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"I would refer the hon. Member to the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Fish (Distribution) Order, 1942, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1942, No. 1,982."

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"No, Sir, there is nothing I can usefully say on this subject."

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"Perhaps my hon. and gallant Friend will put a Question down."

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"Will the right hon. Gentleman answer my supplementary question?"

"I am afraid I did not hear it."

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# THE WAR POLICY

## A CHINESE VIEW

LIN YUTANG

*(Continued from last issue)*

As it happens to be not only a private war between Germany and Britain, but involves Americans, Russians, and Chinese, such a declaration produces a confusion among all the Allies and serves only to demonstrate that politically the Allies are marching out of step. There is no unified political strategy for Asia. So far as Asia's participation in this war is concerned, no greater damage could be done to the Allied cause than the six brief homely words with which Churchill expressed, I hope incorrectly, the war aims of the English people. What U Saw saw and the Japanese saw, Churchill simply did not see. And if I interpret Churchill's words correctly, Britain is fighting a twentieth century war in order to take off its boots after the war and climb into a nineteenth century bed comfortably mattressed in India, Burma, Singapore, and Honkong. There must be thousands of English people who think differently: if these liberals fail to speak out for the true England, they are doing a great disservice to their country and to the Allies. Since Churchill is too good a man to retract what he says, it will take not a few but a hundred English voices of the true England to counteract the harm he has done to the cause of the Allies. Unless indeed what Asia thinks does not matter.

### VICTIMS OF POWER POLITICS

The case of China throws into even greater relief the confusion arising from an inadequate political strategy for Asia. The complexity problem of India is matched by that of the political motives controlling Anglo-American policy towards China. The Atlantic Report in the Atlantic Monthly for January which gives the best analysis of policy and consequences in so far published, under-scores the complexity of these motives. It says, "There is every reason to believe that the China front has been neglected for political rather than purely military reasons." It emphasizes that "this division of political attitudes towards Asia would be less alarming if it were not reflected in strategy." "Suspicions in China arise from ignorance of the Far East and from fear that a strong China and a strong Russia might develop aggressive tendencies. Hence the reluctance to crush Japan. Hence the argument that the course of wisdom consists in maintaining a strong Japan in order to block the ambitions of our present allies." We are still victims of power politics which frustrate our will to get together and fight and dream together for a better word to live in. Profesors of geopolitics are lecturing at the army camps aud injecting this godless Germanic poison into the minds of American boys.

On the surface, it would appear to be a sort of mystery that the China front, which, by every sound conception of military and air strategy, should be the primary front against Japan, should become the forgotten front: that China should receive 2 per cent of the lend-lease aid which is 12 per cent of the total American war production; that China should be asked to wait patiently under conditions of fantastic inflation and isolation from supplies for another three or four years uutil Europe's trouble is resolved, and that Japan be allowed the same number of years to consolidate her Greater Asia man-power and resources. It is also fantastic to believe China's offer of help in military strategy against Japan is not wanted, or that a unified strategy against Japan with China has not been formed a year after Pearl Harbur, or that the present Burma campaign is being planned without the knowledge of, or consultation with, available Chinese officers sitting in Washington. It would be like planning the restoration of the Atlantic sealanes for England after their loss without consulting England.

### CONFLICTING INTERESTS

No single factor can account for this anomaly, for which American boys will have to pay dearly with their lives when the time comes for crushing Japan. It would be entirely in-correct to infer that it is not America's determination to crush Japan when the preparations are ready. Part of the cause is to be found in ordinary bungling, and in the necessity for time in clarifying our ideas about a complex subject, and part of it is just Karma, the accumulated mental inertia in the under-estimation of Asia. But we must not assume that our political leaders are just "dumb" political blockheads.


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*The Manager,*
"RATIONALIST"
*Chamaraja Road, Mysore.*

The fact is, when there is no unified and clarified political strategy towards the role of the Asian world in our post war visions, the result is not absence of political strategy but a confusion of lame and halting strategies. It is inevitable that there should be divisions among any allies, and it is natural that each nation should think first of its own interests. Obviously, Hitler is a greater danger to England than Japan, while Japan is a greater danger to China than Hitler. Obviously also, American revulsion against Hitler is more against his ideology and more intellectual, while revulsion against Japan is more instinctive and based on the realities of the future of the Pacific area. It would be true to say that a small percentage of Americans hate Germans as Germans while a large percentage hate the Japs as Japs. But we must also think for England. It is obviously to England's disadvantage to crush Japan before she finishes with Hitler. If Japan should be crushed now while England has her hands full with Hitler, what would happen to Singapore and Hongkong and the whole Pacific area when Japan evacuates? Clearly American influence would predominate. On the other hand, supposing England wishes to crush Japan completely, she would wish to have her own soldiers on the spot in sufficient strength when Hongkong and Singapore and the whole Pacific area are being re-occupied. That can be only when Hitler is liquidated, and the entire R. A. F. can move to Asia.

### REMOVE POWER POLITICIANS

Problems immediately arise when a conquered area is recovered. I have far too much respect for England's political sense to believe that she wishes her own disadvantage by defeating Japan too early. And when Russia's shadow looms too large, power politics, or what they call political "realism," requires a strong Japan to check a strong Russia. That is where the danger lies, the very seed for a terrible war hereafter, and that is why we liberals cannot go on with the innocent assumption that our diplomats are just unthinking block-heads. Following again the doctrine of *Karma* I believe our political thinking to-day is sowing seeds whose fruit we shall reap only a few years from now. Nothing less than a re-education of our power politicians or their removal from positions of power can save the world for a common peace. I refuse to believe that the power politicians who were associated with the London Non-Intervention Committee or with the Munich era are capable of getting out of the ruts of their thinking at this time of their life and devising for us anything other than an illusory peace of power politics.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN DOMINATION

Whatever the motives for ignoring both India's and China's part in planning the grand strategy of this anti-Axis war, the fact stands out that a condition of deplorable confusion in Allied politics strategy towards Asia exists. This confusion and the division of mind are making a sane and sound logical plan for defeating Japan with the minimum cost impossible; on the other hand, they are causing a dangerous gamble with a consolidated and well-entrenched Japan and an isolated and disgruntled China. This confusion regarding Asia is closely related to confusion regarding Russia. This confusion also paralyzes any willingness to create an Allied Supreme War Council, at least with the participation of Russia and China as equal partners, and results in the exclusive domination by Britain and America of war conduct and strategy. It is now clearly established that Anglo-American domination of the war existed in 1942, with no pretence of equality for the other United Nations. It is further clearly established that the strategy born of this Anglo-American domination is not entirely free of the suspicion of placing certain national interests above the common interests of all Allies, and that even American and British aims in Asia and the Pacific are not the same. If, for instance, the broad policy of 'defeating Hitler first' had been fairly discussed and decided upon in an Allied Supreme War Council with China's proper representation, instead of being arrived at arbitrarily by America and England, China would have less ground to complain, since this decision really involves and practically decrees at least three years of prolonged and intense suffering on China's part. Is this type of Allied leadership merely the continuation of the old big power leadership at the League of Nations?

It is impossible not to draw the inference that Anglo-American domination of the war means the Anglo-American domination of the peace and the post-war world. It is also unconvincing to tell the United Nations, that there will be equality among the United Nations in the peace when there is not even a pretence of equality among the United Nations or even the nations actually fighting during the war.

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*Pandit,* **P. H. Chandrabhan Singh,**
*Cheluvamba Agrahar,*
*MYSORE.*

# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

**G. R. JOSYER,**

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39.
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA.
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

## BOOK I. POLITICS:

1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11, The Gold Mines and Trade Balance. 12, Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration: The work before the new Dewan. 14' Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15. Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise, and Mysore. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20. Village Panchayats and Nation Building. 21. Mysore for Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23. The Brahmins at last. 24. The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures. 25. The Mysore University. 26. Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

## BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32. Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

## BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42, The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures: 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3 V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?" **Rs. 5—0—0 net.**

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# THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 44] MONDAY 19—7—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY PROGRAMME OF ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Tuesday 20-7-43—"Service Day"—President:—Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, B.A., (Hons.), Minister for Education.

Speaker:—Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A., Special Officer, Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Sanskrit) By Vakbhushana Ashukavi, Vidwan G. R. Venkatasubba Sastry Bharathi.

Speeches:—

Music:—Mrs. Neelamma Kadambi.

Drama:—

National Anthem.

Wednesday 21-7-43—"Unity Day"—President:—Mr. J. Mohamed Imam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Public Works.

Speaker:—Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., M.L.C., Organizer and Chairman, National War Front, Bangalore City.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Kannada) By Mr. Mayiga Gowda.

Speeches:—

Music:—Asthana Vidwan Titte Krishnaiyengar.

Drama:—

National Anthem.

Friday 23-7-1943—"National Defence Day"—President:—Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. V. Anantharaman, B.A., Minister for Law.

Speaker:—Major Y. V. K. Murthy, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., Chief Commissioner, Boy Scouts, Mysore State.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Urdu) By Mr. M. Yahiya.

Speeches:—

Music:—Hindustani Orchestra.

National Anthem.

Saturday 24-7-1943—"Reconstruction Day"—President:—Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, B.A., Minister for Industries and Supplies.

Speaker:—Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B., President, Legislative Council.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Kannada) By Mr. Krishnagiri Krishna Rao.

Speeches:—

Music:—By Students of Maharani's College.

National Anthem.

Sunday 25-7-43—President:—Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore.

Speaker:—The Hon'ble Col. D. M. Frazer, C.I.E., the British Resident in Mysore.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Sanskrit) By Vagabhushana Ashukavi Vidwan G. R. Venkatasubba Sastry Bharathi.

Speeches:—

Music:—Ganakesari, Asthana Vidwan B. Devendrappa.

Drama:—

National Anthem.

Monday 26-7-1943—"Grow More Food Day"—President:—Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L., Minister for Local Self-Government.

Speaker:—Mr. M. J. Narasimhan, B.A., Director of Agricultural in Mysore, Bangalore.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Kannada) By Mr. A. K. Srikantan, B.A.

Speeches:—

Music:—Ganakokila S. Ratnamma.

Drama:—

National Anthem.

## X-RAYS FOR ANIMALS

Though X-Rays may not succeed in all the tasks they are set, they are, of course, still invaluable in medical practice. Animals as well as humans are benefiting by the application of the Rays.

At an animal hospital in Manhattan, New York, for instance, where over 30,000 sick and injured animals are treated in a year, an X-Ray therapy outfit, costing £ 750. has been installed.

The apparatus has already saved many lives, including that of a collie who had swallowed the iron lid of a stove. The obstruction which had lodged in the dog's stomach was removed by operation after its exact location had been revealed by an X-Ray photograph.

Patients at this Hospital have been cured of mange by means of X-Rays; also of eczema, ring-worm and abscesses.

## FLOUR FOR FORDS

Did you know that flour is used in the manufacture of motor cars? At least it is at the Ford Works, Dagenham, England, to the extent of 500 tons in a normal year—the equivalent of 11,000 half-quartern loaves of bread a week.

According to an analysis of the materials used in the production of Ford cars, published in the *Motor*, the flour is milled from maize and used in the foundry. Mixed with sand it serves as a binding material to make the cores into which molten metal is poured.

## WORLD'S BIGGEST BOX

And here is a Ford news item from Dearborn, Michigan, U. S. A., where a gigantic factory is being built to mass produce aeroplane engines.

To prevent delays due to bad whether the Ford company first erected what has been described as the world's biggest box. Heated and lighted, and covered with composition board and tar paper, it has enabled work to go on continuously 24 hours a day, whatever the weather.

The factory, which will have a bomb-proof roof of concrete, is nearly finished but production of aeroplane engines is expected to begin before construction is finally completed.

## AS BIG AS 800 SUNS

Ras Algethi, the largest known star, has a diameter of 690 million miles, according to recent measurements made by an Americanlastronomer at Los Angelos observatory. This is nearly three times the size of Antares, the star which for some time was thought to be the biggest in our galaxy.

Such figures may not convey much idea to the non-astronomical mind of the real size of Ras Algethi. Perhaps that will be better appreciated if a simple comparison is considered: It would take nearly 800 of our sons in a row to measure the diameter of this one gigantic star.

## LILLIPUTIAN LAORATORY

After the biggest box and the biggest star let us turn to something at the other end of the scale. Practically the whole of the equipment of a new full-size micro-chemical laboratory could be carried, in the palm of one hand.

The tiny tools are not intended for tiny tots however. They are for the use of micro-chemists engaged at Pittsburgh on the study of metal spots on electrical and magnetic apparatus.

Each set is a miniature duplicate of ordinary chemical laboratory equipment—test tubes, flasks, funnels, stills, retorts, etc. With its aid the analysis of a million of a gram—about the weight of ten-thousandth part of a pin—is possible.

The purpose of such research is to ascertain the cause of the spots and find ways of removing or preventing them, thus increasing efficiency.


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## THE HOME OF THE MAHRATTAS

When Daulat Rao Scindia gave orders for the erection of a permanent cantonment at Ujjain, Gopal Rao, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mahratta army, mede a striking remark in open Durbar. "Our fathers," he said, "the first founders of the Maharatta power, made their houses on the backs of horses; gradually the house came to be made of cloth, and now you are making it of mud. Take care that in a short time it does not turn to mud, and is never built again." Daulat Rao Scindia laughed and replied, "Who is there dare to oppose me so long as I have my infantry and guns?" "Beware" answered the old Mahratta general, "It is those very infantry and guns which will be your ruin!"

## ADULT EDUCATION

A Mexican prisoner was being questioned by the police.

"Can you read and write?" asked the officer.

"Can write—but can't read," replied the prisoner.

"Write your name on this," the officer commanded, handing over a pencil and paper.

The prisoner scrawled several huge hieroglyphics across the sheet and handed it back.

"What is that you wrote?" inquired the puzzled officer.

"No sabe," said the Mexican. "Don' I tol' you me no can read?"

* * *

We hope that our Adult Education which seems to be swallowing much good money is not of this type. Ed.

## COMPANY PROMOTION

The fellow had just returned from Borneo and approached a friend with the object of floating a rubber company.

"How many trees have you?" asked the friend.

"None," was the answer.

"How much land have you got?" demanded the friend.

"Haven't any land yet."

"Then what on earth have you got?"

"I have a bag of seeds!"

* * *

We wish some one would tell us how many bags of seeds our rubber Company promoters have. Ed.

## A CENTURY OLD REMARK

"Spinning was formerly a source of subsistance to thousands, or rather to hundreds of thousands of poor respectable females in India. Now we have robbed them of their daily bread, and of their means of contributing to the support of their families, by inundating the country with our cotton twists. Every friend of India should unite to get this growing evil removed. If the Spitalfields' weavers lose their employment for a week, all England is made to re-echo their groans. Queens wear home-made silk aprons that weavers may dine; and Duchesses put on cotton stockings that Glasgow may grow fat. But we and our ladies who are the lords and peeresses of this land, have no such sympathy for our starving millions. Our richmen have been known to boast their soup was English, their salmon English, their carrots English, and their dessert English. Our dress is all English. In short, we in no way supply the place of the princes and nobles whose seats we occupy, nor do we seem to wish to do so."

*1938, Col. Lancelot Williams.*

## DUMB-FOUNDED

Jackson missed his train the other evening, so he went to have his hair cut. When he entered the barber's shop he was in quarrelsome frame of mind.

"Cut it without conversation," he growled, as he took his place in the chair. "Don't want any hair restorer, scalp invigorator, dandruff eradicator, face lotion, potion, or anything else. I don't interest myself in boxing, racing, or foot-ball. As regards the weather——"

Here a customer nudged Jackson's elbow.

"You'll have to write it down on his slate, mister," he said. "He's deaf and dumb!"


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Monday 19-7-1943.

## "IFS"

At the time when Germany was putting on the war-paint, fixing the feathers, and humming the preludes of the war-chant, a French observer remarked,

"The greatest danger is that a nation like England with a sense of humour cannot prepare for war."

"How....?"

"A sense of humour implies a sense of relative values. This sense discourages the making of anything so dangerous and so ridiculous in shape as a gun." He added that Italians had "gaiety but no humour.....and the Germans not even gaiety." After this he followed a long train of thought, and I watched his face, like the mask of a charming and gentle satyr in the firelight. At one point I asked him why he shook his head.

"It's a pity," he said gently, "really a pity."

"What?"

Again he shook his head. "That the mother of Hitler was not sterile!"

And then, when the war clouds had begun to burst, thoughtful Americans asked, "Doesn't this war make you wonder if we, I mean the free citizens of our Northern Democracies, have been, after all, such Just Stewards of our great good opportunities? Now and again I get a kind of grim angle on what is happening, and see it as a logical retribution for all the wrong we've all just allowed to go on,.....for the inertia of imagination that's made us all able to tolerate all the obvious faults in our social and political arrangements. In fact, retribution for a lack of moral splendour all round!"

Thus, according to the Frenchman, if England had lacked the sense of humour she would have prepared for war, and the war would not have occurred. Or if Hitler's mother had been sterile, he would not have been born, and there would have been no war!

Wouldn't there? The disgust of the last war gave rise to the Disarmament Conferences at Locarno and Washington. England being a leading nation had to give the decisions its half-hearted acquiescence, and rely on the prestige of its status to keep the other nations in fear and submission. The military unpreparedness consequent thereon led to the Munich Agreement.

Otherwise, if England had been ready then alone, the war would have come two years earlier.

The other thought, that if Hitler's mother had been sterile there would have been no war is also another of those "Ifs of history," which are of doubtful solace. If Caesar had not been born there would have been no Roman conquest of England. If Alexander had not been born, if Xerxes had not been born, if Hannibal had not been born, who can guess what would have happened? If Attila had not been born, and Jenghis Khan and Tamourlane had not been born perhaps the horrors of the Middle Ages would not have become a bye-word of history. Perhaps not. If Napolean had not been born perhaps France would not have evoked the enmity of the rest of Europe. If Bismark had not been born Germany might not have become powerful. Indians might think that if Clive's and Hastings' mothers had been sterile India might have been like China. Englishmen might think that if Mahatma Gandhi's mother had been sterile, there would have been no Non-co-operation, and that jails would have continued to be houses of threat. And if Mr. Jinnah's mother had been sterile, the Pakistan issue might not have been raised!

And stretching the same thought further, what about Tojo's mother, or is it Prince Konoye's? And if, God forgive us, Mr. Churchill's mother had not given birth to him, would England have gone under? We wonder!

We remember, some years ago when an Ex-Judge of Madras, prolific himself, lectured

in Mysore on Birth-Control, a thoughtful Rajarevaprasakta remarked to us, "You know Sri Krishna was the eighth son. Suppose his mother had been sterile, or had gone sterile after one or two issues, there would have been no Krishna, and we would have had no Salvation!"

Suppose in the same vein that the Vergin Mary had been sterile, or Buddha's mother, or the Prophet's mother, or Confucius's or Zoroaster's, or Sankara's, what would have happened to the world?

What an endless vista of abstract possibilities opens up when one begins to muse on that "If!"

Then the thought arises whether it is an individual here and there, or now and then, who twists human affairs according to his whims, or whether they are but humble instruments of Destiny, which makes use of them and then breaks them under its giant wheels!

To fix the responsibility for the evils of the world on one or another great, bad man and seek to remove him is like seeking to remove the stray white hair on one's head. You may pluck it or you may clip it, but other white hairs quietly shoot up, and you know that the inevitable is happening!

To imagine that if England had been militarily prepared, and if America had lived in moral splendour, the war would not have occurred indicates a limited perspective. To imagine a world without war, is like imagining a society with births only and no deaths, or a year always in spring and no winter, or a day always day and with no night! The scheme of Creation, the composition of men and nations, makes wars inevitable, if not for one reason, then for another. All that we should strive for, and pray for, is that it may be put off as long as possible, and that it may be ended as soon as possible!

*Editor.*

## RAISE STANDARD OF LIVING IN INDIA

The Viceroy-Designate of India, Lord Wavell, addressing Indian trainees in London recently said: "I have spent some of the best and pleasantest years of my life in India. I have a great love for the country, and I hope in the new post with which I have been honoured, to do something to repay the debt I owe to India. I shall do my best."

The people of India had always shown very great natural technical skill chiefly in art, for which he hoped to do something, to make it better known throughout the world. "Those same hands which have shown such skill in art will now in an increasing measure be devoted to India's industrial development to raising the standard of living for your fellow-men."

Mr. Ernest Bevin. Minister of Labour, announced that in view of the clearing of the Mediterranean there was under consideration a plan for the expansion of the training scheme, so that more men might come from India and their stay be prolonged from 6 to 9 months. They wished to show the trainees how industry was run and managed, so that they could be pioneers in the development of India.

"We have no desire to hold back the Indians. We believe that the more prosperous the 400,000,000 people in India are, the more prosperous we ourselves will be.

We think that it is a great opportunity with our scientific and industrial development here—and which you can spread in India—to raise the economic status of India, so benefiting us and in the end helping to make the great partnership between India and ourselves work more smoothly."


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

# Labour and its organisation in Mysore State

| Sl. No. | Name of the Registered Association of employees in the Industrial undertakings | | Average number of employees in the concerned industrial undertaking in 1942 | Average number of members in the year 1942 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *I. BANGALORE DIVISION—BANGALORE AND TUMKUR DISTRICTS* | | | |
| | *Headquarters—Bangalore City* | | | |
| 1 | Binny Mills Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 6,183 | 2,400 |
| 2 | Mysore Mills Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 2,366 | 1,000 |
| 3 | Minerva Mills Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 1,785 | 500 |
| 4 | T. R. Mills Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 263 | 240 |
| 5 | Sri Rama Silk Mills Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 186 | 113 |
| 6 | Sri Suryodaya Mills Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 129 | 100 |
| 7 | Bangalore Transport Company Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 443 | 300 |
| 8 | Bangalore Press Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 113 | 100 |
| 9 | Bangalore Chemical Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 81 | 49 |
| 10 | Messrs. Muddiah & Sons Silk Factory Labour Association, Bangalore. | ... | 83 | ... |
| 11 | Khoday Eswarasa Silk Throwing Factory Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 260 | ... |
| 12 | Sri Krishna Weaving Mills Labour Association, Subramanyapuram | ... | 678 | 292 |
| 13 | Amco Factory Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 100 | 93 |
| 14 | The Mysore Class and Enamel Works Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 320 | 149 |
| 15 | The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Labour Association, Channapatna | ... | 438 | 438 |
| 16 | The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Labour Association, Soldevanhally. | | 342 | 271 |
| 17 | Government Porcelain Factory Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 540 | 446 |
| 18 | Government Industrial Testing Laboratory Labour Association, Bangalore | | 201 | 138 |
| 19 | Government Electric Factory Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 703 | 573 |
| 20 | Government Soap Factory Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 153 | 111 |
| 21 | Central Industrial Workshop Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 174 | 100 |
| 22 | Government Silk Filature Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 200 | 154 |
| 23 | Sri Rama Silk Weaving Shed Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 72 | 52 |
| 24 | Messrs. B. K. Subbaiah & Sons Woollen Factory Labour Association, Bangalore. | | 405 | 200 |
| | Total | ... | 16,163 | 7,839 |
| | *II. MYSORE DIVISION—Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldrug, Mandya and Shimoga Districts and jurisdiction over Mysore State Railway.* | | | |
| | *Headquarters—Mysore.* | | | |
| 1 | The Government Silk Weaving Factory Labour Association, Mysore | ... | 230 | 208 |
| 2 | The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory Labour Association, Mysore | ... | 223 | 204 |
| 3 | Brahmappa Thavanappanavar Oil Mills Labour Association, Mysore | ... | 165 | 165 |
| 4 | Mysore Silk Filatures Labour Association, T.-Narsipur | ... | 975 | 600 |
| 5 | The Mysere Chromite Labour Association, Sinduvalli | ... | 304 | 280 |
| 6 | Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Labour Association, Mysore | ... | 2,224 | 2,062 |
| 7 | The Mysore Sugar Company Labour Association. Mandya | ... | 1,313 | 644 |
| 8 | The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Labour Association, Belagola | ... | 349 | 165 |
| 9 | The Government Dichromate Factory Labour Association, Belagola | ... | 103 | 102 |
| 10 | The Mysore Implements Factory Labour Association, Hassan | ... | 264 | 170 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | The Mysore Iron and Steel Works Labour Association, Bhadravati | ... | 3,646 | 2,000 |
| 12 | The Mysore Paper Mills Labour Association, Bhadravati | ... | 735 | 593 |
| 13 | The Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., Labour Association, Davangere | ... | 1,100 | 158 |
| 14 | The Mysore Match Company Labour Association, Shimoga | ... | 262 | 217 |
| 15 | The Mysore Kirloskar Company, Ltd., Labour Association. Harihar | ... | 229 | 95 |
| 16 | The Mysore Coffee Curing Works Labour Association, Chikmagalur | ... | 134 | 50 |
| 17 | The Mysore State Railway Labour Association, Bangalore | ... | 370 | ... |
| | Total | ... | 12,620 | 7637 |

*III. KOLAR GOLD FIELDS DIVISION—Kolar District.*

*Headquarters—Oorgaum.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Oorgaum Mines Labour Association, Oorgaum | ... | 3,700 | 3,000 |
| 2 | Nandydroog Mines Labour Association, Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields | ... | 6,882 | 4,500 |
| 3 | Mysore Mines Labour Association, Marikuppam | ... | 7,235 | 4,525 |
| 4 | Champion Reef Mines Labour Association, Champion Reef, K.G.F. | ... | 4,979 | 4,042 |
| 5 | Kolar Gold Fields Electricity Dept. Labour Association, Oorgaum | ... | 372 | 338 |
| 6 | Kolar Brick-making Company Labour Association, Marikuppam | ... | 362 | 295 |
| | Total | ... | 23,530 | 16,700 |


# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,

Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Railley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

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And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore. Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

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VOL. 3 No. 45] MONDAY 26—7—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## ANNIVERSARY WEEK

Inangurating the National War Front Anniversary Week in Mysore City, on the 20th inst. Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, Minister of Education extolled "Service" in the following eloquent terms.

"The credit of initiating the move to organize an exhibition to give visual publicity to the aims and objects of the National War Front belongs to Mysore City Advisory Committee of the National War Front. The Exhibition that was held here last Dasara has since been going round the various district head-quarters in the State and serving a very useful purpose. But the other local organizations have added features of their own, one of which is the celebration of a National War Front Week to focus public attention on the objects of the movement by allotting a day to each. The Mysore City Advisory Committee which took the initiative in the matter of the exhibition and has been employing various other means of National War Front publicity with great effect, did not naturally wish to be left behind in this respect, and they have availed themselves of such an auspicious and important occasion as the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja to organize this week to convey the message of the National War Front to thousands upon thousands of people who are drawn to the city in this connection.

This day is called the Service Day, a day devoted, I take it, both to service and the various specific Services and intended to remind us generally of the part that each one of us can play in this war which has been rightly described as "the fight against the greatest effort ever made to enslave the human soul." Gigantic and unparalleled in History as this war is, both in its range and complexity, its effects are not confined to any country, continent, hemisphere or element, but are global in character and strategy, embracing all elements and affecting in a greater or lesser degree, directly or indirectly the nations of the whole world. It is a war which concerns not only the soldier in the Army, the sailors in the Navy, the personnel of the Air Force and the necessary auxiliary services but also the men behind and far from the front who are engaged in industries which supply the sinews of war, the agriculturists who produce the food necessary to sustain the vital energies of those on the battle and home fronts and the civilians of every description, whether men or women, young or old, whose duty it is to maintain and preserve an effective and irresistible morale on the home front. It is a world war to change the world so that the old order in which we have lived shall yield place to a new order in which peace, happiness, prosperity and, above all, freedom shall reign longer than they have ever done before. It is not only Great Britain's War or America's or anyone else's war. It is as much India's war against enslavement by the foes on the West and the East, against threat to our life, our culture and our liberty, a war, success in which will bring progress and freedom to which the British Government is solemnly pledged.

The cause being so noble and just and the issues so vital, no sacrifice is too great and no effort is too small to attain the result, which we all so earnestly desire. Each one in his own sphere and to the limit of his capacity could make material contribution to the achievement of this result. Though dreadful in its nature and the extent of its ravages, this war and the conditions created by it have afforded splendid opportunities for service and for winning honour and glory either as combatants or otherwise. We have not been slow in taking advantage of these opportunities. A remarkable transformation has occurred in the organization of the fighting services. The Indian Army, the Indian Navy, the Air Force, these have now grown out of all recognition. The Indian Army is the largest volunteer army in the world. While at the outbreak of war, the strength of the Indian Army was only about 300,000, the figure has now exceeded a million and a half. The exploits of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions are now history. The Royal Indian Navy

(contd. on page 5)

## ANNIE BESANT

### A GREAT WOMAN

Speaking on "Dr. Annie Besant—her work and life work," at a Madras Club last week, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, incidentally referred to the recent Food Conference held at Delhi, and said that the one lesson that had been brought home at that Conference was the necessity for a centralised control in India on economic matters. Nothing could be worse for India, he added, than anything that detracted from the homogeneous unity of that control.

Dr. Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, was one of those who from the very beginning of their career followed a particular ideal and stood for a particular doctrine. Her first quality was her loyalty, loyalty not only to causes and movements, but to persons. With that loyalty to any cause, there was also an inflexible courage and love of truth as she saw it. The speaker then dealt with her career in England and said that she was the progenitress of the feminist movement and the labour movement in England. If labour was a regnant factor in the world today, not an insignificant contribution to that was made by Dr. Besant. In connection with her activities in England, the speaker pointed out how deep her loyalty to law was and how she held the view that so long as the laws were there, they should be obeyed.

### "ROUSED MASS MIND"

Dealing next with Dr. Besant's activities in India, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said: "If to-day India, and in generality the people in India, have a feeling of self-vindication and of self-respect and of a sentiment that Indian life, Indian art, Indian outlook, Indian philosophy, do matter something in the world, that feeling and that sentiment are entirely the work of two individuals, Dr. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi." Dr. Besant with the background of the labour work in England was determined to rouse the mass mind, and the present popular appeal for politics was largely due to the work of Dr. Besant as a politician.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar next dealt with the formation of the Home Rule League and how Dr. Besant brought together persons like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others. Mr. Jinnah at the time, the lecturer said, was a firm nationalist and one who if there had been sufficient tact and careful handling on the part of political India, might still have continued to be one of the nationalist leaders. There was no person whose doctrine he detested so much as that associated with the name of Mr. Jinnah, not because it was Muslim, but because in that idea and ideal lay much which was pernicious for the future of India. The one lesson that had been brought home at the Food Conference held at Delhi was the necessity for a centralised control in India on economic matters. Mr. Jinnah was managed by Dr. Besant, because she knew how to manage men. Mr. Jinnah was a person, who had throughout his long and somewhat troubled life, never acted for his personal benefit. He was essentially a great man, proud, self-centred, a man who knew his own mind and would make great sacrifices and would not bend his knee to anybody. Pandit Motilal Nehru was an equally proud and equally self-opinionated gentleman, with tradition somewhat different from that of Dr. Besant. Dr. Besant got on well with both of them, because she had that infinite faculty of collaboration and comradeship, which were the things which India lacked now.

Proceeding, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar referred to the Home Rule movement leading upto Dr. Besant's internment and said that her internment brought people together, including those who thought differently from her. And for the first time England saw the vision of a united country bend on a particular object. The Montague Mission was one of the by-products of the agitation. Mr. Montague came to India and saw Governors living in Mid-Victorian times and the people living in the twentieth century. Thus Dr. Besant was the productive cause of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

### FAITH IN INDIANS

When the Non-Co-operation movement was started, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar concluded, Dr. Besant was out of sympathy with the movement, not because she failed to see the justice of the cause, but because with her background she would not go against law as it stood. During the last ten years of her life, Dr. Besant was not in the current politics. She spent those years in comparative oblivion and occasional obloquy. If they were to pass a verdict on a person, they must judge him or her not in moments of success, but when the world passed him or her by. The speaker regarded these ten years of her life as embodying all her goodness and strength of her mind. Never did she flinch in her faith in India and in Indians and did she give up that comradeship of spirit, that inflexibility of purpose and that constant vision towards that ultimate and triumphant India, which was the mainstay of her life and consolation of her last days!

## DENYING GOD

A clergyman in Britain has recently said: "We have been pleasure-loving people, dishonouring God's day. We have preferred motor travel to church-going—now there is a shortage of fuel oil. We have ignored the ringing of church bells—now the bells cannot ring except to warn us of invasion. The money we would not give to the Lord's work is now taken from us in taxes and higher prices. The service we refused to give to God is now conscripted for the country."

## THE POET LAUREATE

People who wonder what the Poet Laureate is doing in his job of extolling his countrymen's strivings, and expressing their aspirations, in "their finest hour," may turn with curiosity to "Land Workers," a poem he has published at 1 *sh.* through William Heinemann. This is typical of its quality:

*"Soon after dawn the other day*
*I saw a tractor rive the clay*
*Sped by a girl of seventeen*
*With hair of gold and trousers green,*
*With fag against her dainty tongue*
*Her sister led a cart of dung....."*

And so on, for about 250 lines! Well, rhyme is on his side!

* * * *

And it is as good as most of our recent Kannada poetry. Ed.

## BIGINNER IN LITERATURE

*Lord Northcliffe* knew from first-hand experience of the trials and tribulations of aspiring authors. He was introduced to a young writer who was aglow with literary ardour.

"What do you consider the most important qualifications for a beginner in literature?" asked the young man.

"A small appetite," replied Northcliffe without hesitation.

## OLD MEN'S BIRTHDAY

*Maurice Maeterlinck*, the famed Belgian poet and playwright, celebrated his 80th birthday recently. He refused to heed the pleas of his friends to hold a big birthday party in celebration of his four-score years.

"But why not let us give you a party?" one of his friends asked him.

"You may issue this explanation for me," said Maeterlinck. "In these troubled times, when so many young men are being killed, the world should not be concerned over an 80-year-old man."

## DOLLARS OR CHILDREN?

*Gene Tierney*, the film star, was asked if she'd rather have ten thousand dollars or ten children.

"Oh," she replied, "ten children. When a person has ten thousand dollars, he always wants more. If I had ten children I think that would be enough."

## AUDACITY WINS

*Alexandre Dumas* (elder) was once sent the outline of a play by an unknown author who with cool assurance asked the famous writer to become his collaborator. Dumas was astounded at the young man's audacity, and promptly sent him the following note:

"How dare you, sir, suggest that a horse and an ass be yoked together?"

The next mail brought him an equally outraged answer.

"How dare you, sir, call me a horse?" wrote the young author.

This impudence amused Dumas, and he wrote back:

"My dear confrere, send me your play."

## CHURCHILL'S FITNESS

*Mr. Churchill*, when discussing months ago with General Montgomery, then Commander-in-Chief, South-Eastern Command, the task to be assigned to him in Egypt, asked whether he was thoroughly fit physically. "Well, sir," replied Montgomery: "I regularly take a cross-country run every morning. I neither drink nor smoke. I count myself a hundred per cent man."

"Ah," replied the Prime Minister. "As for me, I am rather fully occupied: I haven't much time for cross-country running. I smoke a good deal. I don't very frequently refuse a drink. And I count myself a two hundred per cent man!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 26-7-1943.

## UNITY

Speaking on Unity, Mr. J. M. Imam, Minister in the Government of Mysore—whose style of expression as well as fluency in Canarese has always charmed Mysore audiences,—remarked that persons who sought to isolate and antagonise one community against another were acting blindly, that if they knew the tenets of their own religion they would not be acting so, that the God of Muslims was not different from the God of Hindus, that if the two Gods were different and opposed to each other they ought to be fighting too as their followers were doing !

When the air is full of Mr. Jinnah's tirades, of Muslim States Peoples' Conferences, Muslim Chambers of Commerce, Muslim Labour Associations, and the latest war-cry from Sindh, that Muslims should buy only from Muslims, it is like a silver lining to hear a sedate Muslim spokesman think and speak in the terms of the nation, and not of evil-fomenting bigotry.

Suspicion and distrust of community and community is inherent, and requires no fomenting. And it is by social intercourse, by business contact, by official association, that mutual confidence, trust, and sympathy are generated.

Communal solidarity, unity among Muslims, unity among Hindus, unity among each of the other religious communities for the preservation of their particular religion, is to be welcomed.

But if Muslims seek to unite against the Hindus, and Hindus have to unite for self-protection, and the other religions have to fear both and seek to save themselves by siding with one or the other, or setting the two by the ears, then Indian nationhood would be a mere dream.

Separation of communities means no salvation. The Muslim Community may fight within itself, and have no peace. So may the Hindu Community. Mr. Allah Buksh was a Muslim. Mr. Fazlul Huq is a Muslim. Yet Allah Buksh was ousted, and murdered by persons who, curiouly enough, have escaped discovery. And Fazlul Huq was thrown out and supplanted by a rival Muslim !

That is to-day. A hundred and fifty years ago, Tippu Sultan was a Muslim. And Hyderabad was a Muslim State. Yet Hyderabad did not ally with Tippu, but allied with the British and caused his downfall.

And a thousand years ago Prithvi Raj was a Hindu, and Jayachandra was a Hindu too. Had they not hated each other, but allied, as England and U.S.A. have allied, or even as England and Russia have allied, then there would have been no so-called Hindu-Muslim problem in India. The then existing Pakistan—whatever it may mean—beyond Jalalabad would have continued without encroaching eastwards and claiming another Pakistan through a convert descendent seven hundred years later.

Afghanistan was a Pakistan, without a Hindu problem even as a minority. But King Amanulla, who was feted in England like an Emperor, and slept in Napolean's well-preserved bed, was swept out by Bachai Shako, and he himself was done away with by Nadir Shah !

Therefore to say that political peace is ensured by having a single community is no more true of a State than it is true of a family, where brothers may fight, and sisters may not speak with each other.

Emperor Shah Jehan's sons belonged to one religion, and Yet Dara and Aurangzeb waged mortal war. Therefore oneness of religion is no guaranty of peace for a nation. And diversity of faiths need not be a bar to national strength.

China consists of several religions. Russia has not one common religion from Baku to Okhotsk. Even Germany, well-knit as it is, has neither one religion nor common-ness of interest. Yet we think of all these, we find each of these, acting as one nation. And yet Mr. Jinnah wants the world to believe, and Messrs. Churchill and Amery choose to believe, that the two communities are antago-

nistic, and that that is a bar to Indian nationhood. And yet Canada which is as diversified as India, is conceded to be one nation. And South Africa which has also a diversified populace is conceded to be a national State by those very people.

Life is made up of differences. But if one dwells on differences and accentuates them no life will survive. Restlessness and clashes will always continue on a major or a minor scale, and no peace, no happiness, no prosperity would be possible.

Even in our body, if the left hand and right hand do not co-operate, if the eye and nerve and mind do not co-operate, the body cannot live. But the beauty of it is that they do co-operate, until death comes in and cries a halt.

This brings us to the moral that the divers elements in a State, while preserving their own entity should deem themselves to be parts of one whole, thinking of each other not in terms of rivalry but of fellowship, co-operating with one another whole-heartedly in matters of civic life and of national strength. So does nation-hood grow, and so do both the nation and its parts gain their own self-respect as well as the world's respect.

*Editor.*

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(*continued from page 1*)

which used to be once a patrol service, is now an imposing service with a meritorious record in the Indian Ocean. It has a personnel ten times greater than at the outbreak of the war; and of the many of the smaller ships built, the Indian docks turn out two new ships a month. The Indian Air Force, the youngest of the services, is now under considerable expansion. Three hundred pilots and two thousand mechanics are trained every year, and two new arms, the Para-troops and Indian Observer Corps, are now added.

The impetus given by the war to our industries has been phenomenal. The country's resources have been mobilised for an unparalleled military effort. An immense number of factories have sprung up all over the country and a vast army of technicians is under training. India now meets ninety per cent of her army needs. Not only in her soldiers, sailors and airmen who have distinguished themselves as some of the best fighting units, but in her industries also, India has achieved results in many respects quite remarkable. These armies of trained workers, skilled technicians, and the fighting men will be a valuable asset to the India of the future. Whenever we see our fighting forces marching along, our armies of workers going to the factories, companies of recruits proceeding to the training camps, let us look on them as our deputies to victory. Let us take pride in them.

The fighting services of India provide opportunities to the young men to satisfy their craving for heroic action, to demonstrate their patriotism and prove the high military traditions of their country. Those with the physique and aptitude for skilled jobs have unparalleled opportunities to acquire skill in specific trades and and become useful citizens in times of peace as well as of war. What of the rest of us? We form the unarmed forces of the country. In His Excellency the Viceroy's words—"To those for whom a place in the armed forces is waiting I say fill it quickly. For the rest of us there are opportunities galore. The Civil Defence Forces are crying out for wardens, fire-watchers, doctors, nurses, ambulance-men, helpers of all kinds; the civil or home-guards and pioneers need men. Women are wanted in hospitals, in offices and to run canteens for troops. There are refugees to be helped."

The National War Front is the Peoples' Front, upholding on the Home Front what the men of the battle are dying for, a front against all the assau'ts which the cunning or the brutality of the enemy may launch against us. All of us can serve our country at this juncture in diverse ways; the young and the adventurous in the fighting forces, the technically skilled in factories and workshops, women in nursing and first-aid, and even children by assisting law and order and keeping to their educational pursuits, and the rest of us, by fighting against idle rumours and insidious and lying propaganda and against foodhoarders and mischievous saboteurs, and by maintaining throughout the country-side the spirit of courage, of readiness to endure any privations that war may impose, of unshakable confidence in the ultimate issue. Unless the Home Front is properly informed by judicious and wise propaganda, unless its morale is strengthened and stiffened and an atmospere uncongenial to the spread of panic and defeatist mentality is created, unless it is correctly advised as to the course to be adopted in the event of an emergency and unless clear guidance and lead is given in all these directions, most disastrous consequences are likely to result, which will seriously affect not only the progress of the war but also the maintenance of internal peace.

Closely connected with the war and as a direct consequence of it, is the question of food supply, which is causing considereble anxiety and exercising the minds of all administrators in India. Every cultivator should be made to realise that he has a vital role to play in war effort and that by making sincere and strenuous efforts to increase food production, in whatever measure, he is contributing materially towards the winning of war and the peace thereafter. I shall content myself by saying that the National War Front Organization should conduct a vigorous campaign of 'Plough for victory, Dig for vicory and Sow as never before for victory.'

Gentlemen of the National War Front, yours is a great and responsible task. The National war Front is not just a name and symbol. It is to be visualised as a concrete, inspiring and dynamic entity. If I say that your working strength consists of all the 400 millions of India, and all their courage, capacity for endurance and impulse for patriotism, you will agree that no movement had ever before a field so rich in opportunity, or one so powerful in motive and so strong when welded together into what might be called a fighting Home Front. May success attend all your efforts! You share with the fighting forces the credit and the important duty of organizing the defence of our country and maintaining its security."

## BAD MANNERS

War time is a prolific breeder of bad manners. The worser nature of the individual is apt to assert itself in the struggle to survive. But it could as readily be argued that the finer, indeed the finest, instincts of humanity may shine forth more lustrous when the baser elements have been let loose. And the fact that one generation of peaceable people has twice been subjected to the supreme test of social confusion at the hands of the barbaric races without itself becoming completely barbarian, gives us hope that, when freedom returns and the gentler graces flourish again, there need be no lamentation for the loss of manners among the non-agressive folk who represent the larger proportion of the world's inhabitants.

Although the Chinese, most civilized of races, have an elaborate and charming code of social manners rooted in long centuries of usage, that is less a conscious elaboration of custom, less an artificial cloak to provide amenity for social relationships, than the outward expression of an inward grace: a philosophy of life that is instinct with gentleness and beauty. Not a thing to be imitated so much as to be admired. When such inward grace is common to the Anglo-Saxon races its outward expression will follow...when!

The English are in many ways the best mannered people in Europe. Instinctively, not by culture. We have often been told how much we owe to the French in this regard. Speaking in general terms only, I have never been able to assess that influence at any appreciable measure. If we regard the Prussianized Germans as Europe's Untouchables, French manners do not stand conspicuously high. Fifty years of travel in that country may justify a personal opinion, and I assert that nowhere have I experienced greater discourtesy, less unselfish kindliness, than in the pleasant land of France. But it is just here that all general terms fail us, else we should have to place the Spanish high in our list of awards if we made courtesy the criterion. In any case it is less profitable to consider national than individual characteristics. North American manners would compare badly with those of South Africa, yet I know in which of the Americas the warmer glow of true friendship is to be found.

One of Rochefoucauld's many admirable maxims is: "Nothing so much prevents our being natural as the desire to appear so."

A vast literature exists in the United States to enable the ignorant and the boorish among its jumble of races "to appear natural," to acquire some veneer of manners that might pass for the outward expression of a culture which has no hidden roots. One may well ask whether that wise saying of the great French moralist has a place in any of the hundreds of books which Americans have written on the cultivation of manners. That sort of literature has had little vogue in our own land, chiefly because the need does not exist. But one would not be surprised to find that the author of "Manners Maketh Man"—the only noteworthy book on the subject that I can remember appearing in England during the last fifty years—gave prominence to the maxim quoted from the French aristocrat whose Maxims embodied the best sense not of the seventeenth century only, but of all the civilized centuries. Generations of writing out copybook maxims will make no person and assuredly no nation, more mannerly if the inner urge to good manners does not already exist.

School teachers as a class might be expected to be models of good manners but the habit of addressing their juniors in authoritarian terms renders them very often insufferable prigs among their equals in age, who as often as not are their superiors in general intelligence. Only the wiser and more sympathetic of pedagogues make good


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company for persons of experience and culture. The commoner minds among them are those that most readily assume airs of superiority. As we must all have noticed how this vocational influence manifests itself, there is no need to illustrate it. And touching the effect of vocation on one's manners the supreme danger of the time is the hectoring, dictatorial, off-hand Nazified manner of our vast new bureaucracy, which may eventually permeate many other classes of the community not hitherto affected by ill manners. Not long ago I had a threatening letter from a person subscribing himself "Acting" something or other of a well-known and most worthy charity, beginning something like this: "I am to call your attention to the inaccurate and damaging statement in this month's issue and to ask that you will publish a letter from my council stating the true facts, or....." The style was modelled on that which has long been practised by lawyers trying to work up a case, not at all that of the "Polite Letter-writer."

This reminds me that a few days ago I overheard the chief of a large "Enqiries" staff at one of our leading hotels lecturing a newly uniformed youth about his bad manners: "Remember, my lad, that you never lose anything by being polite." You will more often find politeness and good manners today among those sorely tried servants of the public, station porters, ticket inspectors, postmen, policemen, bus and tram conductors, and even taximen (excluding the generation that graduated from the old "growlers") than from the shop-keeping class who find themselves with more customers than they can supply. But true politeness has its root in the personal pleasure of being helpful; never because "it pays."

The sort of manners that has suggested this note is that which I have seen a pushful person of title display, scores of times, at public dinners, in restaurants, on the golf-course; he moves in a flurry of importance, his loud voice is heard above the hum of others, you KNOW he is present even when you don't see him! Another travelled up with me in the train this week—a well-known M.P. He sat opposite me, hack, hack, hacking all the way! I had to use my "Daily Telegraph" as a screen against his laryngale blasts. A day or two before he was the sole occupant of the only first-class compartment in which the corner seats were not filled. He was occupying three seats, his feet on the corner one I wanted and his parliamentary portfolios on a third! He made no move to withdraw his feet even when I placed my hat and coat on the rack above me as a gesture that I wished to sit there, and I had to ask him if he would be good enough to allow me to sit there. Manners!

We can usually expect bad manners from those of untidy dress. Even if exceptions must be allowed for, outward slovenliness is not a bad index to a slattern mind. Nor am I certain that I would not as soon have the company of an agreeable and pleasant personality whom I suspected of rascality than that of an untidy, ill-smelling, self-assertive person in whose good faith I could have no doubt. But the endless variety of ill manners defies analysis in a little space, and I can do no more than register my dislike of the forward conversationalist who seeks to monopolize the attention of the company, and only lesser dislike of his opposite number, the gloomy boor who has nothing to say for himself. The inquisitive, the exaggerator, the voluble person who begs leave to differ from you on every point, for no reason other than to hear himself talk—an old Scots lady once remarked with old truth to a man I new: "So far as I can judge, Mr. Havers, you like to talk just for the sake o' talking"—these and scores of other types common to all races, no doubt, are they who give point to an occasional homily on Manners.

J. A. H.

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## NATIONAL WAR FRONT, MYSORE CITY

The following were the Prize-winners in the "Essay Competition" held under the auspices of the Anniversary Celebrations of the National War Front, Mysore City.

ENGLISH:—1. Sri Lakshmi Venkata Rau, 1st (Hons.) Maharaja's College, Mysore. 2. Syeda Khudsia Banu, 3rd Year, H.S., Maharani's High School. Mysore.

SPECIAL PRIZES offered by Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.:—1. Mr. E. R. Srikantia, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. Class, Maharaja's College, Mysore. 2. Mr. C. V. Rangaswamy, 1st (Hist.), Hons. Class, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

URDU:—1. Miss Zakia, 3rd Year, "A" Section, Maharani's High School, Mysore. 2. Malika Bano, 2nd Year "A" Section, Maharani's High School, Mysore.

KANNADA:—1. Mr. B. D. Thippe Swamy, Junior B.A., Maharaja's College, Mysore. 2. Mr. M. Devaprasada, U.G.T., B. Class, Government Training College, Mysore.

The cups were distributed by Dewan Pradhanasiromani N. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., at a public meeting on the 25th inst.

## POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN BARODA

In accordance with the promise given by the Revenue Member of the Government of Baroda in the State Legislative Assembly on 23rd July 1943, the terms of the settlement arrived at between the Government and the president of the Baroda Raj Prajamandal on March 16 last have been released to the Press. They are:

1. Mr. Sutaria issues a circular to all Prajamandal Committees in the State that the resolution of 18th August is held in abeyance and should not be acted upon. In particular, all Prajamandal workers should obey Government's orders and laws.

2. Mr. Sutaria convenes a meeting of the Working Committee for cancelling the resolution of the 18th August in so far as it relates to the war and activities connected therewith.

3. Government rescind their notification of the 18th August declaring the Prajamandal an unlawful organisation.

4. All persons under trial or in jail for violation of orders in regard to processions and meetings will be released as soon as the Working Committee's resolution is passed. Fine levied from persons convicted of the above offences will be refunded on application to the Courts. Similarly fines not yet recovered will not be recovered on submission of applications.

5. Crimes involving violence (which is not of a purely technical nature) or sabotage are not included in this amnesty.

Apart from this, the President of the Prajamandal made a personal request to the Dewan: (1) to satisfy himself about the alleged excesses committed by the Police and take such steps as the Dewan Saheb deemed proper; and (2) to allow persons convicted of serious offences like sabotage, etc., to petition to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to show clemency by exercising his prerogative of mercy.

## THE PUBLIC LIFE

(By Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A.,LL.B.)

Public life is used by me in the popular sense which limits it to politicians. Many generations have said, probably in haste, that the Legislature is no longer a fit place for gentlemen to sit in or Politics a becoming occupation for them to pursue.

Before democracy or dictatorship, in the sense it is understood now, was prevalent, a time existed when political power was bought and sold to the highest bidder. The average politician counted for little, except when the spoils were distributed. The great majority attached themselves to their patrons. Most of them represented either close burroughs, which were the properties of territorial magnates or rotton burroughs, which were for sale or purchase. It was a time when tickets for State Lotteries were sold to members of Legislature in parcels of 500 and resold by them at a profit of £2 a ticket. Government Loans were subscribed for by the friends of Government at par and then thrown on the City at a premium of 7% and 11%. There were favourable contracts for honourable members. They could have highly endowed posts and pension. Private morals, of course, were in keeping with the ideas of public duty. For the great majority, public life was a mere incident in the life of pleasure and fashion with no duties and obligations.

How private and furtive was the process of Government may be guaged from the fact that one Wilkie was thought to have done a novel and dangerous thing in printing the names of ministers in his North Briton. But the Industrial Revolution, the French Revolution and its declaration of rights of man, the American Declaration, the Reform Bills in England and the writings of the Political philosophers of the day, they all changed the atmosphere, and democracy came to stay. Gladstone once said that the mechanics of foreign policy concerned peoples rather than Sovereigns or diplomats and mass meetings were as good judges as the chancellories and the Cabinets. So we pass to a new kind of public life.

The star performer no longer reserves himself to election times but is all over the country at all times obeying the call of whips and party managers. When the politicians came into the open, the press followed them from Parliament to the platform. We are seeing the new order and the new politics. We are supposed to be ruled by public opinion. At certain intervals, regular under systems like that of the U. S. A. and irregular under the Parliamentary systems, the ordinary busy citizen is asked, on a given day, to sit in judgment upon his rulers. He is to exercise his vote.

The butcher, baker, banana-seller, beedi-walla, barber and the banker, in addition to being wise about his own personal affairs has then to be wise about everybody-else's as well. He is to judge the affairs of the world and to become a statesman dealing with extremely difficult and complex subjects. These complex matters, often of the War and peace, must necessarily be settled casually and hurriedly can only receive a spare-time attention. Yet the beedi-walla or the banana-seller is usually very positive and unqualified in his political opinions. People would be impatient if the candidate seeking election wants to reason out about the intricate and unexcited economic problems to be tackled. The audience would get fidgety and consequently he would lose the vote. If, on the other hand, he were to say that the Government should have done this, done that, that it has miserably failed, that people are unnecessarily harrassed etc., he would certainly get the vote. Did not people, immediately after the last War, vote for the candidates who said 'I am for hanging the Kaiser', I am for making Germany pay the whole cost of War' etc., in preference to others who wanted to argue. History repeats itself.

Public passion and public ignorance play a part in the world of which he who aspires to lead a democracy must take account. In 1852, Palmerston said that it was an outrageous calamity to fight Russia for upholding Turkey; but in 1854, he said that to fight Russia had become a solemn obligation of honour. In between this interval nothing had happened except a certain metamorphosis in that elusive thing, public temper, which Palmerston only followed.

The democracies are worked through party systems, and the parties, in their turn, are controlled and stage-managed by a few people—the party cancers and bosses. Others will be counted if they implicitly obey what their leaders say; as otherwise, they would be nothing. In our own State we see this phenomena working. People, devoid of learning, simply because they happen to belong to a majority community and they show a pretension of spending a few coins over the party, become leaders of leading parties. We, the rank and file to survive "the onslaught" of party discipline, have to obey every mandate that comes from them or through them, and also to be flattering them in and out of the season. We dare not give any suggestion, as it would be construed an afront. In the name of the great organisation, they openly plead for what they call "Communal justice," but we have to keep quiet, as it is the leader that could initiate and interpret and none else. They may give directions to set up a Muslim leaguer or a novice of their rank. Nobody dare whisper.

(*continued*)

## ECONOMISING COAL

There is a right way and a wrong way of putting coal on the fire. If you want to get the best blaze from a good sized lump, you should place it so that the grain of the coal runs upwards towards the chimney. The lump will gradually open out and radiate the heat, just as a flower opens in the sun.

But if you want the coal to last longer, place it the other way, so that the grain runs horizontally from one side of the grate to the other.

Another way to make coal burn longer, without giving out less heat, is to add a pound of ordinary washing soda to a pail of water, and when it has dissolved, sprinkle it over the lump of the coal.

Never throw away tea leaves, potato peelings, or parings from vegetables. If you have no other use for them, wrap them in damp newspapers and press down at the back of the grate, behind the coal. They will not only augment the coal, but will throw the heat into the room.

Coal dust should never be thrown away, for it can be used in a number of ways. One way is to mix half a bucket with about two fistfuls of clay. Add enough water to make fist paste and put the whole on the fire while still damp. Make the mixture into balls if you are storing them, and be sure they are kept damp.

Another way is to soak all your old news-papers and wrapping paper until they are pulpy and soft. Then drain off all the surplus water and mix your coal dust with the pulp until the whole is like a paste. Then press it into the balls and leave to dry. It is surprising how long these will smoulder and throw out heat.


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## BUCKET BRIQUETTES

If you have any sawdust you can make another and better form of briquette. Mix the coal dust with the sawdust. Add about a tablespoonful of paraffin to every bucketful, and then mix in enough wet clay, to make it stiff. Now fill your old cake tins, cigarette tins, and any other old containers, and leave until perfectly dry. The briquettes can then be turned out of tins and should be used on a bright clear fire.

You can still have a fire if you have neither coal nor wood. Put a block of salt in the grate and pour paraffin over it until it will absorb no more. Put a light to it and it will burn steadily all day. If that is moistened each night with paraffin, it will last at least three weeks before it has worn away.

An article about fires should also include the best methods of putting one out. Those people who have not any A. R. P. apparatus will find that a syphon of soda water is excellent for putting a fire out, if used before the fire gets too big.

Bottles of the following mixture should be kept in every home for safety's sake. Three pounds of sal-ammoniac, mixed with six pounds of salt in four gallons of water, if used through a garden syringe, it will be found to be a powerful fire extinguisher.


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Monday 2-8-1943.

# THE CASE

Our readers would no doubt wish to have our own account of what happened in the Contempt of Court case launched against us.

On receipt of the notice of the case on the 5th July asking us to be present in Court on the 12th, we wrote to the Deputy Registrar that the notice was rather sudden and gave us no time to study the points raised, and prayed that the time may be extended by a fortnight so as to allow consideration of the several aspects relating to the sanctity of Justice as well as to the protection that the Highest Court of the State might reasonably vouchsafe to the Press. The Court thereupon were graciously pleased to fix the hearing for the 26th.

On the 26th we submitted the following statement to the Court showing cause why action should not be taken against us.

With reference to the show cause notice served on me I solemnly affirm and beg to submit the following statement for the consideration of the hon'ble Court:—

I. About February and March last, the public mind was much exercised about certain measures and methods of the Government. After considerable waiting, I felt impelled to give voice to the widespread public feeling in the matter in an article which was published in parts in the "RATIONALIST" in the issues of 15th. 22nd and 29th March of this year. The paragraph which forms the subject of the present case forms portion of what appeared on the 29th March '43.

II. Thereupon on 1st April, I was served with a notice by the Government to show cause why I should not be deemed to have infringed Section 4(1) (d) of the Press and News Papers Act of 1940. I submitted an explanation thereto attached herewith as enclosure 1. Government were pleased to pass the following order thereon through the Law Department: "With reference to your letter dated the 9th April 1943, furnishing your explanation in response to the notice dated 1st April 1943 issued to you in respect of the articles which appeared in the issues of the "Rationalist" dated the 15th, 22nd and *29th March 1943* I am directed to issue a warning that you should not indulge in references to His Highness, and that your writings should be in better taste."

Therefore, I beg to submit that the matter has been already delt with by the Law Department of Government under the Press and Newspapers Act.

III. The remarks under reference do not seek to obstruct justice, nor to bring it into contempt, nor to lower the authority of the High Court. In fact, there is no reference to Mysore at all in the words quoted.

The reference to Justice is general and incidental to the general subject matter of the article and repeats in other words what an eminent Judge of Bengal had expressed a few days earlier.

On the 20th March, Justice Sir John Lort Williams was reported to have referred at a conference to the need for drastic alteration in the system of administration of Justice in this country before it could be made suitable to its needs. Such alteration should be on the lines of simplification of both substantive law and procedure, the abolition of unnecessary proceedings and costs, the speeding up of Justice, and the aim of quality and not quantity in Courts and Bench and Bar, and what are known as the lower branches of the profession."

I may respectfully add that without acting in malice or attempting to impair the administration of justice, I have merely pointed out what is obvious, that solutions with mathematical exactitude cannot always be possible for difficulties involved in the enforcement of legal rights.

IV. So far as the Press of this state is concerned it has always entertained feelings of respect and courtesy towards the Judiciary and Judicial administration. And from what I know of the Press, I may assure the Court that there will be no diminution of those feelings in the future.

A conscientious Judiciary and a free and dignified Press, like the Sun and Moon, are the two safeguards of the well-being of a people. And just as the moon receives its light from the sun and reflects it, the Press depends for its independence on the considerate protection accorded to it by a dignified Judiciary. This fact is recognised by the Legislature which vests in the High Court the power of sitting in judgement over the actions of Government themselves with regard to the Press, as under the Press Act.

V. The remarks under reference were conceived in a thoughtful and sober spirit, and were written with the best of intentions. They were written in mild protest of the remarks of a certain Madras Paper which declared that a certain appointment made by the Government would elevate the Judicial level of the state. That was a reflection on the existing Judicial level of the State, and I sought to answer it.

VI. With regard to the latter part of the paragraph in question, I submit that it is as all can plainly see not a recital of the state of things existing at present but an argument and an inference that could be drawn if the circumstances stated there happen to come into existence in future.

VII. In conclusion, I respectfully submit to the Honourable Court that my remarks do not proceed from an intention to obstruct or to lower the Judicial administration of the State, that one or two draw-backs indicated therein,—such as the procedure about executions which was brought to the notice of Government in the Assembly, are what might justly be brought to the notice of your Honours through the Press in public interest, for favour of being remedied.

VIII. In consonance with the mutual consideration that should prevail between Justice and the Press in the State, it would be fitting that I should convey to the Court my profound esteem, and if they feel that any portion of my remarks are too explicit and hurtful, I express my sincere regret.

In view of the above statement of facts and faith, I pray that the Court may graciously be pleased to discharge the Rule.

We were represented in Court by Mr. M. N. Srinivasan, Advocate and Author of the recent work "Hindu Law in Mysore." The Advocate General, Mr. C. Lakshmana Gowda, B.A., B.L., appeared on the other side.

The Bench consisted of Justices Rajadharmapraveena A. R. Nageswara Iyer, and Rajadharmapraveena T. Singaravelu Mudaliar.

After perusing the statement and the complete article of the 29th March, the Court were pleased to hear arguments of the two Counsels.

Our Counsel raised a preliminary point of objection, that the Contempts of Courts Act had to be administered according to the Rules framed thereunder, that under the Rules only three kinds of persons were competent to launch an action, a lower Court which had been subjected to contempt, a party to a case who had been maligned, or the High Court itself, and that as the Advocate General did not come under any of the three categories he was not competent to file the application, and that therefore it could not be entertained.

Regarding the writing itself, he urged that it was written at a time of public anxiety about administrative methods in general during last March, in order to enlighten Government with regard to public feelings, that no malicious criticism of the judicial administration was intended, and that the remarks objected to were partly of a general nature and partly conditional on certain happenings, that for the portions of it which were rather sweeping and unpalatable the respondent expressed regret, and that in similar cases in the other High Courts and in the Privy Council it had been held that summary proceedings under the Contempts of Courts Act were not justified, and that therefore the Court might graciously be pleased to discharge the Rule.

The Advocate General argued in reply that not one Court but all Courts in the State had been traduced, that he as Advocate General represented the whole administration of Justice, and was therefore competent to act as the applicant, that he had been directed by Government to file the case, that he had first made an oral application before Mr. Justice Subrahmanya Iyer, and that as a result of discussions the present written application had been made.

Regarding the merits, he observed that some of the sentences in the paragraphs in question were individually harmless, but the Respondent had added sentence after sentence in a crescendo tending to bring the administration of Civil Justice into disfavour with the public, and that the remarks about disappointed Judges not putting their heart into their work, and turning their disappointment on the lawyers and public amounted to an aspersion of the judiciary, and that

(contd. on page 8)

## CAPITULATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

WASHINGTON.

The following message to the Italian people was broadcast recently from Algiers:—"This is a message to the Italian people from the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain. At this moment the combined armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and Canada under the command of General Eisenhower and his Deputy, General Alexander, are carrying the war deep into the territory of your country. This is direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist regime. Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties. Mussolini plunged you into a war which he thought Hitler had already won. In spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leaders sent your sons, your ships, and your air forces to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia and the world. This association with the designs of the Nazi-controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture—traditions to which the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much. Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy but for Nazi Germany. They have fought courageously but they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the Russian front and on every battlefield in Africa frm El Alamein to Cape Bon.

" To-day the Germans' hopes for world conquest have been blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by vast air armadas of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's sea coasts are threatened by the greatest accumulation of British and allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean. The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—a power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction and death on all those who refuse to recognise the Germans as the master race. The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honourable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations. If you continue to tolerate the Fascist regime which serves the evil power of Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your own choice. We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people but we are determined to destroy the false leaders and their doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position. Every moment that you resist the combined forces of the United Nations—every drop of blood that you sacrifice—can serve only one purpose: to give the Fascist and Nazi leaders a little more time to escape from the inevitable consequences of their own crime. All your interests and all your traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders. It is only by destroying both that a reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European nations. The time has come for you, Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your own interests and your own desires for restoration of national dignity, security and peace. The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler or live for Italy and for civilisation."

### " NOT AN ULTIMATUM "

President Roosevelt declined to admit at the recent press conference that the joint message to the Italian people could be regarded as an ultimatum. When one reporter said it was popularity regarded as such, the President replied that there had not been time for any popular reaction.

## GROWTH OF THE ARMY

WESTMINISTER.

Mr. Amery gave the following figures in the Commons lately, showing what percentage of the Indian Army has been recruited from each of the main provinces of India and the kingdom of Nepal:—Punjab: fifty per cent; United Provinces: fifteen per cent; Madras Presidency: ten; North-West Frontier Province: five; Ajmer and Merwara: three; Bengal: two; Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bihar and Orissa five, while about eight per cent of recruits obtained from all sources come from Nepal.

Mr. Amery who was replying to a question, said the precise figures were not available, but those were roughly according to the latest information.

Figures for religious groups were, Mohammedans about 34 per cent, Hindus including Gurkhas about 50 per cent, Sikhs ten per cent and other religious groups, including Christians, six per cent.

### COST OF ARMY PENSIONS TO INDIA

Mr. Amery told the Commons also that in the year 1942-43, 3,648,000 pounds sterling was paid to 7,407 persons in Britain in respect of military and civil pensions earned by service in India. In addition about one million pounds was paid to the War Office on account of pensionary service rendered in India by officers and men of the British Army. Mr Amery gave these figures in a written reply to a question.

## BRITISH IGNORANCE OF INDIAN CULTURE

LONDON.

"After 200 years of political connection with India we in England know next to nothing about the Indian cultures," writes Mr. E. M. Forster, introducing a P.E.N. Club booklet just issued, entitled "Literature and authorship in India," by Prof K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar of Belgaum. "Our ignorance is disgraceful and indeed an indictment of our Empire.....What attempt has been made by our rulers to promote oriental scholarship to carry on the tradition of Sir William Jones? What attempt have they made to familiarise Britishers with Indian arts and literatures or with Indian music? The answer to such questions is Wembley and those who remember Wembley will know what the answer means and those who have forgotten Wembley are to be congratulated. The little that has been accomplished in the way of interpretation has been done by individuals or private bodies. Prof. Iyengar's little book is a revelation like the photographic exhibition of Hindu temples organised two years ago by the Warburg institute; it takes us into the almost unknown subject of contemporary Indian writing."

The author, starting with the early impact of western culture on the East, traces its reverberations down to the present day. After a brief review of the work of contemporary writers in different Indian languages, Prof. Iyengar says: "Activity has been especially marked since Gandhi assumed leadership of Indian politics. He has largely succeeded in infusing divine discontent into our literary men and women. Hence of late they have begun to give piercing utterance to the irritations, disgusts humiliations and insufficiencies that seem to constitute India's heritage from the immediate past. But so far no Indian writer has been able objectively to portray the tremendous issues involved in the Gandhian technique or in India's burning desire for achieving freedom from foreign domination. Lacking both vision and vitality, the average modern Indian novelist would surrender to a particular policy or mortgage to a political party special gifts dowered for articulating a wholesome message for all India and for the world itself."

Prof. Iyengar says that the general barrenness of the Indian literary scene when contrasted with Europe, is due to illiteracy and false European models. It is also due to the scarcity of competent and helpful critics and the generally inadequate compensation for periodical articles. There are a few honourable exceptions such as The Hindu of Madras and the *Aryan Path*, Bombay, but they are oases in the desert."

The author deplores that really brilliant people in the professions do not consider writing serious books of some kind or other and concludes: "Poverty is at the root of most evils that prevail here. At the same time it should not be forgotten that even many professors who are quite well-to-do with salaries and liveried peons also do little serious work; cars, radio sets and physical ailments become almost their sole preoccupation in life. Thus while poverty is one reason and an important one, it is not the sole reason—something in the Indian atmosphere to-day seems enervating."

## SOME CURIOUS TRAIN WRECKINGS

A Bulgarian train was once wrecked by rose petals. A wagon carting a great consignment of petals to a scent factory, dropped a sack at a level crossing. The sack derailed the train. The fireman was sent flying, and was badly injured.

In France, before the war, a flock of books brought an international express to a dead stop. They were so busy picking up scraps from the preceding Strasburg express that they paid little attention to the oncoming train, and were crushed in such numbers that the wheels skidded and the train pulled up.

Lions have stopped railway traffic in East Africa and elephants have blocked the line in Burma.

In London, an insect once held up thousands of travellers for a quarter of an hour. An earwig crawled into the electric signalling apparatus on the District line at Hounslow, up-setting the contact and causing all signals to be set at danger. Over a quarter of an hour elapsed before the source of the trouble could be found!

### INSECTS CHANGE SIGNAL

Yet perhaps the strangest accident of all was on the Morelos Railway, in Mexico. The driver of the 11 p.m. special was congratulating himself on a good run when suddenly he turned and tugged at the controls, and the train pulled up with a sudden jerk and a shrill hiss of escaping steam. On the track ahead, a red light gleamed....

The next instant, a second train roared into the first with a grinding tear of smashing wood and breaking glass. Three passengers were killed and the railwaymen discovered too late the cause of the disaster.

A swarm of cochineal insects had settled on an ordinary white signal lamp, and the light, shining through them, had seemed a vivid crimson.

(*continued from page 5*)

though the Respondent had used the words "will then" in these latter sentences he meant thereby "have been, are, and will be," that thereby the Respondent had brought himself under the purview of the Contempts of Courts Act.

Then the Court made a searching cross-examination of the points raised by both sides, and gave their decision to the following effect.

Regarding the preliminary objection they held that though the Rules under the Act mentioned only three parties who could initiate the proceedings, the Act gave a wider meaning, and that the Advocate General was therefore competent to file the application. With regard to the passages, the Court thought that the remarks were not commensurate with dignity and good taste and the Respondent had expressed regret therefor, that the first portion of the remarks were of a general character, and the latter portion rather imaginative and unrelated to the present, and consequently not coming under the purview of the Contempts of Courts Act. Therefore, they ordered, "The petition is dismissed." Thereupon the Advocate General urged that that would make him a petitioner, which was not the case, and that the expression "The Rule is discharged," might be used as in other High Courts. The Court observed that only the Presidency Courts acting under Letters Patent could use that expression, and said finally "The proceedings are dropped. There is no order as to costs."

Thus that chapter is over. We received from well-wishers expressions of sympathy before the case, and congratulations after it, for both of which we tender grateful thanks. The decision is of general interest to the Press and the public of the State as defining what is permissible criticism and what is not under the Contempts of Courts Act. Whatever loss or inconvenience the case may have caused to us, we welcome that result, and are glad that we were instrumental in the Press and the public securing it. Good, let us admit, after all cometh out of evil!

*Editor.*

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## DEWAN'S SPEECH ON NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE

Speech by Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore, on the occasion of the Anniversary Celebrations of the National War Front in the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, Mysore, on the 25th July 1943.

"Colonel Fraser, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is always a pleasure for me to meet members of the Mysore City National War Front which is one of the most enthusiastic, enterprising and energetic units of the National War Front Organization in the State. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy and his colleagues take every opportunity that comes their way—and also many that don't come their way—to further the cause for which the National War Front movement stands. As you might remember, they organized last year during the Dasara festivities a National War Front Exhibition which was both attractive and educative. The Exhibition was found so useful that there was a demand for arranging it in other District headquarters also, and these have already been held in Bangalore, Kolar, Mandya, Tumkur, and Hassan. It was a happy idea of the Committee to have arranged the anniversary celebrations of the National War Front so as to synchronise with the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja who, as we all know, is greatly interested in the ideals and activities of the organization. It may be recalled that when the movement was inaugurated in the State, His Highness urged everyone of his subjects to join the movement and contribute to the safeguarding of the integrity and honour of our motherland. I am thankful to the Chairman and Members of the Mysore National War Front for giving me the pleasure of participating in the celebration. My pleasure is greatly enhanced by the fact that the Hon'ble Colonel Fraser has not only honoured us with his presence at this meeting, but has also given us the benefit of a most interesting speech on the war situation. Colonel Fraser is a great friend of Mysore, as was his distinguished father, Sir Stuart Fraser, who was Tutor to His late Highness and afterwards Resident in Mysore. Sir Stuart keeps in touch with Mysore affairs even at his advanced age. It might interest you to know that recently he wrote in the Asiatic Review a most interesting article on Mysore. Colonel Fraser is continuing his family tradition of sympathetic interest in the progress of the State. He is particularly interested in all activities connected with our War effort. I am sure the members of the National War Front and everyone else in this hall would like me to offer him our special thanks for his kindness in addressing this meeting.

The National War Front, was inaugurated in Mysore, as it was done in other parts of India, at a time when the Allies were facing difficulties. Malaya and Burma had fallen. The threat of an invasion of the country was regarded as real, while in many cities and towns people were in daily dread of air raids. Naturally, therefore, although there was a substratum of confidence among the thinking public as to the ultimate victory of the Allies, there was a general feeling of anxiety as to the immediate happenings. The propaganda of the enemy and the activities of rumour mongers tended to create defeatism, panic and even unrest in the country. The perserving activities of the National War Front and the turn of the tide of the war in favour of the Allies have contributed to a change in the outlook and one finds in the country now a spirit of cheerfulness and confidence in the certainty of an allied victory.

The threat of an invasion has passed and the danger of the air raids has also become remote. It has therefore been possible for the National War Front organization to turn its attention from its primary purpose of combating defeatism and counteracting rumours to other questions and

problems which are looming large to-day. One of these is the problem of food supplies. I am glad to find that this important question is receiving the attention of the National War Front Organization in the State. Many of you might be aware of the steps taken by the Government to relieve the shortage in food supply and to increase the production of food stuffs in the country. A great deal of propaganda is needed to ensure that the steps taken by the Government become fully effective. I have no doubt that the workers of the National War Front Organization will do their best to promote the 'Grow More Food' campaign in the State. Propaganda is also necessary for increasing the cultivation of vegetables. I am glad that the Mysore City National War Front Organization has already taken up this work and that the 'Grow More Vegetables' campaign in the City is to be formally inaugurated by the Minister for Local-Self Government and Public Health to-morrow. Mysore City has special advantages in this respect. The supply of water is more generous here than in other places. A large number of houses, particularly in the extensions, have compounds and open spaces which can be used for growing vegetables. I hope that the efforts of the organization in this direction will meet with good response.

As you are aware, the Central Government is taking measures to counteract the inflationary tendencies which are inevitable in war time and which if left unchecked lead to increase in the cost of living. If these measures are to bear fruit, the people both in the towns and in rural parts must co-operate by restricting expenditure and by saving all they can out of their increased earnings. A vigorous campaign for educating the public in these matters may be undertaken by the National War Front as it is an urgent necessity.

There is another important subject which the National War Front Organization might take up with great advantage, and that is the promotion of friendliness between the civil population and the troops, stationed in several parts of the State, in many cases in the neighbourhood of villages. Sometime ago there were a few regrettable incidents bringing the military into conflict with the civil population. I am glad to say that these incidents are largely a thing of the past, and that the relations between the military and the civil population have been cordial and friendly. The National War Front Organization can do a great deal to bring about friendly contacts between the troops and the civil population in the new camps and thus help to maintain happy relations between them.

The National War Front Organization in the State has achieved a considerable measure of success in its activities during the one year of its existence. It has its branches in all district headquarters and in 62 of the taluk headquarters. Hobly and village committees have been formed in many places. I understand that more than 1500 meetings have so far been organized by the workers of the National War Front. In Mysore City alone as many as 55 public meetings have been held, besides several informal meetings in various locations and educational institutions in the City.

I am glad to find that the organization is also interesting itself in post-war reconstruction problems which are now engaging the attention of the Government as well as the public in India. In many places, the National War Front has organised what are called "New India Planning Groups" for the study and discussion of these problems. Similar groups have been formed in Mysore also. In addition to studying these problems, I believe the organization in Mysore can take an effective part in the rural reconstruction drive and in the campaign of adult education in rural and urban areas, to mention only two instances. Members of the National War Front who have now acquired experience in the varied technique of propaganda can play a very important part to promote movements of public usefulness after the war.

I wish the Mysore City National War Front all success and glory in its many sided work in the days to come."

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# PUBLIC LIFE

*(continued from last issue)*

Not a small part of the qualification for the public life is the power to bear misfortune with dignity. The disappointed man must keep his head up. He must be first in congratulations to his successful rival. The excluded office-seeker must go about with the air of having expected nothing and, if he is wise, be exceptionally careful in supporting his party at least for a time. Many an excellent man ruined himself by displaying his wounds or endeavouring to retaliate by ineffective pin-pricks. A Subas Chandra Bose or a Rajagopalachari may have his tit for tat, but an ordinary man must smile and look pleased.

Another of the difficulties of public life is that a man's real competitors are not his opponents but his friends.

Compared with other careers, the political is liable to an immense number of unforeseen chances and mishaps. A man may lose his seat just at the most critical moment in his career and be thrown out of public life for a long time, in which he may be almost forgotten. Unless he is one of the few who have a public behind them, he will be seen extraordinarily at the mercy of the individual fancies and preferences of the great men whose favour is indispensible.

Character also counts in public life. Politicians can no longer rail off one half of their existence and call it their private life, with which the public has no concern. The picture of the public man which is formed in the public eye is built of thousands of little details which may have nothing to do with his political action. He chooses voluntarily the life of publicity and he cannot escape its liabilities. Public life requires sacrifice of privacy and convenience.

To make a success in public life one needs capacity, industry, character, a moderate degree of backing and a little luck. But it is understood that the politicians are in chains to the party bosses. They have to be consulted about everything, as otherwise one would not be allowed to come back to the Legislature. One has to get on with all sorts of queer characters. Even otherwise there is no security of term for men of proved ability and experience under the present system of voting. Baldwin could not secure a seat for Mr. McKenna when he wished him to be the Chanceller of the Exchequer in 1922. In 1933 Macdonald could not find a seat for his Solicitor General. The Liberals could not guarantee a seat to Sir Donald Mclean. One of our own ministers could not succeed in the first election.

Thus in some cases men of proved ability would not like to enter the public life. as they would least like to dance to the changing public opinion; some others, even though they like, would not easily come in, due to public exentricity; yet in other cases even though they get in, they will be the tools in the hands of mediocres, who would boss the show. Thus intelligence and experience would be at a discount. This will be ruinous to public life.

A man must vote with his party and stifle his conscience if it tells him that he is doing wrong. There is the tyranny of the party machine, the corruption of the bosses, the evils of the spoils system and honours system, etc. If his triumphs are great, his disasters are in the same scale, and the same enormous publicity attends his downfall as his exaltation. His struggle to win power is long and arduous and his enjoyment of it brief and precarious, and not seldom he has to depart from the scene when his fortunes are at their lowest. It is said that the public men are never really in favour with the public except for a short period before they are returned to power. When tnat summit is gained, the reaction sets in and he almost immediately finds himself battling with hostile currents which will finally submerge him.

Hence the paradoxical conclusion that Government hardly ever, and oppositions almost always, represent the majority in the country and that a minister is never so little in favour, as when he is in power. The fatigue of it, the wearisome publicity, the increasing controversy, the stumping and electioneering, the heavy penalties for slight mistakes, the inherent friction with friends, the intrusions on their privacy and reflection on their character—these certainly make a man disheartened and not a few have died young or retired broken men. With all these liabilities the public life is still the most envied of the careers. It alone carries with it what is called power, fame and greatness But alas, lucky are the few who attain it!

T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.


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The Rationalist.

Monday 9-8-1943.

## MERIT TELLS

"That young man, is an Adi-Dravida by caste, Mr. Josyer. He is the most outstanding product of the Medical School": we recall the voice of Dr. P. R. Subba Rao, some ten years ago, in the Eye-section of the Krishnarajendra Hospital pointing to a young man in white over-all who was moving about handling things in the room. His name, we were told, was Mr. Adikesavalu.

In 99 cases out of a hundred, or should we say, 999 cases out of a thousand, that young man might have retired after being buffeted about the corners of the State for 30 years or till his 55th year,—or according to the new rule, after 25 years or his 50th year,—as a Senior Sub Asst. Surgeon, and found a berth in a private medical dispensary.

But we find that to-day that young Sub has bloomed forth into Dr. Adikesavalu, M.B.C.M., F.R.C.S.! The metamorphosis is not only interesting, but astonishing!

It is a remarkable career, and we would delight our readers by mentioning what we have heard about it.

L.M.P's had no prospects then except as Sub Asst. Surgeons. They were not admitted to the higher course, either in the Mysore or the Madras Universities. But the latter provided for admission of Cambridge Seniors. So Mr. Adikesavalu,—as water finds its level, or steam finds its outlet,—conceived the brilliant idea of taking the Cambridge Senior, and having passed it, entered the Madras M.B.C.M. course and graduated with distinction!

Returning, we are told, to Krishnarajendra Hospital, Dr. Robinson was so impressed with his work that he moved the Mayo Clinic of America to accept him as a scholar.

We recall that in the case of Ramanujam, the Mathematician, special provision had to be made for him to enter the Madras University, and then his merit took him to Cambridge and Dr. Hardy.

So Mr. Adikesavalu went to America for training in the Mayo Clinic, and after that course, as passage to England was barred, he took the F.R.C.S. of London from Montreal, Canada, and has come back,—we would like to say,—and has come back to inspire and adorn the medical profession in the State.

His achievements would be considered bright and distinguished if he belonged to any other community, Brahmin, Lingayat, Vokkaligar, Naidu, Moslem, or Christian, but coming right from the Depressed Classes, his talents and merit shine forth all the brighter.

It appears to us, that Government which can make or find good berths for Robinsons, Eagletons, Misras and Heiligs, would be acting gracefully if it appoints him Surgeon in his old Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College. His career would serve as an inspiration to its students.

We hear now-a-days of "Communal Justice" in appointments and promotions and retirements.

With a population 2½ times that of Mussalmans, and 2½ lakhs more than that of Lingayats, the Depressed Classes are the second largest community in the State. As such when it presents an outstanding man of merit for advancement, the claim cannot but be deemed paramount. Viewed in that light the suggestion that we have made is modest.

It may be that our voice may not be heard or heeded by those concerned.

Two other courses are open to the distinguished Doctor. He may respond to the call of War. Medical Officers are badly wanted in the field hospitals, and high prospects are offered by the military authorities. Dr. Adikesavalu has only to offer his services there, and they will be grabbed and he will be given sumptuous prospects.

Or again, he may open a private clinic, organise the Depressed Classes of the State, notify a few meetings, send a few telegrams, do a little tub-thumping, and stress the great community's claim for a place in the Ministry. And who knows what may happen when the time comes? Dr. Adikesavalu of Mysore may be another Dr. Ambedkar of Bombay!

Both for the community's sake and the individual's sake, we wonder which of the three will happen. It however shows the community's really depressed state that it has not made much of its talented off-spring as yet.

*Editor.*

## HINDUSTAN TIMES' SUCCESS IN PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Porter, Sir George Rankin and Sir Madhavan Nair to-day gave its reason for granting the appeal in the case of the daily paper, "Hindustan Times," in which the Managing Editor, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and other persons were convicted of contempt of court by the High Court of Allahabad.

Lord Atkin said that in allowing the appeal the Judicial Committee set aside the conviction and ordered costs and fines to be repaid. The statements made in the "Hindustan Times" did not amount to contempt of court. The news report stated that the Chief Justice had asked judicial officers in the Province to assist in raising funds for the war effort and the editorial comment upon that was to the effect that if the statement was true, such a course of conduct would reflect upon the prestige of the High Court.

With Mr. Devadas Gandhi were associated as defendants in the proceedings for contempt, the printer of the paper and the local correspondent at Meerut.

Lord Atkin said that cases of contempt which consisted of "scandalising the court itself" were fortunately rare and required to be treated with much discretion. There was here no criticism of any judicial act of the Chief Justice or any imputation in respect of the administration of justice. The Chief Justice was alleged untruly, as was now admitted, to have committed an ill-advised act in writing to subordinate judges asking them to collect for the war fund. If the facts were as alleged, they admitted of criticism. "No doubt it is galling," said Lord Atkin "for any judicial personage to be criticised publicly as having done something outside his judicial proceedings, which was ill-advised or indiscreet. But judicial personages can afford not to be too sensitive.

"A simple denial in public of the alleged request would at once have allayed trouble. If a judge is defamed in such a way as not to affect the administration of Justice, he has ordinary remedies for defamation, if he should feel impelled to use them. Their Lordships cannot accept the view taken by Court of the meaning of the comment: the words do not support the innuendo. In the opinion of their Lordships, the proceedings in contempt were misconceived and the appellants were not guilty of the contempt alleged."

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## THE WEALTH OF INDIA

India is a sub-continent of Asia shaped like a battered triangle, the northern part entirely land-locked and the southern bounded on the west and east by the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, respectively. The base of the triangle stretches eastward from the Iranian border to the western frontier of Burma over which the Japanese now stand guard. From north to south, India is 2,000 miles long and from east to west 2,500 miles wide. The total area is estimated at 1,578,000 square miles.

Into this area which is about half the size of the United States there is crowded a population estimated in 1941 at 389 millions. It is a fast growing population as indicated by an increase of some 50 millions in the past two decades. In any evaluation of the material wealth of India the population factor is of great importance. A mere enumeration of the country's wealth in terms of agricultural and mineral resources makes for very impressive reading, but it is considerably less so when the resources are related to the needs of so huge a population.

The wealth of India is essentially agricultural. Much has been said in recent years about the industrialization of India, but the fact is that now—more so than in the past—the country is predominantly rural. It has been estimated that agriculture provides directly or indirectly the livelihood of 89 per cent of the people. The remainder derive their income from industry, which has failed to absorb any of the excess agricultural population. Indeed, the proportion of farm population to the total increased from 61 in 1891 to 73 in 1931. This is the reverse of the process taking place in the Western World and in the economically more progressive countries of the East and it thereby underlines the importance of agriculture in India's economy, says W. Ladejinsky of the United States Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in an official survey.

The agricultural resources of India consist of some 320 million acres of cultivated land. In asmuch as the problem of securing adequate food supplies for India's 400 millions is the most significant, four-fifths or 250 million acres of all the cultivated land is under food crops; the remainder is devoted to industrial or cash crops.

Rice is the most essential food crop of India. The diet of approximately 70 per cent of the population consists mainly of rice. India has the world's largest acreage under rice (72 million acres) and is second only to China as a rice producer (57 million pounds). These figures are formidable indeed, but it must be noted that in the past two decades output actually declined by 8 per cent as against an 18 per cent rise in population. The decline in output is caused by stationary or slowly declining yields. The average yield per acre in the past two decades ranged from 29 bushels (1922-26) to 26 bushels (1937-41) as against 68 and 75 bushels in Japan. India, therefore, does not produce enough rice to satisfy its requirements, and the per capita consumption has declined from 205 to 162 pounds. Even on this basis of reduced consumption India must import from 6 to 8 per cent of its total rice supply from Burma. With the Japanese occupation of Burma, India's rice supply situation has been weakened still further.

Wheat is India's second important crop the area averaging 35 million acres and output about 375 million bushels. As in the case of rice, in recent years there has been little increase in acreage and output of wheat. The per capita consumption (60 pounds) has remained practically unchanged, but mainly through diversion of what was formerly an exportable surplus into domestic channels of consumption.

In addition to the two premier crops, India is a large producer of a variety of millets (more than 60 million acres), barley, corn, and legumes. India is the world's greatest sugarcane producer. There are nearly 4 million acres under sugarcane, with an output of 5 million tons of sugar, but of low quality. In terms of volume, India is the world's largest tobacco producer, with 1,497,000 acres growing 1,375 million pounds.

Another important source of India's agricultural wealth is its livestock which including sheep and goats, is estimated at 310 million head. Because of the many and indispensable functions assigned to livestock by Indian peasants—"the cow and the bullock have on their patient back the whole structure of Indian agriculture"—their economy is dependent upon the quality of this livestock. The fact is, however, that the livestock is of a poor quality indeed, it is small sized, inefficient, and subject to many contagious diseases. The gradual expansion of the cultivated area at the expense of pastures in the congested areas of India has adversely affected animal husbandry. It is contended that the fodder available in India is sufficient for only two-fifths of the livestock. The large number of livestocke in India places the country in the position of the world's leading producer of hides and skins, both raw and half tanned. The output is estimated at 20 million cattle and almost 6 million buffalo hides, 28 million goat and kid skins, and 19 million sheep and lamb skins.

India is one of the largest producers of oilseeds, oil cakes, and oils, having planted an area of 23 million acres under a variety of oil-bearing seeds. Chief among these is a yearly output of 340,000

tons of pea-nut oil. Linseed, castor-beans, rape-seed and sesamum are the other important oilseeds. Approximately a million tons of oil extracted from these seeds is exported. India is perhaps the original home of the cotton plant and has been for many years the second largest cotton producer, with an output of 4.5 million bales per year. Despite attempts to develop substitute materials, jute continues to be the cheapest packing cloth in the world. In this field India enjoys the virtual monopoly, based on an annual-output of 9 million bales.

Despite the agricultural character of India, it differs considerably from such agricultural countries as the Netherlands Indies and Malaya. This is because of India's variety of mineral resources, not possessed by the other two countries. India represents a vast potential industrial area, with an abundant labour supply and unlimited market; but these very factors, associated with low spendable income, inefficiency of labour, lack of capital and reluctance on the part of the colonial admistration to encourage heavy industries, have so far handicapped the country's industrial development. Yet India has large resources upon which industrialization could feed itself, once the handicaps are lessened or eliminated altogether.

India's mineral resources include enormous easily accessible supplies of high grade iron ore. The reserves are estimated at 3 million tons, and iron content of the ore averages 64 per cent. Coal, cooking coal, and manganese—all basic materials in iron and steel making—are available in abundance. Estimates of the coal resources vary from 36 to 60 billion tons, of which 5 billion tons is of good quality and easily workable. After Russia India is the largest producer (over 1 million tons) of high grade manganese. The country is the world's largest producer of mica, the other chief producers being the United States and Canada. India's proportion, by value, of the total output of these three countries is over 80 per cent. India is one of the world's important producers of chromites, an essential mineral used in the manufacture of stainless steel and of chromesteel for armour plate for war-ships. Bauxite deposits of considerable extent and of good quality for the manufacture of aluminium, as well as large potential hydroelectric power, must be added to the non-agricultural resources of India.

By far the greater part of the mineral wealth of India is yet in the making. There is altogether too great a gap between the mineral resources of India and their actual utilisation. With few exceptions, notably that of the cotton textile industry, India's Industrial development has proceeded at an extremely slow pace. In 1934-38 India mined only 24 million tons of coal annually. 2½ million tons of iron ore, 339,000 tons of copper ore and 8,000 tons of bauxite, while the value of the entire mineral output averaged 65 million dollars. Even under the stimulus of war production India's output of finished steel in 1641 amounted to only 1,250,000 tons.

It is unquestionable, however, that the enormous wartime demands that rise daily have created an urgent need for intensified industrial development of India. It involves also a basic and positive change in the attitude of Great Britain regarding a rapid industrialization of India. This, in conjunction with the material and technical aid received from the United States, may find India in a position to translate at an accelerated rate the country's potential resources into actual wealth.

Such a development is all the more important because not all is well with India's agriculture, now its principle source of wealth. The fact cannot be overlooked that the 320 million acres of cultivated land do not provide all the people with a quantity—let alone quality—of food necessary to meet the minimum requirements of the unpretentious diet prevailing in the Far East or South-eastern Asia.

There is nothing inherent in an Indian peasant that prevents him from becoming an efficient producer of food and other farm products and from realizing all the benefits that follow. But the institutional millieu within which the peasant lives and works militates against such changes. Lack of education, very limited application of agricultural science, and a land-tenure system that burdens tens of millions of Indian peasants, inheritance laws that result in fragmentation of holdings and what is perhaps most important, a rapid increase in population pressing ever harder against the available resources—all these combine to make output low, both per unit of land and per man. The net result is not enough agricultural wealth to go around, which in practice spells widespread poverty and disease.

No progress in agriculture or in industrialization can appreciably increase the wealth of the people if the growth of population in India continues at the rate of the past two decades, nullifying whatever material advantage is gained. It is well to remember in this connection the conclusion reached by the Royal Commission on agriculture in India: everything "which we have advocated for the material advancement of the people will merely postpone the effects of the growing presure of the population on the soil. No lasting improvement in the standard of living of the great mass of the population can possibly be attained if every enhancement in the purchasing power of the cultivator is to be followed by a proportionate iecrease of the population."

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## PET COMPLAINTS

The ills we mortals suffer have preferences for certain races or nations. There's often a further liking for certain human tvpes, builds, complexions, sex, or ages. In Australia, youngest nation, already there's a pet complaint—skin cancer.

A.I.F. doctors back from Malaya record a high percentage in Burma, South China and Malaya of kidney trouble, both in whites and coloured people. This seems a preference which is geographic. One of the queerest of these geographic preferences is that of high blood pleasure for Americans of the U.S.A. Though it favours men rather than women, the complaint draws no colour line. American Negroes suffer in as high proportion as whites. Yet a survey of negroes in Africa (their homeland) shows that the complaint is exceedingly rare there. And, for a contrast, one can travel around China and find only an odd case of high blood pressure here and there.

A queer racial prejudice is that of diabetes for Jews. To avoid diabetes, see that your parents come of Scottish or Scandinavian stock. in Scotland and Norway the disease is less prevalent. Among Italians the proportion of diabetics is also low. Racially, the Jews are of Asiatic stock, but this is not a factor in susceptibility. Over most of Asia diabetes is rather rare.

The Eskimo rarely gets toothache. Pyorrhoea and dental decay shun the frozen North. High blood pressure also is practically unknown among Eskimos. As they are the grossest meat-eaters in the world, the theory that meat-eating leads to high pressure gets a severe set-back.

The Anglo-Indian's "liver" has been a pet theme for writers. Temperance advocates used to insist that his indulgence in hard drinks was the cause. Surveys of Southern Asia, however, indicate that liver complaints have a geographical, perhaps climatic basis, occurring among coloured races equally with whites. In Java, for instance, percentage of liver cancer among Chinese and Javanese is very high.

The allergies (asthma and hay fever) have a special preference for Americans. In Australia and in Britain there has also been a notable increase. A queer side-issue is that hay fever and asthma are low-blood-pressure states. A fall of pressure precedes attacks, which can often be averted with a pressure-raising drug. So "lows" and "highs," side by side, make up a big percentage of disability among white-collar workers of most white nations.

Coming to sex preferences: If you're a woman you're more likely to develop aneamia, gallstones (2 to 1), headaches, diabetes (2 to 1 after age 50), Raynaud's (a circulation disease), thyroid deficiency (7 to 1), and some types of goitre. The male is more subject to duodenal ulcer, hobnail liver (3 to 1), pneumonia, Bright's disease, Buerger's disease (100 to 1), coronary heart disease (2 to 1), appendicitis and progressive muscular atrophy (3 to 1). Buerger's is an unpleasant complaint in which circulation fails in the limbs.

Women have a further advantage in that they rarely suffer from baldness, colour-blindness, or true "bleeder's disease." Blondes are more liable to rheumatism, heart disease, tonsillitis, arthritis. Brunettes should watch out for T. B. and nervous troubles. As children, however, they stand up better to diptheria and scarlet fever than the fair types.

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## BERNARD SHAW

LONDON.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw was 87 last week. He remains isolated in the country from his friends, owing to petrol rationing.

He admitted he was not feeling very witty; he is really a lovable and thoughtful husband. The Shaws, like the Webbs, are living ideal lives, wherein both are frank, having great faith in each other.

The death of Beatrice Webb recently upset the Shaws; now Mrs. Shaw is herself seriously ill from a terrible disease, Paget's disease.

How Shaw keeps up his writing remains a mystery. He interrupted the work on his latest play long enough to thank Mussolini for his birthday present, the Duce's resignation. When asked what should be done with the Duce, he replied on the phone, "Why not give him a little time to tell his side of the story and then why not pension him and give him a nice estate in Ireland?"

He might have been thinking of the Allies' tendency to make lenient peace terms. "I have no advice for Mussolini's pal, Hitler. The whole blessed world seems to be on my phone today asking for such things. I am just an old man who does not know much about things, but I insist on speaking of them. I do not feel very witty today either. The resignation or sacking of Mussolini should shorten the war a bit, I think. The little King down there will be easier to handle. But Hitler will fight on; do not doubt that."

Speaking about the war in the Far East, Shaw said: "Your American Admiral says it will last until 1949, and the impression is given that America alone would have to take care of the Japanese. That is just not so. Once this thing is over in Europe—and I have not the faintest idea when it will be—we will all certainly turn our full attention to the Japanese. But even if all of us, including America, make peace with Japan, Asia would continue to fight the Japanese. You must understand that Asia will always fight the Japanese. The whole Pacific will fight them.

"I am an old man. Now, the plain fact of the matter is that wars are caused because men are pugnacious. All other causes are subsidiary to that. If you want to stop men fighting you had better get them to stop being pugnacious."

Shaw calls Hitler "that confounded nuisance" but adds that "every man or woman over forty is a scoundrel at heart."

Shaw contemptuously ignores his birthdays but reporters do not. He has had great trouble in solving the new maid problem. It was finally resolved by his friend, Lady Astor who after considerable trouble has unearthed a "jewel." She said maternally, "he needs looking after."

## BRITISHERS' CALL FOR SETTLEMENT

LONDON.

Nearly 100 representative men and women are signatories to an appeal for fresh efforts to secure a settlement in India.

The statement says:—"A year has now elapsed since the arrest of the Congress leaders. Thousands of Indian men and women are either imprisoned or detained without trial. The political deadlock has remained unbroken throughout the year and the resultant situation is one of mistrust and frustration—the continuance of which must imperil future good relations between Great Britain and India.

"We believe that the time is opportune for a review of the situation and for fresh efforts by British and Indian leaders to find a solution honourable and acceptable to both."

The signatories include the Bishop of Birmingham, the Bishop of Bradford, the Dean of Canterbury, the Archdeacon of Westminster, Prof. C. E. M. Joad, Prof. Harold Laski, Lord Strabolgi, Mr. Clement Davies (M.P.), Sir Richard Gregory, Sir Ernest Bennett (M.P.), Prof. Norman Bentwich, Dr. A. D. Balden, Mrs. Vera Brittain, Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, Prof. G. D. H. Cole, Prof. J. E. Daniel, Mr. T. L. Horabin (M. P.), Mr. Laurence Housman, Miss. Jameson, Commander King-Hall (M.P.), Dr. Scott Lidgett, Prof. G. H. C. McGregor, Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Sir John Maynard, Sir John Orr, Lady Parmoor, Prof. C. H. Reily, Mrs. Maude Royden, Dr. Alfred Salter, (M.P.), Viscountess Snowden, Mr. Hannen Swaffer, Mr. Jack Tanner, Prof. Edward Thompson, Dame Sybil Thorndyke and Prof. H. G. Wood.

Copies of the appeal have been sent to the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill, the Secretary for India Mr. Amery, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow and the Viceroy-Designate Lord Wavell.

## MR. HENRY FORD TURNS EIGHTY

DETROIT, July 30.

Mr. Henry Ford, the famous American automobile manufacturer, said on the eve of his 80th birthday that industry's primary objective always should be to produce goods "that will really help the people rather than roll up profits."

Mr. Ford told the Press that he believed that "business is never good business unless it does equally well for the public, its employees and itself."

At 80, Mr. Ford is still able to ride a bicycle, chop wood and outdistance many of his associates in a foot-race.

The Rationalist.

Monday 16-8-1943.

## FOOD CONTROL AND RATIONING

Nearly seven months ago when we had to criticise an order of the Food Supply Department in public interest, those affected sought to get over it by alleging that it was written with personal motives. It was not true. However, having done our duty, we left it at that. We seek to say things when we are impelled to do so by patriotism or humanity. If they are dismissed lightly, the loss is not ours, as we seek no gains.

That our remarks were not ill-conceived is borne out by the fact that the order was subsequently changed, though gradually and from bitter experience. Now in a communique of the 9th instant, attached to an important order of that date, the Secretary for Supplies confesses :

"In spite of these arrangements however, the desired results were not obtained. Grains have not moved from the supply to the deficit areas as expected. Producers, merchants and mill-owners have been reluctant to part with stocks at controlled rates. The system of purchasing grains on a voluntary basis has not been attended with much success. And shortage of staple food-grains has been felt both in urban and rural areas."

The proof of the pudding, they say, is in the eating. Our comments are unnecessary. But it seems necessary to say that if high functionaries drawing generous salaries indulge in ineffective measures for months together, claiming perfection for what they do, and brushing aside criticism with lofty disdain, and then the measures prove failures, it leaves a bad taste in the minds of the public.

In the result we are now faced with the order of the 9th. Its object is to end all private trading in food-grains, and to make it a Government monopoly like opium or excise. Having condemned the whole non-official mercantile world to the last man as deceitful and untrust-worthy, it places the grain stocks of the State in the hands of a swarm of officials, whose honesty is of the same species as that of the non-officials, and whose efficiency has not been put to proof and can only be taken for granted.

Were it not so the measures so far enforced should have proved a perfect success. But the officials appointed to induce and control non-officials proved men of clay feet, and that has resulted in public unhappiness. We are not antagonistic to any Government measures wisely conceived and ably executed. What we seek to deprecate are policies, half-baked and undigested, which arise in mental confusion and confuse the reader, and end in not only confusion but huge loss to Government.

The order of the 9th instant is an elaborately drawn document issued as a Gazette Extraordinary. It says that with effect from the 9th August all persons in possession of stocks of paddy, rice, ragi, and jola in excess of the following quantities should declare and sell the surplus stock to Government. "Rice—7 pallas, Paddy—14 pallas, Ragi—10 pallas, Jola—10 pallas."

And it is reported that the Minister of Supplies informed a Press gathering that informants who enlighten Government about persons who do not declare their surpluses, will be rewarded with half of the surplus so obtained, to the extent of Rs. 500. A wholesale spy system, very edifying to the State, and encouraging to public morals, is it not? To what levels have we to descend in these horrid times?

Very well, granting that all of us are prepared to spy on our neighbours, what constitutes a surplus according to the order? Is it anything more than 7 pallas of rice, plus 4 of paddy, plus 10 of ragi and 10 of jola, or just any single one of these? Suppose a man has 28 pallas of paddy, and seeing this order converts 14 of them into 7 pallas of rice, should we report him as having a surplus, and get a half-share with Government?

We believe that the intention of the order is to regard anything more than one of the four items as surplus. But it is so badly expressed that the spy, the police, the judiciary, and the public as a whole are left in doubt, and no action can be taken.

Is English so poor a language that the exact thought in the mind of the Supplies Secretary or the Government cannot be expressed clearly so as to leave no doubts? It is this kind of thing that has been making mess of things, so that the police could not put up cases for breaches of the Orders, and judges could not see the guilt clearly made out.

The order of the 9th has therefore to be deemed to be fundamentally defective in its most important point.

Another point in the order deserves to be examined. It states that an extra Rs. 3 per palla of rice, ragi, and jola will be paid to those who surrender their surplus immediately. And generally there is a disparity of some Rs. 5 in the rates of paddy and rice. Obviously every one who has paddy will convert it into rice and offer it to Government. If that happens and 5 lakhs of pallas of rice are purchased by Government immediately, how long can it remain fit for consumption? Is not rice perishable? After two months would it be good for anything but being burnt, as is reported to have been done at Whitefield and at Madras? And who will be responsible for that enormous loss to Government? And how will the public be benefited by it?

What Government should purchase and stock is paddy to a large extent, and rice only for immediate necessities. And the rates therefore of paddy should correspond with those of rice.

With regard to the prize money offered to informers, may we ask where the money is coming from? The order states that the surplus of those who fail to declare will be forcibly purchased by Government, but without the extra payment. That does not mean that it will be confiscated by Government and shared with the informer. Then the prize-money should come from Government themselves. Is that so? We wonder.

The Civil Supplies Orders accuse the merchants and the public of creating black-markets and hoarding. We invite Government to be pleased to enquire who has created the black-market in Tyres. They come into Government hands, and are purported to be rationed out by responsible officials. Is it supposed to be fair rationing when it gives rise to black-markets? And what attempt is being made to prevent it? Is the rationing being done equitably and so as to do the best in the interests of the public, or according to the likes and whims of certain inexperienced and self-centred minor officials? Do they know that the State's life depends not only on certain favoured Official motorists but also non-official, and that it is not in public interest to starve and paralyse the latter?

We have mentioned the above in order to draw the attention of Government to the unfortunate state of affairs even with regard to a commodity which is entirely under their control, and that it is no good throwing the entire blame of the food-grains situation on the heads of the public. Let us however hope that the new measures they contemplate are more conducive to public interest than the previous ones.

*Editor.*


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## U. S. MUNITIONS PRODUCTION IN JUNE

The Chairman of the United States War Production Board Mr. Donald M. Nelson in his June minitions production report published to-day said; "At the end of June. 43 per cent of the total volume of munitions requirements currently scheduled for 1943 had actually been produced."

Mr. Nelson added: "America is now in the stratosphere of production and to reach higher altitudes requires supercharging."

"Scheduled requirements for munitions are rising very sharply. During the next six months, if we are to meet our goals, the average monthly output must be 30 per cent higher than the average output during the preceding six months. Such obstacles to increased production as absenteeism, strikes. delays by management in utilising full capacity, over-optimism which reduced working energies—such obstacles as these must be vigorously attacked with every instrument at our disposal. Plans have been matured and are now being put into effect to drive production up against psychological and physical difficulties which stand in the way."

### PARTICULARS OF PRODUCTION

The Nelson report gave the following among other particulars:

Aircraft: Production fell considerably short of expectation in June. Total acceptances, over 7,000, rose only slightly in number from May to June;

Merchant vessels: Deliveries in June were down about 100,000 deadweight tons from the May record of 1,800.000. So far as major types are concerned, however, the 1943 objective will, in all likelihood, be met. Cumulative deliveries of merchant vessels of all types for the half-year amounted to 8,674,000 deadweight tons, of which 8,450,000 tons were of major types.

Grand ordnance: Some segments of army programme are lagging. Armoured car deliveries can quickly be obtained on a large scale once certain design problems are resolved and steps are also being taken to step up the production of trucks and other lagging motor iransport;

Naval vessels; Naval tonnage delivered reached a new peak of 229,457 displacement tons, which was 13 per cent above May. On the estimated value put in place basis, there was a small decrease. Expenditure for war purposes amounted to 9,638 million dollars in June, an increase of 4 per cent over that for May. The average daily rate of expenditure in June was 295,700,000dollars.

Calling for greater productive energy to overcome three months' lag in the munitions output, the Chairman of the United States War Production Board Mr. Donald Nelson said:

"We must make over 10,000 planes monthly before the year is over."

He was not satisfied with July's production of over 7,000 planes. Factors hampering production were high (?) labour turnover. shortage of skilled workers and changed engineering designs, particularly in aircraft plans.

## MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

CUDDAPAH.

Mr. R. M. V. S. Rao, Sub-Judge, Cuddapah, dismissed some days back an appeal preferred by Mr. B. Abdul Razack and five other Muslims against the decree given by the District Munsif, Cuddapah, in November 1941, declaring that Mr. K. Narayanaswami and others (Hindus) had got a right to take out processions at all hours and on all days with music, without stopping the same at or near the Bunda Hussain Khan Mosque, subject to the lawful orders of the Magistrate and the Police under Cr. P. C. and Traffic regulations etc.

The Sub-Judge holding that the decision of the District Munsif was based on well-established principles of law as laid down by various High Courts, dismissed the appeal preferred by the Muslims with costs.

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## CONGRESS AND THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B., writes:

On the eve of the last sessions of the Representative Assembly, I issued a statement to the Press urging the R. A. Congress party members to meet and decide the question of attending the Sessions. Also, I gave out my individual opinion and pleaded for so attending. The plenary body could not meet with a quorum; and hence the leader had to give a decision. It went against my proposal. But still, to the last man, the mandate was kept up, and the party refrained from attending the Sessions.

Interested persons wanted to exploit my statement, and even said that I attended the Assembly. To their dismay, facts proved otherwise. Even now, I take the risk of being misinterpreted and once again urge the necessity for attending the Dasara Sessions of the Assembly.

It will be the third Session if we resolve to abstain from attending. That apart, the problem of food and cloth is glaring at the face. It is our duty to suggest our own solution to the question. What is more important, our brothern are in Jail, for no fault of theirs or the organisation to which we belong. The Mysore Congress has not passed any resolution or undertaken any programme to deserve this wrath. This mass detention is a violation of the elementary judicial maxim, "hear the other side before pronouncing judgment." There may be justification for our not attending the Assembly till all politicals are released; but let us, from within show our dissatisfaction and protest; Let us all say, "Either release, or give them family allowance, or subject them to trial from inside the Assembly." Let us also help in solving the 'food and cloth' problem. Let us resolve to attend.

Let the leader call for a Meeting of the Assembly party Congress members, and let the question be decided. We will abide by the result.


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Sir D'Arcy Railley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

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He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

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Just as the constant dripping of a drop of water will in course of time wear away the seeming imperishable rock, so the small sins of omission and commission committed against Nature's imperious laws of our being tend gradually to shorten life. The following is a compendium of the mental, moral, physical, and external influences that exert a baneful influence in our lives, and lessen the years of our earthly existence. They should be assiduously avoided by all who desire to attain to a green old age :—

Adulterated foods.
Amativeness.
Anger.
Anxiety.
Bad air.
Care.
Early marriage.
Envy.
Excessive joy.
Errors in diet.
Exhausting exercise.
Grief.
Hatred.
Indolence.
Inactivity.
Injudicious use of drugs.
Intemperance.
Insufficient sleep.
Jealousy.
Late hours.
Late supper.
Mental strain.
Over-feeding.
Quick mastication of food.
Sensuality.
Tobacco smoking (when immoderate).
Uucleanliness.
Unhealthy climate.
Unhealthy occupation.
Unsanitary habitations.
Unventilated rooms.
Violent emotion.
Want of sufficient exercise.
Worry.

## THINGS THAT PROLONG IT

In contrast to those baneful agencies, just set forth, that tend to shorten life, the following are the principal mental, moral, physical, and external influences conducive to longevity :—

An easy conscience.
An even temper.
A contented mind.
Chastity.
Cheerfulness.
Cleanliness.
Congenial companionship.
Daily exercise.
Eating fruits and vegetables in their seasons.
Early hours.
Eight or nine hours' sleep.
Healthy climate.
Healthy occupation.
Hope.
Joy.
Laughter.
Moderation in eating and drinking.
Piety, and hope in a future life.
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## PREMIER CHURCHILL ON PREMIER MUSSOLINI

LONDON.

Mr. Churchill has made many acid and scathing references to Mussolini since Italy entered the war in June, 1940. Here are some of them:

October 11, 1940, in broadcast to France: "Hitler's little Italian accomplice is trotting along hopefully and hungrily but rather wearily and very timidly at his side!"

November 11, 1940, at the Lord Mayor's luncheon in the Mansion House, London: "We will never cease to strike at the foul aggressor, until the crimes and the treacheries which hang around the neck of Mussolini and disgrace the Italian name have been brought to condign and exemplary justice!"

December 23, 1940, in a broadcast to the Italian people: "Our armies are tearing and will tear your African Empire to shreds and tatters.....One man and one man alone has ranged the Italian people in the deadly struggle against the British Empire. After 18 years of unbridled power, he has brought your country to the horrid verge of ruin. There stands a criminal who has wrought a deed of folly and shame, one man and one man alone ordered Italian soldiers to range over their neighbour's vineyard; was resolved to plunge Italy into the whirlpool of war; to call in Attila's ravenous soldiery and his gang of Gestapo policemen to occupy and hold down Italy!"

April 27, 1941, in a broadcast from the B.B.C.: "I dare say you have read in newspapers that the Italian dictator has congratulated the Italian army in Albania on the glorious laurels they have gained by their victory over the Greeks. Here surely is a world record in the domain of the ridiculous and the contemptible. This whipped jackal, Mussolini, who to save his skin has made Italy a vassal state of Hitler's Empire, goes frisking up to the side of the German tiger with yelps.....Hitler with his tattered lackey Mussolini at his tail pretends to build a new order for Europe. Never did so mocking a fantasy obsess the mind of mortal man!"

December 26, 1941, a speech to both Houses of Congress, Washington: "The boastful Mussolini has crumbled already. He is now but a lackey and a serf, the merest utensil of his master's will!"

February 9, 1942, in a broadcast from the B.B.C.: "One of the two dictators, the crafty cold-blooded and blackhearted Italian, who had thought to gain an empire by stabbing fallen France in the back, has got into trouble. Spurred on by lust of power and brutish greed, Mussolini attacked and invaded Greece."

November 29, 1942, a broadcast from the B.B.C.: "Lust of conquest and of booty, the arrogance of long unbridled tyranny led him to his fatal shameful act. In vain I warned him. He would not hearken. The hyena in his nature broke all bounds of decency!"

July 1, 1943, a speech at Guildhall on receiving the Freedom of the City of London: "They (the Italian) may look back regretfully to the days when they used to disturb a peaceful world and when it rested with their pinchbeck Caesar to settle which weaker community could be struck at first!"

## "IS" OR "ARE"?

### TOSS OF COIN DECIDES RULE OF SYNTAX

Four American Universities are split fifty-fifty on the use of the word "is" in the following sentence in a Burlington Railroad circular:—

"Along the right of way exists a tremendous area in which is produced twothirds of the oats and more than half the corn in the United States."

Railway chiefs, differing as to whether the word "are" should be used instead of "is," referred the matter to Chicago University and the North-Western University. Chicago decided in favour of "is." North-Western replied in favour of "are."

Harvard and Yale were appealed to, Harvard pronouncing for "is," Yale for "are." So the officials tossed a coin, and "is" stays in the circular!


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The Rationalist.
Monday 23-8-1943.

## LANGUAGE AND DIGNITY

Our readers will have read with relish or with surprise Mr. Churchill's references to Signor Mussolini in recent years which we have given on another page. Mussolini, we might remember, has for over twenty years held sovereign sway over Italy, and cannot be said to rank low as a leader of men. But his fault is that, in the words of Sir Robert Walpole referring to Sir Spencer Compton, "He got the wrong sow by the ear, and I got the right." Mussolini got the wrong sow by the ear, and Churchill the right, and so he laid himself open to all the picturesque expressions which Premier Churchill could fling at him.

Yet, had a poor editor in the Mysore State used similar expressions we tremble to think what reproof about lack of "dignity and taste" he might have earned from the local censor.

Let us examine the use of the language by other eminent politicians and men of letters in earlier years.

Exactly 60 years ago, in October 1873, Disraeli wrote of Gladstone's Government as "harassing every trade, worrying every profession, and assailing or menacing every class, institution, and species of property in the country," and said, "The country has, I think made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering!"

And equally nicely Gladstone declared of Disraeli "I will leave the leader of the opposition, for the present, floundering and foundering in the Straits of Malacca!"

The same Gladstone speaking, not of a political rival, but of another nation, the Turks in Bulgaria, observed, "Let the Turks now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner,—namely, by carrying off themselves. Their zaptiehs and their mudirs, their bimbashes and their yusbashis, their kaimakans and their pashas—one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned!"

Let us pass from the politicians to men of letters. Dr. Johnson, whom no censor, ensconced behind his green baize however fresh, in a revolving chair however well-oiled, can dub as lacking in dignity, has the following remarkable sayings to his credit. Speaking of Americans he said, "I am willing to love all mankind except an American." When told of the poor success of the French Dictionary,—it must have been something like our own Kannada Dictionary,—he observed, "What can you expect from fellows that eat frogs?" His definition of oats in his own English Dictionary was, "Oats is the food of horses in England, and of men in Scotland." He spoke of Lord Chesterfield's famous book, "Letters to his son," as "teaching the morals of a harlot and the manners of a dancing master!"

Sheridan who has built for himself a niche in the Temple of Fame as an orator and dramatist, meeting one day two royal Dukes, one of them said they had been discussing whether Sheridan were a greater fool than knave. Placing himself between them, Sharidan quickly replied, "Why, faith, I believe I am between the two!"

Bernard Shaw, the first of present day writers, has but recently given expression to

the remark, "Every man or woman over forty is a scoundrel at heart!"

And Shakespeare himself, how much there is in the best of his writings which should make an official critic turn up his nose!

Yet nobody would dream of condemning any of the above great personages as lacking in dignity and taste. Taste is a thing of so wide a range and is so varied in quality, that no man who looks at it from his own single stand-point can presume to circumscribe its nature. Neither in dress, nor in food, nor in language can one dogmatise for all men that a particular thing is or is not in taste. He can only speak from his individual stand-point and no more.

Lord Eldon told Boswell, when asked to define taste, "Taste, according to my definition, is the judgment you manifested when you determined to leave Scotland and come to England." Or there is the advice of the cheap schoolmaster, "Read over your compositions, and wherever you meet with a passage which you think is particularly fine, strike it out!" What value to attach to such a judgment we do not know.

It is said that Macaulay as a little boy hurt himself when taken on a visit to a lady, and when asked by her later whether the pain was still bad, replied gravely, "No Madam, the agony is abated!"

It is absurd to expect an editor to write in that strain week after week on all sorts of topics. The writing has to suit the knowledge and understanding of a variety of readers in various walks of life, and the words, tone, and illustrations have to be modulated so as to make the topic understandable to the bulk of them. The writing has to be on occasion like that of Addison or Lamb, or Carlyle or De Quincey, and, when dealing with political matters, like that of Dean Swift or Junius.

To insist that the Editor should always write in a particular way so as to please you, and to characterise what may be unpleasant as undignified and lacking in taste is to exhibit a limited and stereo-typed mental outlook. We ourselves are above such criticism, and we have no doubt that our readers are well able to judge for themselves whether what we write does or does not come within the standards of decency and good taste.

*Editor.*

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## DEPLETION OF CATTLE WEALTH

There was a debate on the growing menace of cow-slaughter for military purposes in the Council of State recently.

In the course of the debate Mr. Hosain Imam, said that the main back ground of his resolution was the large consumption of meat by foreign troops and prisoners of war in India. The number of cattle slaughtered now has risen by five times the peace-time number. Moreover in peacetime it was only surplus cattle that was slaughtered; but now attractive prices were offered and the best cattle taken away for meat purposes. Not only were the agriculturists affected, but ghee and milk had also become scarce throughout India. He said 2,76,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in this country during last year. He alleged that orders of the Central Government regarding protected cattle were not being carried out by the slaughterers, notwithstanding the fact the slaughter of cattle was looked down upon by a large majority of the people of India. They could not carry out the Grow More Food Campaign side by side with this slaughter. He therefore urged that in order to relieve the situation dehydrated meat should be imported from U. S. A. and Australia as also milk for the use of the troops, and livestock be imported from neighbouring countries.

Mr P. N. Sapru said that the resolution was important both from the point of view of the "Grow More food Campaign" and the nutrition of the Indian people. He apprehended when the attack on Burma would be launched, and more Allied forces came to India, the number of cattle slaughtered would increase. He criticised the non-publication of the health report during the last two years on the excuse of paper economy. As regards the recommendasions of the resolution, he said besides Australia and America imports could also be made from Argentine. He believed shipping position was easier. At any rate, where there was a will, there was a way, he concluded.

Pandit Kunzru said that so far as he was aware Government had done nothing practical to increase livestock of the right kind as it would increase the supply of ghee and milk in the country. As regards slaughter he had received many complaints from Cow Protection Societies and those connected with economic societies. As U. S. A. and Australia had flourishing meat trades, he believed, it would put on them a smaller strain than on this country to supply tne meat requirements of the Government of India.

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Mr. Landon said: "No President has ever had the unity that was President Roosevelt's early in 1933. In December 1942, he had the same complete unity. Today schisms and hatred stalk the land—the hunter too resides close behind. The appalling spectre of uncontrolled inflation threatens. Disorder is increasing. Something is always going wrong with planners' theories.

"The President refuses to obey certain laws enacted by Congress and our Government is being run too largely on the promise of threat, and fear and secrecy. The post-war plans of palace-guard bureaucrats are to relieve organised labour of all responsibility, relieve the farmer of all responsibility, relieve elected representatives in Congress of all responsibility.

"That is the Fascist theory of planned economy. It is the only New Deal answer to the unsolved problems of unemployment, poverty and mass production. We are now witnessing a preview of life as it will be permanently under New Deal gone to seed—an arbitrary bureaucracy resulting in Nazism or Fascism—the death knell of individual freedom. The shadow of a notably bitter election that will mean either the eclipse of the Fascist New Dealers—or the American Republic—is already appearing over the land."

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It was Hashirobei Mitsui who created the technique of the modern store. Before his time customers paid their bills once a year and were forced to buy goods in wholesale quantities. The new store introduced all kinds of innovations: payment in cash, small profits, an immense turn-over, uniform prices, retail business. Hashirobei Mitsui was also the father of advertising. On rainy days he made his customers a present of umbrellas bearing the name of the firm. He paid authors for writing novels in which at least part of the scene was laid in his store.

At the time he founded the concern, money transactions were still complicated. Hashirobei Mitsui was the first to wrap coins in paper rolls with the amount of money contained in them written on the outside. So great was his credit that these rolls sometimes circulated for years without anyone opening them to count the contents. Another innovation was the introduction of discount; through this Mitsui became the founder of the modern Japanese banking system.

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VOL. 3 No. 50] MONDAY 30—8—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## THE "RATIONALIST" CASE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF MYSORE
AT BANGALORE

MONDAY THE 26th DAY OF JULY 1943

Rajadharmaprasakta
Mr. Justice A. R. NAGESVARA IYER,
and
Rajadharmaprasakta
Mr. Justice T. SINGARAVELU MUDALIAR.

Contempts of Courts Case No. 2 of 1942-43.

Mr. C. LAKSHMANA GOWDA, Advocate-General in Mysore, Bangalore. *Applicant.*

VERSUS

Mr. G. R. JOSYER, Proprietor and Editor of the RATIONALIST, Mysore. *Respondent.*

In the matter of an application under Section 4 of the Contempts of Courts Act XI of 1930, presented on 19-4-43 by Mr. C. Lakshmana Gouda, Advocate-General in Mysore, Bangalore, bringing to the notice of this Court that the action of the Respondent aforesaid, in having published an article under the caption "What is this", in the RATIONALIST, dated the 29th of March 1943, in the course of which certain comments were made, such as to amount to an offence punishable under Section 3 of the Contempts of Courts Act, 1930, and praying that the said Respondent may be dealt with in accordance with law.

This petition coming on for hearing this day and after hearing the arguments of Mr. C. Lakshmana Gouda, Advocate-General, and of Mr. M. N. Srinivasan, Advocate for the Respondent, Justice Nagesvara Iyer delivered the following

### JUDGMENT

On March 29, 1943, a leader headed "What is this?" appeared in the Rationalist which is a weekly journal of which the Respondent is the Proprietor and Editor. The learned Advocate-General made an application to this Court that certain comment appearing in that leader was an offence within the Contempts of Courts Act, and wanted action to be taken against the Editor of that journal in respect of that article. In answer to the notice issued by the Court, the Respondent has appeared in person and has also filed a statement through his Counsel explaining the circumstances in which that article came to be published. The article in question refers to certain matters with which this case is not concerned and in a portion of the article reference was made to a certain appointment recently made in the Judicial Department which is viewed by the writer with disfavour. Reference is then made in appreciative terms to certain reforms in the judicial administration introduced by Sir D'Arcy Reilly, the then Chief Justice in Mysore, and the article states that despite those reforms the position was not satisfactory. So far it is conceded by the learned Advocate-General that the editor has not exceeded his right of criticism. Then comes what according to the learned Advocate-General is the offending portion of the leader which reads:— "Then where comes the raising of the level of the Judiciary, or improvement of the dispensation of law? Indeed things will become worse when a number of Judicial officers of various ranks have their hopes disappointed and prospects destroyed. What heart and what mind will they bring to their work under such circumstances? Like the mother who slaps the children when her husband proves churlish, their wrath will be let loose on the lawyers and the public. Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse. Better to close such a Department than to have it." The language is certainly objectionable, and it is neither dignified nor in good taste. But the question is whether those statements constitute contempt of Court within the meaning of the Act.

As has been observed by Beaumont C. J. with whom Wassoodew, J, concurred in Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay v. Shankar

Dattatraya, 62 Bom. 179, "It is in the public interest that confidence should exist in Courts of Justice, and if an attack is made upon a Judge, who is not in a position to answer the attack, the authority and prestige of the Judge tends to be lowered in the estimation of the public, and that is contrary to the interests of the public. At the same time one has to recognize that in the long run the degree of confidence reposed in the judiciary will depend on the character of judicial work, and confidence cannot be for long artificially engendered by the simple process of stifling criticism. It has been laid down many times and by the highest tribunals that Judges are not immune from criticism, and that fair and reasonable criticism of a case which is finished is not objectionable." The same principles have been enunciated in several decisions, and fair and reasonable comment on the administration of Justice or on the work of Courts is certainly permissible. In the words of Lord Atkin "Justice is not a cloistered virtue: she must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful even though outspoken comments of ordinary men." (Andrew Paul v. Attorney-General, A.I.R. 1936 P.C. 141 at page 146). In the present case, no particular Court or any particular Judge has been the subject of comment. The learned Advocate-General stated that the article was an attack on the Civil Courts in the State in general, and that as such, the Respondent i.e., the Editor of the journal was liable to be committed for contempt of Court. Section 2 of the Act which defines 'contempt of Court' reads: "For the purposes of the Regulation a person is said to commit Contempt of Court who, by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible repesentation or otherwise, interferes with or obstructs or attempts to interfere with or obstruct the admistration of Justice in, or brings or attempts to bring into contempt, or lowers or attempts to lower the authority of the High Court or a Court subordinate thereto." As has been conceded the writer is not making any attack on any particular court or any particular Judge or comment on any particular case. It was maintained by Mr. Srinivasan for the Respondent that therefore the writing in question does not constitute Contempt of Court. And in support of that contention reliance was placed on the decision of the Bombay High Court in Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay v. Shankar Dattatraya, 62 Bom. 179, to which reference has already been made. It must be conceded that that decision entirely supports the contention raised for the Respondent. In that case, Beaumont C.J. with whom Wassoodew J., agreed, observes: "In the present case the speech which is the subject-matter of the charge does undoubtedly contain matter which shows that the speaker entertains in the popular sense of the word contempt for all Courts of Justice. Possibly on the context it might be said that the Courts of Justice to which he is referring are the Courts of this Presidency and that the speech should be so limited. But even if the speaker is expressing contempt for all Courts of Justice in this Presidency, he is not making any attack on any particular Judge or comment on any particular case, and, in my opinion, a general expression of opinion hostile to the utility of Courts of Justice is not likely to affect the public, and need not disturb the equanimity of Judges. In my opinion the speech does not amount to such a contempt of Court as should be dealt with by the process of contempt." Those observations seem to us to apply on all fours to the present case. The learned Advocate General tried to distinguish that case on the ground that the speech which was the subject-matter of complaint in that case did not amount to contempt of Court. That contention has no force as a perusal of the speech and the Judgment in the case clearly show.

But even apart from that aspect of the case, in our judgment, the article although overstepping the limits of good taste cannot be held to constitute contempt of Court. The writer of the article, after referring to a certain appointment which, according to him in the circumstances, was not fair or justified, says that as a result of it certain consequences were sure to follow. He says that although the present state of affairs in the Judicial Department was not as satisfactory as could be desired things would become worse 'when a number of judicial officers of various ranks have their hopes disappointed and prospects destroyed," that they 'will' not have the heart and mind to put their best into their work, and that when those things happen justice 'will' not only become blind but 'will be' perverse. As was contended for the Respondent that is not stated to be the present position in the Courts of the State. The writer for reasons best known to himself and which are not apparent from the article thinks that in the long run as a result of what had happened the administration of Justice would deteriorate because of the disappointment created in the minds of a number of members of the Judicial Department. The writer seems to be of a highly imaginative frame of mind and pretends to know of the shape of things to come: he prophecies that the members of the Judicial Department will not henceforth work wholeheartedly; he apprehends, for reasons best known to himself, that disastrous consequences 'will' result. If he gives expression to what in his wisdom he thinks will happen that does not amount to the scandalising of Courts nor is it calculated "to bring a Court or a Judge into contempt or to lower his authority, or to interfere with due course of justice or the lawful process of the Court so as to amount to the offence of contempt of Court. Nor are they likely to obstruct or tend to obstruct the administration of justice.

The learned Advocate-General would have us construe the passage we have extracted above as describing the present state of affairs in that as the event to which he takes objection has happened, the consequences visualized by the writer must be taken to have also resulted and that that must be taken to be the suggestion in the article. That is an interpretation which cannot on any principles of justice or fairness be accepted. The learned Advocate-General went even a little further. In respect of the sentence "Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse" it was maintained that the word 'then' was out of place in that sentence, that no importance should be attached to it and that it must be taken that the writer suggests that justice has become perverse. It is surprising that such a construction should have been at all suggested by the learned Advocate-General. The editor of the paper has high educational qualifications and he must be deemed to know the meaning of the words he has used in the article, nor is the reader likely to understand the article in that sense. In the first portion of the paragraph of the article referred to by the learned Advocate-General, the writer describes what in his view is the present state of affairs. In the portion which according to the Advocate-General is the offending portion he uses in every sentence the future tense. Has that no meaning? It is difficult to accept the interpretation which the learned Advocate-General seeks to put on the relevant portions of the article to which we have referred. We have said the language used is neither dignified nor in good taste. And we must mention that the Respondent who has appeared in person has, in respect of those expressions, expressed unqualified regret.

On behalf of the Respondent another contention was taken viz. that the application made by the learned Advocate-General was not competent and in support of his contention reliance was placed on a decision of the Calcutta High Court in *Legal Remembrancer* v. *Motilal Ghose and others.* 41 Cal. 173. That is inapplicable to the case. According to the provisions of the Act action might be taken by the High Court *suo motu* on or without application. The rules prescribed under the Act which have also the force of law declare who can make such applications. But that does not mean that the application made by the learned Advocate-General is not competent. The article has been brought to the notice of the High Court and it is open to the High Court to take action in the matter. But it is unnecessary to pursue the matter further in the view we have taken that the article does not amount to contempt of Court within the meaning of the Act.

The matter will be dropped. There will be no order as to costs.

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## QUEBEC AND ROME

QUEBEC, an outpost of Canada, has shot into prominence, and Rome, oldest of cities, is once again in trouble. In Quebec the Allied War Lords are said to be planning an all-out offensive to end the war, and so the place has become overnight a place of note.

170 years ago Horace Walpole remarked, "I own there are many able Englishmen yet, but they happen to be on the other side of the Atlantic." Is that why the paraphernalia of the British Cabinet feels it necessary to cross the Atlantic all too frequently and confabulate with the descendants of Jefferson and Franklin and Washington?

However that be, Quebec awakens mournful memories in our mind. Quebec was the stronghold of French settlers in Canada. On the night of September 12, 1769 the British troops were embarked for a spot on the opposite side of Quebec, whence they might scale the Heights of Abraham overlooking the city. Undisturbed save by the dipping of the oars, Wolfe repeated Gray's Elegy,

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air," &c,

and saying that he would rather have written it than take Quebec.

After scaling the heights, his whole army was soon drawn up before the French; and at the first volley both Commanders fell. Wolfe heard the cry "They run!" and, being told that it was the enemy, he exclaimed, "Now, God be praised! I die happy!" Montcalm, the French Commander, when assured that his wound was mortal, replied, "So much the better; I shall not see the English in Quebec."

So Quebec stands as an eternal monument to the greatness of those two noble souls. Not inappropriately has Premier Churchill chosen its soil to plan the defeat of the great forces opposed to him.

Rome was founded nearly 2700 years ago, in 753 B.C., by Romulus and Remus, two babes flung into the forest on the site of Rome, and suckled by a wolf. They built the City, and Romulus killed Remus and reigned as king. The city grew for 360 years, and was then destroyed by the Gauls. It rose again and became an Empire.

We have heard of Emperor "Nero fiddling while Rome was burning" in the year 64, the crackling blaze of the fire serving as a castanet accompaniment to the strains of the madman's violin. We have heard of Augustus Caesar "finding Rome built of bricks, and converting it into marble!"

It has given the world Roman Law, Roman painting and sculpture, Roman Sports, Roman alphabet, Roman philosophy, and above all Roman religion.

The Religion of Rome, next to that of Confucius which claims 35 crores of disciples, has the largest number of adherents in the world, numbering 33 crores, and stretching to the farthest corners.

Such a city is now in trouble. The Allied bombers wish to treat it as a target, and its declaration as an open city seems to have been rejected by President Roosevelt, causing

consternation in the minds of Catholic devotees the world over. We can imagine the feelings of a Hindu if Benares or Tirupathi is threatened, or of Moslems if Mecca is threatened. So would the Roman catholics be feeling at this juncture.

The city has played its part in European and world politics. In the Middle Ages its order of Jesuits was so powerful and mischievous in international affairs that it used to be said, "Sow Jesuits, you will reap revolt!" It was described as "a sword the hilt of which is at Rome and the point everywhere!" The Abbe Dubois, the opprobrious author of the book on Hindu Manners and customs, is a sample.

But the fact remains that Rome is one of the world's three venerable old cities, Benares, Mecca, and Rome. Goethe, the great German thinker has remarked, "Only in Rome have I felt what it really is to be a man. As soon as we enter Rome, a transformation takes place in us; and we feel ourselves great, like the objects which surround us."

And Lord Byron too has written of one of Rome's land-marks, the Coliseum, wherein one hundred thousand spectators could gather at a time,

"And when the Coliseum falls Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, the world!"

Such is the august city whose fate is now in the balance!

*Editor.*

## H. E. THE VICEROY AT MYSORE

VISIT TO WAR INDUSTRIES AND NATIONAL WAR FRONT EXHIBITION

"H.E. the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, accompanied by the Countess of Hopetoun and personal staff arrived in Bangalore by air on Friday the 20th inst. After visiting the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and the Imperial Dairy Institute Their Excellencies and party in the afternoon left for Mysore, where they were received by H. H. the Maharaja.

In Mysore the Viceroy inspected various improvements that had recently been made to the city. His Excellency visited the War Industries Exhibition where he was shown round by the Dewan, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, with Mr. T. Thamboo Chetty, and where he asked numerous questions regarding the assistance which Mysore was giving to the war effort in the industrial field. His Excellency also visited the National War Front display, where Messrs J. B. Mallaradhya, M. Ramaswamy, G. R. Josyer and F. C. Devaraj Urs were introduced to his Excellency who was pleased to remark, "I have heard of your good work."

Their Excellencies also paid a visit to some places of interest, including the Krishnarajasagar Dam and the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet.

Their Excellencies returned to Bangalore on Sunday morning from Mysore, and left immediately afterwards.

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# INFLATION

(By Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B.)

The fifth year of War has commenced. India is faced with an acute scarcity of all the necessaries of life. It is a common scene we are seeing that men, women and children are waiting in the sun for hours together to obtain a meagre ration of food grains. We are also hearing reports of people perishing in Bengal, the ceded districts, Cochin and Travancore for want of food. There is unprecedented rise in the prices of the requirements of daily life. They have risen as follows:—

| | August 1939 | August 1943 |
|---|---|---|
| Rice | 8 seers (per Re.) | 3½ seers (per Re.) |
| Ragi | 20 ,, ,, | 8 ,, ,, |
| Dal | 6 ,, ,, | 1¾ ,, ,, |
| Hurali (Horse gram) | 25 ,, ,, | 4 ,, ,, |
| Shirting per yard | 0 5 0 | 1 4 0 |
| Coating (cotton) | 0 8 0 | 2 0 0 |
| Kerosene per bottle | 0 2 5 | 0 4 0 |
| Screw per gross | 0 14 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Coil | 3 0 0 | 75 0 0 |

Prices in the black market which have now developed for almost every commodity are simply exorbitent. Thus the man in the street knows of this crisis either in terms of scarcity of food, clothing and housing or in terms of rising prices. To express it in terms of money economy, a loaf which was costing him one anna now costs him two annas. In other words, rupee is getting cheap. Its purchasing power has gone low.

It is true that the industrial and commercial classes have made a little fortune now. But the situation has affected the salaried employee, the pensioner, the wage-earner and others with fixed income. He might get some dearness allowance. But this is a small percentage compared to the rise in the percentage in price of articles. As they cannot keep up their standard of living, they are compelled to go without certain essential things. The agricultural incomes stand midway between fixed incomes and business incomes. Prices of most agricultural crops although they have increased are much less than the prices of industrial goods. Inflation has thus made the rich, richer, the poor, poorer. There is perhaps one exception, and that is the case of the debtors. As the purchasing power of the rupee is now considerably reduced, the burden of debt, which is always a fixed sum, has naturally become lighter in terms of goods and commodities and the value of debt, if repaid at this time, is naturally less to the creditors than what it must have been when the loan was given. In other words, it has upset all contractual obligations.

The main cause of the present scarcity of supplies and the rise in prices are both the direct consequences of the increasing volume of paper currency,—an unlimited quantity of it,—put into circulation by the Reserve Bank. Money, as a measuring rod of national wealth, must always closely relate to the volume of production in the nation. The new money created is out of all proportions to the actual production. Proper assets are not put behind this money. Hence this instability. The purchasing power of rupee—in other words, stability,—could be maintained by regulating the volume of money in such a way that it keeps pace with the fluctuation in the volume of economic activity.

Rupee coin forms hardly one fourth of the total legal tender now. Since the introduction of one rupee notes—in July 1940—its position has suffered. The silver contents of the coins are further reduced by 50% and more. Paper currency has swelled up to about 70% of the total legal tender.

| | Paper Currency Rs. in crores. | Bank deposit Rs. in crores. |
|---|---|---|
| September 1939 | 196 | 139 |
| ,, 1940 | 232 | 194 |
| ,, 1941 | 284 | 216 |
| ,, 1942 | 488 | 309 |
| ,, 1943 | 588 | 345 |

If volume of currency has increased by 200% the increase in production which is only by 50% is very short. In thus increasing the volume of currency and in allowing it to remain in the hands of the public to compete for consumption of goods, the Reserve Bank has failed in its duty. This is what is called "Inflation."

In the U. K. the U. S. A. and other countries also there is increase in the volume of currency. But they have checked inflation by their early introducing effective price control, rationing, voluntary savings, withdrawing excess currency through taxation, etc. But it is not so in India. The authorities would not even admit that there is inflation. Sir James Taylor, the then Governor of the Reserve Bank of India said in 1942 that rise in prices was not due to the increased paper currency, but due to the large purchases made by the British Government in India. Why prices did not so much go up in other countries where the British India Government made similar purchases, nobody would explain.

Realising that the purchasing power of the rupee is going down at a very rapid rate, people have already started investing their money in some sort of tangible security. Thus we are seeing a considerable demand for land and houses, and land values are going up abnormally. We are seeing this phenomenon working in Mysore also. All the

Co-operative and other Banking institutions grumble of increasing deposits and decrease in lending. These are not normal features.

Since the outbreak of the War, foreign demand for Indian goods has immensely increased, but due to the stringent control of import trade, India's demand for foreign goods has not been allowed to make itself felt. Thus India is having a favourable trade balance. But what is its effect! To the extent foreigners are allowed to make purchase, their supply for Indian consumption is reduced. Again by the currency expansion, the purchasing power of the masses is increased which in its turn has intensified the usual demand for consumption goods. Their ability to purchase has increased but the volume of trade for sale has decreased. The result is that the prices have reached an abnormally high level.

The memories of 1923, in Germany, are fresh in our mind. A piece of bread in Germany cost then 426 milliard paper marks, a newspaper 200 milliard marks and a train ticket 150 milliards.

Who knows that this currency inflation may be followed by an equally drastic deflation. Unless something is done soon we may have to suffer misery just as Germany did after the last War.


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## AN ANGRY PROTEST

Protesting against certain remarks about the Punjab Food-grain policy made in the Central Assembly, the Punjab Minister, Sir Chhotu Ram says, "The remarks and insinuations made in the course of the recent debate in the two Houses of the Central Legislature against me personally by non-Punjabis, non agriculturist Punjabis and the Government of India's officials may be dismissed as ignorant, malicious and ungrateful respectively. But the pose of injured innocence adopted by the representatives of the Central Government and the ill-conceived attempt to traduce the Punjab and the Punjab grower require to be exposed.

"The Punjab did its duty in a most creditable manner and is being penalised for its silence. In order to promote its "Grow More Food Campaign" the Punjab reduced its area under short staple cotton by nearly half a million acres. As a result of this reduction, the Punjab grower suffered a loss of approximately two crores of rupees. The Central Government has so far failed to pay even the compensation which it had promised to pay per acre of reduced area. The Punjab Government has neither claimed nor received any compensation for the concession which it gave to its growers in respect of land revenue and water rates and which amounted to 2¼ millions of rupees.

"As against eight lakhs of tons (and at a pinch nine lakhs of tons) of wheat promised, the Punjab supplies 9.7 lakhs of tons of wheat at an average price of Rs. 5 per maund. Calculating the loss at Rs. 2 per maund in consequence of price control, the Punjab growers were mulcted to the tune of roughly nine crores of rupees. As a result of restrictions on movement, the loss on millets must have been approximately six crores. Taking gram and barley into account, the total loss suffered by the Punjab growers on their produce of bari 1942 and kharif 1942-43 could not have been less than twenty crores.

"A word on the purchases made by the Punjab Government on behalf of the Central Government and the quantities which the latter was able to transport will not be amiss. We were asked to purchase in May, June and July 332,797 tons. In spite of the fact that we received our first firm order about May 20, we had purchased by the first week of July 218,654 tons. The Government of India has been able to remove only 62,000 tons of this huge amount, that is, only 28 per cent. What a sample of efficiency!"

Refuting the charge of profiteering on wheat by the Punjab grower, Sir Chhotu Ram says, "The Punjab grower has also been charged with profiteering on wheat this year. A glance at a few relevant figures will prove beyond doubt that the boot is on the other leg. Taking 1931-35 as the basic period, the authentic index figures for cost of living in the Punjab are as follows: The index figure for 1939 was 135; for 1940. 139; for 1941, 146; 1942 (first quarter) 175, 1943 (1 st. quarter) 251; and 1943 (1st quarter) 309. Any rise in the price of wheat in proportion to the rise in the cost of living will be fully justified.

"Three more facts require to be stated to bring out the loss to which the Punjab grower has been subjected by restrictions on the free movement of wheat and to bring out tne invidious treatment meted out to Punjab Government by the Government of India.

"(1 a) The price of wheat at Hapur, the principal wheat market of the U.P., which is a surplus Province, is from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 higher per maund than the price at Lyallpur, while the cost of transit cannot be more than Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8 per maund.

"(b) Sind has maintained control, purchases wheat at Rs. 7 or Rs. 7-8 per maund and is allowed to sell it to Bombay at the level of the Punjab prices on the pretext that it is building up a development fund.

"(c) The Punjab wheat lands at Calcutta approximately at Rs. 12-8 per maund. The Bengal Government sells it to mills at Rs. 15 per maund, allows them Rs. 4 per maund as milling charges, purchases it from those very mills at Rs. 19 per maund and sells it at Rs. 20 per maund. The pretext for this astounding conduct is that the Bengal Government has to send wheat and atta to distant stations and is also building up a stabilisation fund, a stabilisation fund at the expense of the Punjab grower and at he expense of the poor Bengal consumer!"

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## DETECTIVE WORK

The "make-up men" of the police force are working at full speed to-day. Looters, bag-snatchers, pick-pockets and mean thieves of the black-out are being pounced upon by detectives and policewomen who look anything but their official selves, for many new methods and disguises have been tried out recently with success, in England.

A man was in the act of looting a bombed house. Suddenly he saw a shabby-looking man approaching: "Come on, mate," he called genially. "You might as well fill your pockets!"

The "mate" was a plain-clothed policeman.

Some people think of the detective as a hefty individual with flat feet, a bowler hat and Gordon Harker's accent, but our most efficient officers have always been good character actors. I was once accosted by a seedy tramp as I was leaving the Law Courts. I was about to give him a sixpence for "a cup of coffee" when he slapped me on the back.

"Glad you didn't spot me!" he chuckled. He turned out to be a C.I.D. man with whom I had lunched a few days previously!

The routine job of "keeping observation" demands acting talent as well as patience. A Chief Inspector arrested a gang of counterfeiters by playing the part of a blind beggar. He was able to watch the crooks' headquarters without arousing suspicion.

Another officer used to specialize in the *role* of clergyman. He became so adept that he would sometimes deliver a sermon for the amusement of his friends. His mannerisms and intonation would have done credit to many a leading actor.

Sometimes the police watch a house for days from a neighbouring window, making a careful note of those who leave or enter. After that it is the job of picked men to "tail" the suspects. Scores of spectacular arrests have been made as a result of this co-operation.

### "CHAR" CATCHES CROOK

After years of experience a detective often develops a kind of high-powered instinct which rarely lets him down. A plain-clothes policeman noticed a car swerve suddenly out of Cannon Street, London. There were three men in it and although he did not recognize any of them, a sixth sense warned him that something was wrong. Had the crooks troubled to look round as they pulled up, they might have noticed a shabby man lighting a cigarette end in a doorway. They would not have worried very much about him, anyway.

The car pulled up in front of a jeweller's, and the engine was left running. A man flung a brick at the window, and the detective promptly grabbed him.

Ex-Chief Detective Inspector Crutchett tells a story which shows how these masters of disguise go to work. A plain-clothes man was keeping observation in a certain street when he noticed two men approaching. One was wearing a smart new overcoat. Call it instinct or "hunch," but that officer was certain the men were "wrong uns." He took a chance and questioned them about the overcoat. Sure enough, they had stolen it from an outfitter's shop some miles away.

A brilliant disguise once helped Scotland Yard to corner a crook for whom they had been angling for weeks. He was far too clever to be "tailed" in the ordinary way, but a young detective had an inspiration. He dressed up as a char-woman and took a job with the people who lived next door to the crook. He secured his evidence.

### THEY SEE BEHIND THEM

Another "make-up man" dressed himself as a woman and wheeled a perambulator complete with dummy baby. He was able to walk right up to the crook and make his arrest.

Another hired a barrow and played the part of a hawker.

There are dangers in making too good a use of local colour. One C.I.D. man was not at all pleased when he was arrested as a pick-pocket in Trafalgar Square in full view of hundreds of people!

In some cases, plain-clothes detectives have "eyes" at the backs of their heads. It is not always easy to watch a suspect you have followed into a crowded bus, but the detective can still keep his eye upon a suspect who is sitting behind him—thanks to special spectacles with mirrored edges! C.F.

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## STARVING

The daily Press is featuring stories of starvation and deaths from it in the streets of Calcutta. And the public everywhere is led to believe that there is neither money nor food for large numbers in the Capital of Bengal. The other day two students sought our attendance at a meeting in the University precincts to collect funds from the student world for sending relief to Calcutta.

Bengal was called the granary of India. Has it now to beg food from outside for feeding the poor of its Capital? Calcutta is described as the City of Palaces. Does it lack money even to provide bare food to its indigent public and save them from death from hunger? Calcutta has gathered its wealth and built its greatness as the Second City of the Empire by contributions from the rest of India. Has it now got to take round the collection plate and gather pennies from Indians at large however bad their own condition might be?

No. Calcutta is rich enough in money to keep the poor of the rest of India fed for months together. Therefore it is absurd for students or others in Mysore or Madras to collect meagre funds for sending to Mr. Mukerji for feeding his fellow-townsmen.

If it is food-grains that are wanting then the Bengal Government is responsible for the state of affairs, and must take the consequences. Governments cannot make people happy. But they ought to let no man go without some food and some clothing. If they do they expose their incapacity and deserve little respect.

Starving is considered an offence in law. An M. L. A. who went on hunger strike in jail was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment only this week. People outside jail who voluntarily seek to starve to death would also be liable.

It follows therefore that people who are compelled to starve from want are a charge on the Governments and the society at large. Neither of them can evade the responsibility without calling shame upon themselves. It would seem that the time has arisen all over the country for Governments to start relief-works as they do in famine times. Alongside there have to be poor-kitchens by Government, Municipal and public agencies, where at least some kind of gruel would be available to the starving and famished in the last resort.

In England even in normal times the Salvation Army has Homes which afford the starving and homeless a night's food and shelter. Why has it not yet struck our piece-goods and oil and food-grains philanthropists to do something of that kind here at least as a temporary measure?

Mounting prices and insufficiency of commodities are making the lives of most of the public very hard. And as the weeks progress the situation will become more and more acute, and crimes and suicides and deaths might become common in Mysore as elsewhere.

Therefore we think the time has come for Government to direct the Municipalities, Taluk offices, and punchayats to start kitchens for providing emergent food to the starving. Government should also issue an appeal to the public to organise Committees to render similar reliefs wherever possible. The students would be doing their part if they help to man the relief centres and be on the look out and lead to them all persons who need succour.

A Sanskrit saying asks—

"Yo me garbha gatasyapi vrittim kalpitavan prabhuhu!
Shesha vritti vidhanaya kim supta ssothava mritaha ||"

Meening, "He who provided sustenance for me even when I was an embryo in my mother, can He not sustain me afterwards? Is He gone to sleep, or is He dead?"

Individual human life is but a small dot in Eternity and the eyes of God. Individuals have to feed themselves as well as they can and as long as they can by their own individual exertion or by co-operative effort. If they can't it is all one to God. But to civilised and organised society it is a matter of shame that under its economy starvation should become a common and daily feature; especially so when every ounce of its manhood and womanhood is needed to save the society itself from perishing.

*Editor.*

## VALUE OF SANSKRIT STUDY

MADRAS

Addressing the Students of the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, Justice Chandrasekhara Aiyar said that every thing that was precious and valuable in this country, in every field of knowledge, was enshrined in the Sanskrit language. That was because Sanskrit had been the language of the intelligentsia in the past. If therefore, they threw away in a spirit of dissatisfaction or depression or in a huff the Sanskrit language, they would be throwing away their culture, the very foundations on which alone the future could be safely built. Whether people liked it or not, they would have to go to Sanskrit for the wisdom and knowledge that would help them in solving the riddles with which they were faced.

Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar pointed out that the literature of Sanskrit was not one which asked people to throw away everything, that made them a band of idlers doing nothing but think out hazy thoughts of the here-after. In it, more than in any other language in this country, the richness of the civilisation of the India of the past was portrayed. The keynote of this panorama of life was spiritual sublimation. It was this spiritual background that had kept them living as a nation through thousands of years and which was going to make them again a great nation with a message for the world.

Proceeding, the speaker pointed out that another keynote of life emphasised by the Sanskrit language was Dharma, and added that this language was now being elbowed out slowly, and pushed down. But it was not a dead language, it could not die, for it was in the blood of every Indian. He concluded with a quotation from Swamy Vivekananda, which emphasised that the way of lasting progress for the lower classes of society was the study of Sanskrit by them on an extensive scale.

Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar emphasised with quotations that many secrets of science known to the modern scientist were found imbedded in the regions of the Sanskrit language, and said that Sanskrit was the most rational and the most scientifically built of languages. A study of it was perhaps the greatest intellectual discipline one could have. By realising the great value of the heritage, which had been thus vouchsafed to them, he added, the students could profit themselves and the country and become leaders of humanity.

Mr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Principal of the College, thanking the visitors, said that ever since he took charge of the institution, he had been doing his utmost to see that Sanskrit got its rightful place for it was the fountain source of the languages in this country.

## MEETING OF MYSORE JOURNALISTS

A general meeting of the Journalists in Mysore City was held last week under the Presidentship of Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S. Editors and representatives of newspapers in the City as well as representatives of Madras and Bangalore Dailies attended the meeting. After refreshments the following resolutions were passed:

1. That as the present location of the Press Room in Lansdowne Buildings is insufficient for the growing needs of the Journalists of the City Government be requested to shift it to another room which is vacant in the same buildings.

2. As the present clearing hours of letters in the General Post Office in the afternoon and evening are much too early for Journalists as well as the general public, the Postal authorities be requested to extend the closing time by half an hour, as also to arrange for a later clearance at the Railway Station.

## MYSORE VYSYA PATRIKE

The Mysore Vysya Patrike is entering on the third year of its useful work. The Second Annual number issued to mark the occasion is attractively got up and invites willing perusal. Like its monthly predecessors it presents a variety of matter of both communal and general interests, and does credit to the Editorship of Mr. P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A. B.L., and his colleagues. We wish the magazine a long career of usefulness, and congratulate the Editors on the success of their efforts.

## "THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT"

Radio talk by Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy:

"At the beginning of the year 1942 India was faced with a very dreadful prospect. Germany had strong bases in North Africa—from Tunisia to the Egyptain Frontier. In Eastern Europe Russia was being attacked severely at Stalingrad by the Germans who hoped to conquer the whole of the Caucasus and descend on India through Iraq and Iran. In the Pacific, Japan had conquered the Phillipines, Malaya, Java, Sumatra and Burma, Bengal was now and then threatened with air raids. The Indian ocean and Arabian sea were swarmed with the enemy submarines, There was a wide-spread fear all over the country of Japanese invasion. People were not prepared to meet such a situation. Added to all this, the food situation also was getting worse, as the result of the loss of Burma which supplied large quantities of rice to India. Besides there was the danger of a serious political unrest in the country. It was at this confused and panicky state of affairs that His Excellency the Viceroy made an appeal for the establishment of the National War Front centres all over the country to organize the civilian morale and revive the national strength. Unprepared as the country was, and unarmed as the people were, it was doubtful whether, at such a critical time, it would be possible to collect and direct the resources of the country for civilian defence against the mechanised strength of an aggressive enemy like Japan. With all the disadvantages and unfavourable circumstances all the provinces and the states rallied to the call of the Viceroy and set up the National War Front Advisory Committees consisting of tried public workers.

At the outset the work of the Committees was really difficult. The committees had to counteract the wild and false propoganda of the Axis powers and then infuse courage into the minds of the people actually running from place to place to seek safety, leaving behind all their belongings and facing serious risks in unknown places and unfamiliar surroundings. The people who were evacuating, not only created a scare in the places which they were abandoning, but carried scare and confusion to the places to which they flocked. The prevailing confusion was shared by the poor and the rich, the ignorant and the educated classes alike.

It was at this time that Field Marshall Wavell took charge of the office of the Commander-in-chief and set to himself the task of the reorganization of the armed forces of the country. Large numbers of young Indians were given opportunities to serve in the defence Forces of the country. Thousands of war technicians were trained in this country and in England. To organize war efforts and stimulate war industries new factories were set up all over the country. Aerodromes and ammunition factories were started in several places. A large number of medical men were recruited for war services. More and more Military Schools came into being all over the country to train the recruits entering in ever increasing number. The strength of the Indian Army has long passed the colossal figure of two millions, fifty to sixty thousand being added on every month.

As regards Air Raid precautions, all the important cities throughout the length and breadth of India have perfect arrangements. Adequate quantities of food are stored by the A.R.P. organizations to meet any emergency. To protect the civilian population, Vigilence Leagues have been organized with trained Troops of Civic Guards. Even the old Talimkhanas or training institutions for wrestlers have their committees to serve the people during times of danger. The food situation which was getting bad, would have been worse, but for the special precautions taken as regards the transport and distribution of food in the deficit areas. Efforts are also made to encourage the people to grow more food. The slogan "Grow More Food" has passed the stage of propaganda. Material figures have been obtained by more intensive and extensive cultivation. As for the internal defences of the country, the water routes, land routes and air routes are well defended to-day by the armed forces organized by the Government. The Indian soldiers have been fighting in several theatres of the war and their heroic deeds are a matter of common knowledge to all. They have proved fearless fighters and set a noble example of united action as Indians first and last. They have released a new unifying force, placing the interests of the country first and foremost. Their daily life and exploits have been great moral assets. The remarkable success of the Allied Arms in Tunisia, the conquest of Sicily, the fall of Mussolini, the crushing defeat of the Germans in Russia, the success of the Russian drive against the Germans in the summer mark a definite defeat of the Axis powers and turning point in the history of this Global war. The Axis powers are no longer invincible. Their ruthless savagery and brutality stand condemned. At last the cause of the Allies is vindicated. The recent events have brought renued hope and comfort to all the allied countries, particularly so to India, where confidence and courage have been restored to the minds of the people, where gloom and fear ruled a year ago.

Politically also, India stands to gain ultimately. The spirit of unity engendered by our fighting forces and their victories cannot but have lasting results. India's mighty war efforts have entitled her to an honoured place in the British Commonwealth. India's place alongside the Great Dominions is assured.

*(To be continued)*

# THE ISSUE

## CONFLICTING POLICIES IN INDIA

By MR. T. S, RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

Indian Politics are in a state of ferment for which no parallel is to be found since Lord Halifax (as Lord Irwin) occupied the Viceregal throne ten years ago. The Political unity which the reforms of 1935 were designed to achieve has not materialised. The Act of 1935 designed to establish a federation between British India and the Indian States. It has been only partly implemented in 1937 by the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in British India. At the time of the General Elections, held in February, 1937 various political parties appeared in the field. The Indian National Congress, which had decided to contest the elections, was by far the most organised and the most influential party and it had the additional advantage es having for its President Pandit Nehru. The Muslim League, under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, also contested on an all India basis. As a result of the elections, the Congress secured a clear majority in six provinces, viz., the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Bombay and Madras. Congress was also able to form ministries with the help of others, in the North West Frontier Province and Assam. Sind was sympathetic towards the Congress programme. Congress failed to assert itself in the Punjab and Bengal. In the Punjab, the rural Unionists, carefully nurtured by Sir Fasli Hussain, Sir Sikander Hayath Khan and Sir Choturam, were able to assert themselves. In Bengal, the Praja party captured the majority. As ill-luck would have it, the communal award uas put the Hindus in Bengal in a statutory minority by assigning them hardly 50 seats in a house of 250. The balance in Bengal is held by the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians.

In the case of many parties in India, religion has become the basis of their politics. The Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League, the Jamaitul-Ulmai Hind, the Ahrars, the Akalis are all religious in outlook. Of course, the only exception is the Indian National Congress. There is the Liberal Party, but without any following. The Justice party is purely communal in outlook, The Unionist party is non-religious and non sectarain in outlook, having rural interests in view; but Mr. Jinnah is foreing its leaders to submit to the Muslim League.

Political activities were in full swing against federation when the War broke out. The Princes hesitated to associate themselves with a constitution in which popular elements would have an important say. The Muslims thought that would lead to Hindu domination. The home Government opined that war efforts would be prejudiced if the controversy were pursued in war time. So much so, the Viceroy addressing the Central Legislature annouced that the compulsion of international situation had prompted His Majesty's Government to hold in suspense the federation scheme.

The Congress Working Committee, in the meanwhile, expressed itself against the ideology and practice of the totalitarian system, but took objection to the fact that India had been declared a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people. The committee sought a clear declartion as to the post-war status of India. In the meanwhile, it asked all the Congress Ministries to resign.

The Congress demand for independence was duly endorsed at the Annual Sessions at Ramghar. It reiterated the claim for independence, and a Constituent Assembly to device a constitution. The Ramghar meeting was a triumph for Mahatmaji.

Constituent Assembly is not an enlarged edition of an all-party Conference. The idea behind it is that it should be elected on a very wide mass basis Pandit Nehru popularised this idea. The Indian National Congress accepted it at Faizpur in 1936. The idea of a constituent Assembly is indeed very intimately connected with the three famous revolutions—the English Revolution of 1648, the American revolution of 1776 and the French revolution of 1789. All the democratic states of Europe, which have come into existence after the French Revolution, have been mostly created by constituent Assemblies. But it mnst be understood that a Constituent Assembly cannot function unless it possesses soverign authority so far as the framing of the constitution is concerned.

The Indian Liberals, who believe in Dominion Status and in constitutional methods of politica agitation, believe in the conference method as opposed to the constituent Assembly. They say that the mass do not have such wisdom as is necessary. Sir Maurice Gwyer agreed with the liberals in his Convocation Address at the Benares Hindu University. The liberals also contend that the adult franchise is not workable where such mass illiteracy exists. Muslims and the Princes and other vested interests all alike oppose it.

*(To be continued)*


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. ನಾಯುತ್ತರೆ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

## SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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VOL. 3 No. 52] MONDAY 13—9—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## WHY PRAYER PRODUCES RESULTS

The object of all prayer is to find God, to discover the great mystery that lies behind our life, and which is behind all phenomena. If we pray for anything less than this we waste our time, so to speak, for the lesser is always included in the greater. It is because of this that we are told to seek first the kingdom of God, and then all things shall be added. When we find God we become possessed of all things, because we have penetrated to the One Source of all things, and more important still, we have tapped the Source and Fountain of all harmony, wholeness, beauty and good.

God is the One Source of harmony and good. The "Source" does not produce evil or disorder. This we create in our own mind and imagination. Both we and our circumstances are perfect as they are imagined in the Divine Imagination; but, as Jacob Boehme has pointed out, a false imagination has arisen, and a contrary will has come into action. It is through these that disorder has come into being, for through them man's creative mind works, not according to perfection of Reality, but according to patterns of disease, sin, disorder, ugliness and misery.

Deeply imbedded in our mind, and firmly fixed in our imagination are patterns of pessimism, around which our thoughts weave their forms of disease, death, evil and despair. According to these patterns life is evil, and becomes worse as we become older; at any moment we may be stricken with disease, or struck down by accident, or rendered penniless. Our body and our life tend to become like the patterns of pessimism held in our mind—patterns which are not created by God, but are the fruits of the false imagination and the contrary will. So we see disease manifesting on every hand, and it is termed malignant, yet it is not malignant, but is simply the product of a power that is not evil working according to a wrong pattern. If at a foundry the operators were given faulty moulds, then they would pour perfectly good molten metal into them, and the castings that resulted would be imperfect and useless. If an incorrect plan is given to a builder, the house that he builds is defective; and it is not his fault, neither is it the fault of the materials used, but of the faulty plan.

The pessimistic pattern of the mind is a pattern or framework or outline of disease, sickness, disaster, poverty, penury, ugliness and sin. This "race-mind" thinks in terms of the inevitableness of disease, disaster and human misery. Its dominant note is disorder; consequently the imagination and sub-conscious thinking revolve around it, producing in the body, and also in the life generally, disease and conditions true to pattern. Therefore our thoughts, both conscious and sub-conscious, have to be changed into those of order, harmony and good.

"For my thoughts are not your thoughts, Neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord.
For as the heavens are high than the earth,
So are my ways higher than your ways,
And my thoughts than your thoughts."

In other words, we have to pray to, and think about, God and Perfection in place of evil and disorder. This breaks down the patterns of pessimism in our mind, so that it becomes conformed to the Good, All-Wise Mind and Imagination. This, in turn, brings order, peace and harmony into our life!

H. T. Hamblin.

## WOMEN'S ORGANISATION FORMED IN HYDERABAD

A decision to form a women's organisation under the presidentship of the Princess of Berar, to devise and carry out effective measures of food relief for the poor, especially women and children of Hyderabad city, was taken at a meeting of representatives of various women's organisations held here under the presidentship of Princess Niloufer. The meeting also passed a resolution expressing anxiety at "the growing scarcity of essential foodstuffs and other necessities of life which impose acute hardship on our people, especially women and children.

Inaugurating the meeting, the Princess of Berar said: "Let us commence and continue our united mission not in a spirit of condescension offering casual charity, but in a spirit of dedicated service to the hungry and the naked among our own kindred who has a claim upon our love."

Princess Niloufer who presided said: "Hunger has no labels of creeds and communities, but speaks the language that appeals to all humanity. It is, therefore, our duty to answer that cry for help."

## HEAT FROM SOLAR LIGHT

When all the supplies of coal and oil are exhausted we shall still be able to obtain all the heat we require for home and industry. A pale, glycerine-like liquid called Arochlor will take their place. Chlorinated diphenyl, to give it its scientific name, is a compound discovered some years ago by an American firm, and it is used to-day in the moisture-proofing of paper, as a constituent of cellulose varnish, and as a cooling agent for electrical transformers. Dr. Abbott, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, well known for his research in connection with solar radiation. discovered Arochlor's tremendous value as an agent for heat-transference. Dr, Abbott has invented a machine of aluminium mirrors which focus the rays of the sun upon concentric glass tubes through one of which runs the Arochlor, which is thereby heated to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. This heat is then transferred to water in a boiler, thus providing power.

## ADULT EDUCATION!

A dear old lady entered a shop and said, "I want one of those water bowls labelled 'Dog,' please."

The shopkeeper, however, had only plain bowls in stock, and expressed his regret at being unable to meet her wishes.

The old lady, on second thoughts, agreed to accept a plain bowl, remarking, "After all, the puppies are too young to read."

## "EI" OR "IE"

As he read through his letters before signing them the busy businessman suddenly snorted.

"Look here, Miss Smith," he snapped, "you've spelt 'received' with 'ei' in one letter and 'ie' in another."

"I'm sorry, sir," said the girl. "One of them was a slip."

"Well, alter it before sending the letter off."

"Yes, sir; which shall I alter?"

"Why—er—why, the one that's wrong, of course!"

## THE AGE OF SHORTHAND

Two thousand years ago, Marcus Tullius Tiro wrote shorthand, and from records preserved it didn't look very different from the shorthand used to-day. Speeches made by members of the Roman Senate in the Forum were taken down in Tironian shorthand.

Timothy Bright, a physician of St. Bartholomew's was, in 1588, the father of modern shorthand. His system had many copyists, amongst them Pepys, who wrote his famous Diary in his own system. In 1837 Isaac Pitman issued the first edition of what he originally called "phonography." Germany, France, and the United States (the Gregg system, taught also in England) each have their own shorthand. The Sloan-Duployan, an adaptation of a French and an American system, is unique in that it can be adapted to any foreign language. A shorthand typewriter has lately been invented, so that any person can type in longhand from another's clear original shorthand notes.


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

## THE BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY

A report is widely current that the Bangalore Municipality has granted a site of some 5000 square yards to Mr. Narayanasamy Naidu, Legislative Secretary to Government, for Rs. 5000 and odd. The following points with regard to the transaction seem to be worth noting.

The Legislative Secretary is also the Secretary for Local Self Government under whom the Bangalore Municipality works. We think there is a rule that officers should not acquire properties within their jurisdiction without previous Government sanction. There is also the point that there was an election dispute with regard to Mr. Purushotham Naidu, the Municipal President, and that Mr. Narayanasamy Naidu was Election Commissioner in the case and upheld the election. Then there is the fact that sites are fetching ten times that price even in Mysore, and would fetch twenty times that amount in Bangalore. To grant it to the officer concerned so dead cheap is, we are afraid, an act prejudicial to the interests of the good city. It is as good as presenting the site and along with it a purse of 70 or 80 thousand rupees. We wonder what view His Highness's Government take of the matter. A Statement by the Publicity Officer will be helpful to the public.

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## RETIRED JUDGE ARRESTED

Khan Bahadur Din Mohammad, a retired Sessions Judge, has been arrested by the Punjab C. I. D. at Srinagar, according to a report received here. He was later produced before a Magistrate, who released him on a bail of Rs. 20,000.

The arrest is reported to have been made in connection with the cases against Khawaja Nazir Ahmed, former Special Official Receiver for the Punjab and Delhi Provinces.

The Khan Bahadur is alleged to have purchased in favour of his wife and sons certain lands from Khawaja Nazir Ahmed when he was District and Sessions Judge, Sheikhupura.

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Monday 13-9-1943.

## DIRTY LINEN

Though we do not attach much importance to the subject, we are constrained to make certain observations about the proposed conference of Journalists in Bangalore, since our name has been bandied about by electioneering agents interested in particular persons, and since we have been subjected to some amount of brow-beating and intimidation.

We had nothing to do with the First Conference held two years ago, and though the Second Conference was intended to be held in Mysore, we were not interested in playing any part in it. When it was decided to be held in Bangalore, we meant to have no part in it either. But the Chairman and Secretaries of the Reception Committee, Mr. P. B. Srinivasan and Messrs. Nayeem and R. S. Narayan took the trouble to call on us, and insist on our support, which under the circumstances it would have been ungracious on our part to refuse.

Subsequently when nominations were called in for the Presidentship, the Journalists in Mysore wanted to meet and formally propose our name, but we dissuaded them, nor did we make any use of the nomination form supplied to us by the organisers.

Some of the Mysore Journalists however did send up our name for the Presidentship. We received intimation of it from a prominent Editor of Bangalore who wrote to us expressing pleasure at the nomination and asking us to write to the other Bangalore Journalists offering to do our best for the Conference. We replied that active canvassing was not in our nature, and that we would leave the matter to the free vote of the electors.

At this stage, Mr. Seetharama Sastry, another Editor of Bangalore, descended on us one early morning, and said that he was the Election Commissioner, that the Conference was being organised by a few boyish persons, that it had no funds even to give us tea, that the election procedure would be invalid, that if the election was held the Conference would not take place, and insisted that we should withdraw our name from the nomination.

Since the date of withdrawal fixed by the Reception Committee had been over by then, since our nomination had been made not by ourselves but by some of the Journalists of Mysore exercising their rights, since even our withdrawal would leave two candidates which would mean an election, and since he did not plead for any particular person but seemed anxious only to get us out without showing any written or oral authority from the Reception Committee for his procedure with us, his arguments did not convince us, and he left us threatening to issue a statement.

That precious statement giving a garbled version of his interview with us did appear in a local paper which had already published a malignant attack on us stating that we would not miss the opportunity of securing the Presidentship for ourselves and defrauding somebody more worthy. And propaganda in that vein has since continued day by day.

We are not abashed by abuse, or cowed by intimidation. We are amenable to reasoning, but indifferent to dictation. We face these tactics as Prahlada faced the wrath of Hiranyakasipu, whoever might seek to play the part of Hiranyakasipu, official or non-official. We seek to hurt no man, dispossess no man, stand in the way of no man. If nevertheless persons seek to traduce or injure us, we seek to bear it with the imperturbability of the Sphinx.

It is silly to suggest that we covet the Presidentship of the Journalists' Conference. Conferences and Presidentships do not dazzle us. We have had parts in Conferences, and ourselves conferred Presidentships on those we felt deserving. Our first Conference was

the First Mysore Civic and Social Conference in 1917 with H. H. the Yuvaraja opening, Sir M. Visweswaraya presiding, Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya and ourselves being Joint Secretaries. We recall that when the Committee Report was being printed in the Government Branch Press, Mr. Yates, the Superintedent, who was reading the proofs asked us, "Young Sir, who wrote this report"? On our replying "Mostly me," with a smile, he exclaimed "You ought to get a *Rao Bahadur* for it!" We recall also that two bright Civilians were sent by Sir Visweswaraya to check that report. One is now the Dewan of Mysore and another the Dewan of Bharatpur!

When the Seal Committee Report on Reforms came out, we held the First Mysore Reforms Conference in Bangalore in 1923, Mr. S. Srinivasiengar opening it, with Mr. V. Manickavelu as President. We organised the First Mysore State Congress, independent of the National Congress, in 1928 in Mysore with Mr. Venkatakrishnayya as Reception Chairman, Mr. V. Manickavelu of Bangalore as President, Mr. S. Satyamurthy opening it. All those men were *our* choice. We may also add that the idea of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the reign of H. H. the late Maharaja in 1926 on a State-wide scale originated with *us*, and not with any of those who amassed favours and fortunes from His late Highness.

If we were so minded, it is not difficult for us to cook up Conferences and wangle Presidentships. Therfore we would not dream of hustling ourselves into the Presidentship of the Bangalore, Mysore, or any other Journalists' Conference.

We never go where we are not wanted. Often we do not go even where we are wanted. We accept what things God chooses to give us in this life in a sober spirit. The Sanskritist says—

"जीवन्भद्राणि पश्यति ।"; "ಜೀವನ್ಭದ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಶ್ಯತಿ ।"

"Jeevanbhadrani pasyati !"

meaning "If you continue living, good things will come to you." We go further and say, "If good things do not come to you in one life, they may come to you in another." A man who is a hawker in one life may become a Minister in the next, and a Minister in one life may become a hawker in the next. A man who is a pedestrian in one life may ride an elephant in the next, either as a mahout or a prince.

Such being our philosophy of life, no one could accuse us rightly of snobbery or place-hunting.

With regard to the Bangalore Conference of Journalists, we will only say that it is not by ill-conceived Rules, ineffective enforcement, covert machinations and overt bullying that Conferences could live and thrive. Equal opportunities, democratic methods, and representative ideas are the soil in which such Conferences should be planted and grow. At present we have soiled ourselves by allowing our name to be associated with the venture. We therefore wish it Good-bye!

And thus we reach the end of the Third year of the "Rationalist," a year of crisis to both the "Rationalist" and the Editor, but God tempers the wind for the shorn lamb, and so we offer thanks to Him!

*Editor.*

## MARRIAGE

Beatrix Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Noronha, to Mr. Dionysius Peter Noronha at St. Patrick's Church, Bangalore, on Wednesday the 15th inst. Our best wishes!

## "THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT"

Radio talk by Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy.

*(continued from the last issue)*

The Indian Red Cross Society with its network of branches all over the country and its vast body of members is rendering valuable national work in sending out amenities to the Indian Troops fighting outside the country, and ministering to the sick and the wounded in the Military Hospitals. Numbers of young men and women are trained in First Aid throughout the country. India owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Her Excellency the Vicerene for the splendid fillip she has given to the organization of the Anti-Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child-welfare work for the prevention of the enormous loss of life in the country and the promotion of the health and happiness of the nation. The Women's Voluntary Services and other allied organizations in India are rendering excellent service to the sick and the wounded in the War. The helpless Polish refugee children have been given protection in the country and much needed relief. Large numbers of educated women have been joining the Health Schools for training in nursing and voluntary services.

Now, one word about the work in Mysore. When His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal went forth to the Princes and people of India last year, it met with a ready response from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, our benign sovereign, who lost no time in setting up the machinery to organize the National strength for the defence of our State and the country as a whole. When the clarion call of His Highness the Maharaja came to the people to participate themselves in increasing the national strength and organizing the defence measures, the people of Mysore were not behind any other country. They took the National War Front movement with greatest enthusiasm. Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., the Dewan of Mysore, took up the leadership of the National War Front in the state and accepted the Presidentship of the Central Advisory Committee of the National War Front for the Mysore State. An officer of high official status in the state is appointed as the organizer of this movement in the state. In all the Districts and cities of Mysore and Bangalore and in all the Taluk Head-quarters of the state, Advisory Committees of the National War Front were organized. Members have whole-heartedly worked together and organized several public meetings all over to eradicate the evil effects of false rumours and defeatism and keep the morale of the people. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have spared no pains to ensure a High standard of work and efficiency in the state organisation. To-day it is acknowledged with gratitude that it is second to none in any province or state. The A.R.P. has been organized in all the important cities and other areas, Vigilence Committees formed, several troops of Civic Guards organized and arrangements made for emergency medical aid and food supply. Besides the paid personnel of the A.R.P.. nearly 4000 people have offered themselves voluntarily to serve in the A.R.P. In the city of Mysore alone, about 200 women and 2000 men have offered themselves for services as A.R.P. wardens voluntarily. A large number of young men and women have been trained in the First-Aid to serve during emergency times.

As regards the efforts made in aid of the war and the supply of war materials, Mysore has the proud record of being the most forward state in the whole country. A good number of young Mysoreans have had the privilege of obtaining the King's Commission and the Viceroy's Commission in the Army and the Air-force. Large numbers of young men have also joined the Mysore State Forces and a good number have fitted themselves as war technicians. His Highness the Maharaja's Government under the guidance of its able and sympathetic Dewan, Pradhanasiromani, Mr. Madhava Rau, ably assisted by the Ministers have done their utmost to direct the Nation building activities for the benefit of the people. But for the timely care and forethought of the Government, the food situation in the state would have been worst. The food control introduced by the Government and other measures taken have saved the state from starvation and famine. His Highness's Government has generously come forward with a grant of 150 thousand acres of land freely to the people, to help them to grow more food all over state. Having lost the imports of food stuffs of pre-war times, Mysore has learnt to make itself self-sufficient in its food supply. Efforts are made to grow additional crops with regard to staple food to secure self-sufficiency. The Fair Price Depots opened by the Government have proved a great boon to the poor.

Thus we see, the National War Front Movement is calculated to pool the national resources and raise national strength and power to the highest level. The National War Front works best if it assures satisfactory health conditions, supply of sufficient food, cent per cent education and maintenance of Military and Civil defence forces. The economic condition of a country can only be measured by the contentment and happiness of the people of that country. India is trying to evolve as a nation. This evolution is helped by the unity of all classes in the country. All sections of people to whatever community or political party they belong to, should merge their differences in the interest of the country. After all, the communal differences in India have very trivial origins. If the broad principles of different religions are

# THE ISSUE

## CONFLICTING POLICIES IN INDIA

By Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

*(Continued from the last issue)*

The depth of communal feeling has rarely been more clearly shown than in the statement of Mr. Jinnah asking the Muslims to observe December 22 as a day of "Deliverance" from Congress Provincial Governments. This was indeed a shock to congressmen who were expecting that the talk between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru would fructify. Mr. Jinnah demanded the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the treatment of Muslims in Congress governed Provinces. The Peerpur report was widely published. The league asked an assurance from His Majesty's Government that no declaration regarding constitutional advance for India should be made without the consent and approval of the League. The League deplored the British efforts to bring about federation, believing it to be an attempt to force the Muslims against their will into a Constitution which permitted a permanent hostile communal majority to trample upon Muslim religious, political, social and economic rights. The League claims that democracy is unworkable in India, that majority rule is undemocratic as it implies Hindu domination and that an independent India means the subjection of vast minorities to a majority with which they have no cultural or religious affinity. Thus, the Muslim League, meeting at Lahore, declared for Muslim independence, to be obtained by permitting the Muslims to establish separate home-lands for their community within the country. In other words, they demanded what is popularly called Pakistan. The resolution further said that the scheme of federation embodied in the Act of 1935 was unsuited to the country. They wanted the constitution to be considered 'de novo.' They claim that the Indian Muslims are a nation co-existing in India with a Hindu Nation.

The Princes have made it clear beyond doubt that their status and individuality must be preserved in any constitution. They demand, and rightly too, effective promises for the preservation of their status and their States' sovereignty and autonomy by means of safeguards which will protect their treaty rights and engagements with the crown. Whether full democratic and responsible Government is necessary at all in a native State where the Ruler is of our own country and community is yet another point for serious consideration. They oppose the idea of complete independence, the summoning of a constituent assembly, and the growing influence of the Congress.

The conflicting policies enunciated by the Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberals and the Princes will confront any one with a dilemma of extraordinary complexity. Having regard to the peculiar position of the Indian parties, whether it is not advisable to sacrifice the principle of political homogeneity of the Cabinet to the present requirements of our national necessities, namely, the formation of coalition Governments, is another point for serious consideration.

In the meanwhile, the Viceroy, at the Orient Club in Bombay, while deploring the political events which had resulted in the Congress governed-provinces being administered under emergency provisions, stated that the objective for India was full Dominion Status, of the statute of Westminister variety.

The Viceroy's several meetings with Mahatmaji, Mr. Jinnah, Savarkar and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar have not proved fruitful. The Cripps' mission was yet another attempt to bring a solution. But that also failed. The consolation is that there is the expansion of the Executive Council of the Governor General with an Indian majority. But, what if, when they have no power and when they are not responsible to the legislature, when the leading parties are not in it and when Mahatmaji and other Congress leaders are in Jail.

This, in brief, is the Indian political tangle. Would it be solved at least in the immediate future? That is the issue.

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*(Continued from page 6)*

thoroughly understood and practised differences will disappear and unity prevail. Let us emulate the example of Great Britain. The people of Great Britain have been trained in sane politics for centuries. History records early differences and discords among the people now welded together into a strong united nation. Let us seize the present opportunity and make the best use of the unifying forces at work in India and scotch the evil forces.

The National War Front members do not belong to any particular political party or religion. They are absolutely free from communal differences and party conventions. Their object is to help to improve the economic condition of the country and to increase the unity among the people by removing misunderstandings. The New India Planning Groups which have been started all over the country have got several oppertunities to work among the different communities and political parties and to bring a thorough understanding and unity which are most essential for the future prosperity of the country.

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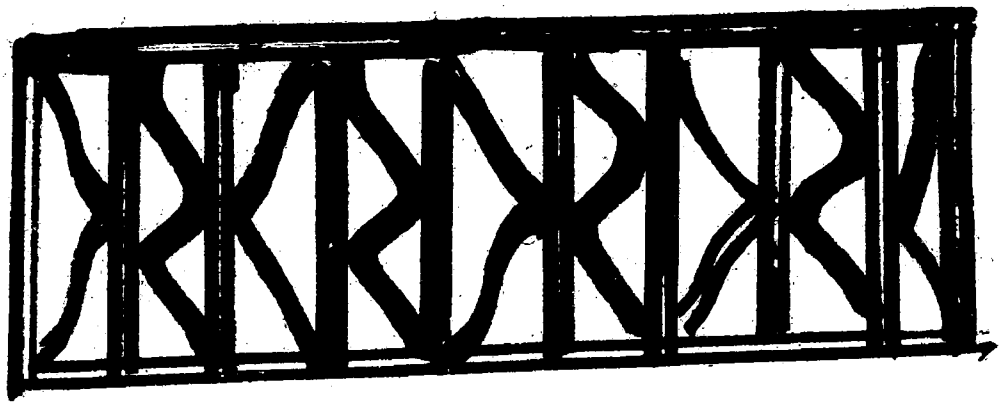

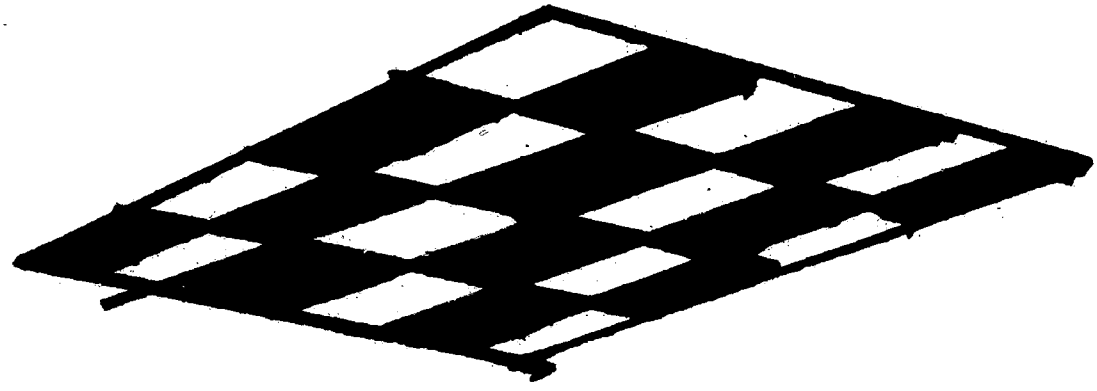

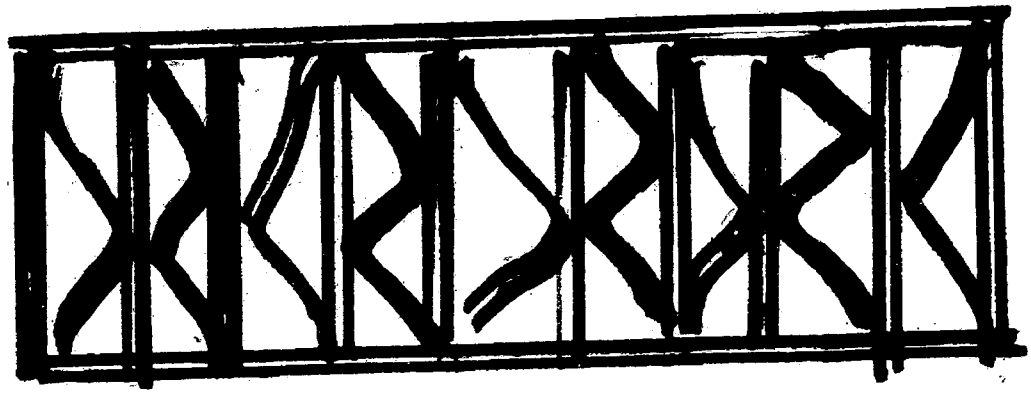

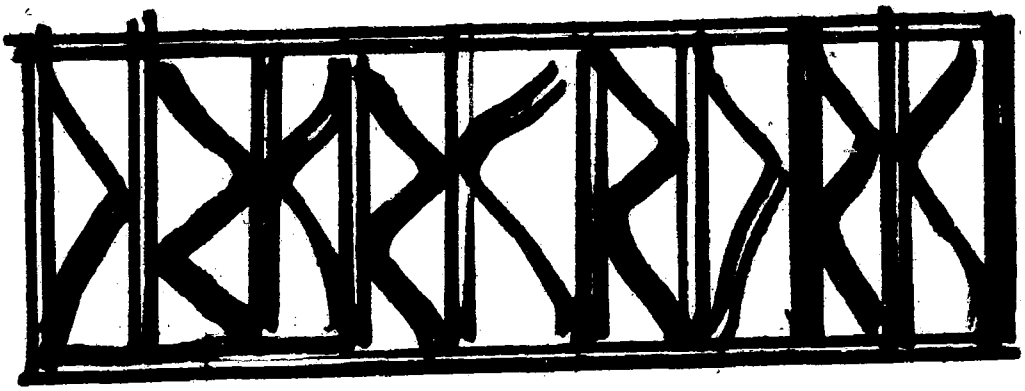

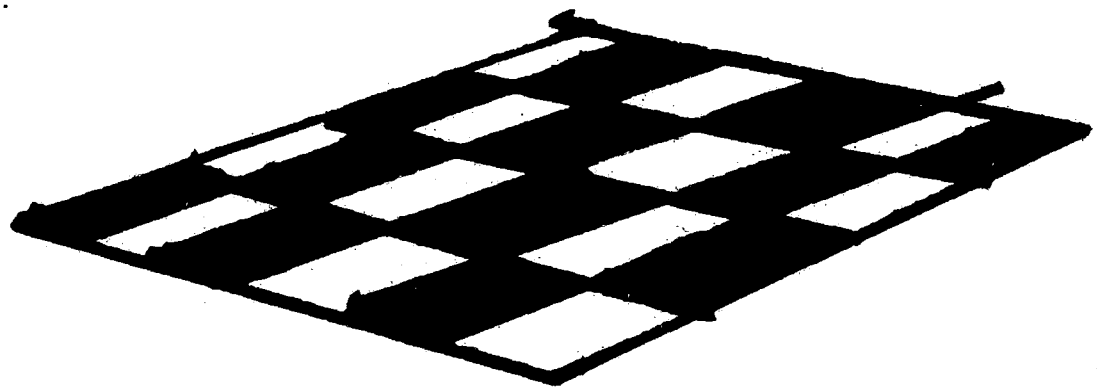

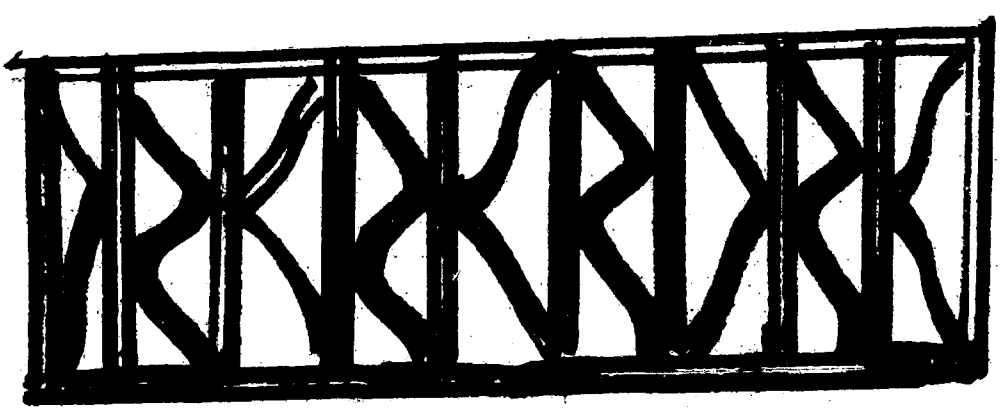

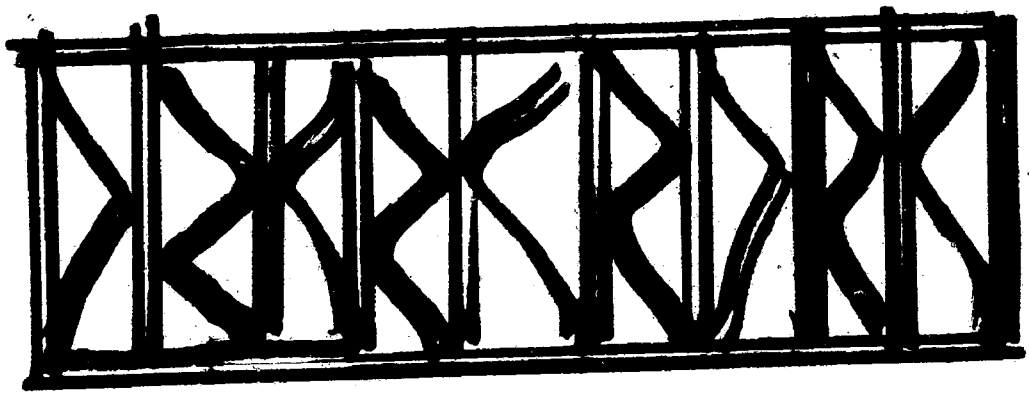

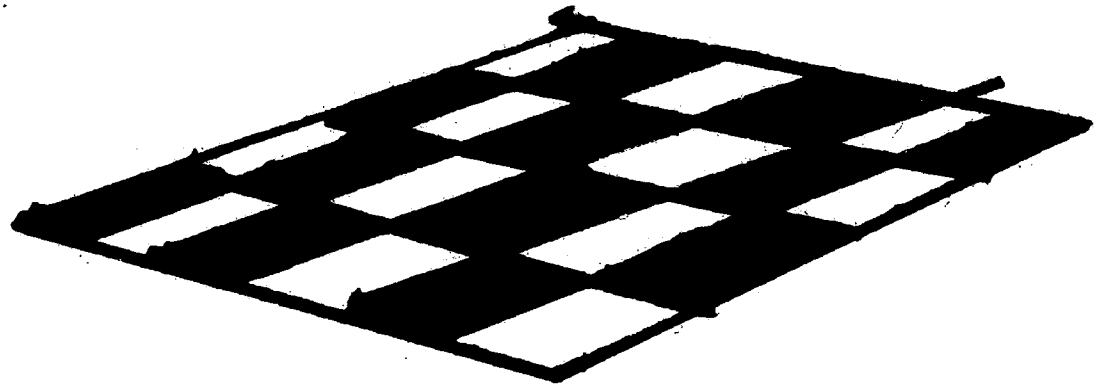

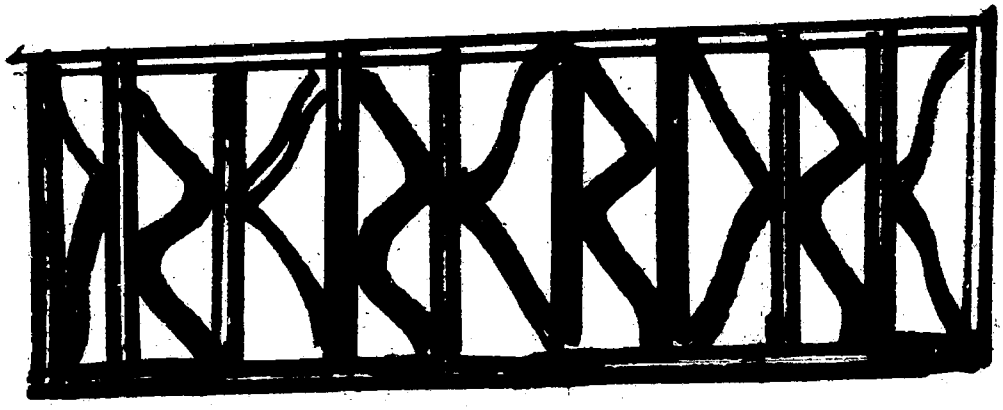

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## COMBATING BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

### TWO SPECIAL TRIBUNALS TO BE SET UP

NEW DELHI.

The Government of India have had under consideration for some time the need for special legislation to cope with the large increase of fraud, bribery and corruption in connection with Government contracts and stores and the provision of railway transport, says a press communique. Such increase is a normal accompaniment of war conditions and to some extent inevitable. The war has brought about an unprecedented expansion in the number and the scale of Government contracts. Opportunities for defrauding Government have necessarily multiplied in the same proportions and a widespread increase in bribery and corruption simply means that these opportunities are being exploited. The evil has now, however, reached such proportions that drastic measures have become necessary.

A special investigation staff has for some time past been employed on the detection and prosecution of bribery and corruption cases in the war, supply and railway departments. This organization has met with some success; the experience gained has, however, revealed firstly that the available resources of the ordinary courts of Justice are inadequate to keep pace with the evil, and secondly that prosecutions for bribery alone will sometimes fail. even though it may be clear that a fraud has been perpetrated on Government, and that some official must have connived at it.

To meet these two difficulties an ordinance has been promulgated under which two special tribunals will be set up to try at one and the same time the charge of fraud and any charges of bribery which may be involved. The new procedure will mean bringing to justice not only the public servant and bribetaker but also the corrupt contractor to whom the bribery of officials is merely incidental to the main purpose of defrauding Government of vast sums of money.

The tribunals will consist of three members, of whome one will be an officer of the armed services with the required legal qualifications, while of the other two, one must have qualified for appoinment as a High Court Judge and the other must be an experienced sessions Judge. The tribunal may take into considration when deciding whether a person is guilty of a particular charge of bribery the fact that he is in possession of property or pecuniary resources for which he cannot satisfactorily account.

The ordinance provides that when an official is found guilty of having accepted a bribe, a fine not less in value than the actual bribe taken will be, imposed, whether a sentence of imprisonment is passed or not.

There is no right of appeal, but applications for revision can be made to the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offence occurred.

* * *

We wonder whether it is the opinion of our Government that things are not so bad here as in the rest of India. Ed.

**REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS**

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

## COLDS, AND THEIR CURE

Some of us are more prone to colds than others. What is the reason?

With some it is lowered vitality, the system being unable to put up sufficient resistance against the onslaught of the cold germs. With others it is, no doubt, their mode of life. Having to work in stuffy, ill-ventilated rooms, without sufficient time to spare for brisk walks in the open to restore vitality, is not helpful in keeping colds at bay. Others continually carry the germs of the complaint with them, these becoming active upon the slightest provocation.

Those whose repeated colds and influenza attacks are due to lowered vitality should take immediate steps to rectify this state of affairs. Cod liver oil and malt is a splendid tonic food for such a condition, while syrup of hypophosphites is also recommended. Plain, nourishing food should be eaten, with plenty of suet puddings and a generous allowance of butter and dripping if the sufferer is thin. Hot milk should be taken in place of tea or coffee, and hot nourishing soups should be the order of the day. As much open-air exercise as possible must be taken, and bedroom windows should always be open. Overheated cinemas and dance halls, over-crowded trains and cars should be avoided.

### FRESH AIR MEANS HEALTH

For those obliged to work in stuffy, ill-ventilated offices and workrooms, the only way to avoid colds is to get as much fresh air as possible after working hours. Walking part of the way to and from work is an excellent practice, and eating the midday meal in the open instead of in overcrowded shops will soon make a difference to cold sufferers.

In the cases of those who have the germs of a cold always with them, drastic measures must be taken to rid the system of the germ. Salt and water must be sniffed up the nose night and morning. The proportion of salt to warm water is a teaspoonful to a tumblerful. Frequent baths should be taken containing a handful of common salt and a handful of common soda. Hot water containing a squeeze or two of lemon should be taken last thing at night and first thing in the morning. Plenty of oranges and apples should be eaten; also raw vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, and scraped carrots. Patience and perseverance will bring about a better condition of the system, while a good blood-purifying mixture should be taken for some weeks. Have the nose examined for any local trouble.

## RATIONS ALLOWED IN INDIA

### MAY AFFECT HEALTH

BOMBAY.

The view that the rations allowed under schemes at present in operation in India were all low even when compared with customary intake and that the food shortage was likely to have a bad effect on public health, particularly in certain areas, was expressed by Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratory, in an address to the food rationing conference here. Dr. Aykroyd said that the problem was being considered by the Central Advisory Board of Health.

In regard to the grow more food campaigns Dr. Aykroyd said that a good deal of energy had been wasted on the campaigns and did not believe that much would be achieved unless something like a land army using modern methods could be brought into being; otherwise a good deal of energy had been wasted on the campaign. India, he said, was never self-sufficient or nearly so in the sense that the population was abundaly or satisfactorily fed. Actually, according to his estimate, about 30 per cent of the population did not get enough food in normal times to cover fully its calorie requirements.

Dr. Aykroyd was of the opinion that one pound of cereal *per capita* might be adopted as a suitable ation. That assumed a normal age distribution of the population, aimed at carrying the population through the shortage without too serious lowering of dietary standards, and also assumed that some quantities of pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, etc., would be available in addition to cereals.


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## LONGEVITY OF GREAT MEN

The following table sets forth the ages at which a number of eminent men have died. None of their ages, however, can be called remarkable. Great mental activity is never conducive to extreme long life :—

100—Fontenelle.
99—Titian.
90—Sophocles.
89—Michael Angelo ; Gladstone.
88—John Wesley.
86—Earl Russel ; Edmund Halley ; Carlyle.
85—Cato, the Wise ; Newton ; Benjamin Franklin.
84—Voltaire ; Talleyrand ; Sir William Herschel ; Jeremy Bentham.
83—Wellington ; Goethe ; Victor Hugo ; Bismarck ; Tennyson.
82—Arnauld.
81—Buffon ; Edward Young ; Sir Edward Coke ; Lord Palmerston.
80—Plato ; Wordsworth ; Ralph Waldo Emerson ; Kant ; Thiers, William Cullen Bryant ; Ruskin.
79—William Harvey ; Robert Stephenson ; Henry Cavendish.
78—Galileo ; Corneille.
77—Thomas Telford ; Sir Joseph Banks ; Lord Beaconsfield.
76—Bossuet.
75—Haydn ; Dugald Stewart.
74—Handel ; Frederick the Great ; Dr. Jenner.
73—Charles Darwin ; Thorwaldsen.
72—Charlemagne ; Samuel Richardson ; Allen Ramsey ; John Lock ; Necker.
71—Linnæus.
70—Columbus ; Lord Chatham ; Petrarch ; Copernicus ; Spellanzani ; Boerhaave ; Gall.


# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes :—

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The Rationalist.

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## THE MYSORE BANK LTD.

The Mysore Bank owes its origin to Sir M. Visweswaraya, who as Dewan might be considered one of the Builders of Modern Mysore. Sir Mirza Ismail used to speak of every important village being provided with a school, a well, and an hospital. It was Sir Visweswaraya's desire to see every town provided with a bank and a hotel, so that a traveller with a cheque-book and a hand-bag could find money and home-comforts wherever he went.

So he founded the Mysore Bank and gave it all the wet-nursing and safe-guarding and guaranteeing that it required in the early years, including the provision of a very safe, very smooth, and very suave Chairman in the person of Sir Puttanna Chetty. Thus the Bank throve for near three decades in close contact with the Government, tending to be as circumspect and conservative as a Government. Low rates on deposits, high rates of commission, low salaries to the lower employees, and not too many meetings of Directors and a moderate scale of sitting fees, and no venturesome launching of branches,—as for instance High Schools are being launched now-a-days,—have been its characteristics.

It was also proposed that its Manager should be a Government Officer, seconded from Government ranks. It may be recalled that the present official Mayor of Mysore City, Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, was for a time deputed for the purpose. But certain natures accustomed to the protected and strong-armed official atmosphere, do not easily attune themselves to a change. Therefore the Bank lost the honour of having a civilian Manager. It is, however made up now in a way by the appointment just announced of Mr. Narayana Reddy as Manager.

The necessity for a Bank in close touch with the State is well-recognised. In England the Bank of England is in close contact with the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The India Government started the Reserve Bank to carry out its wishes in the banking realm and to control the other Banks in the country. Baroda has its Bank of Baroda. Hyderabad has now got its State-aided Bank. Jaipur has been provided with one most recently. And Travancore, always forward, had its National Bank as well as its State-aided Bank, though both of them, coming under the State's frown, have disappeared as Kama disappeared under Trinetra's frown!

During these years every Mysorean has looked upon the Mysore Bank as a personal possession, a place to put his money in, and a place to borrow from provided he could produce tangible assets. If a depositor, he considered that his money would be within the State since the Bank's investments would be within the State. His savings would not fly away from the country as they flew away in the Arbuthnot Bank, the Alliance Bank, and the Travancore Bank. That comfort the Bank's shareholders and depositors have had during the last 30 years.

But now a new era of adventure seems to be dawning in the history of the Bank. It makes the startling announcement that it is opening three new branches simultaneously outside the State, in Madras, Bombay and Coimbatore. We should consider it a dangerous attempt during these dangerous times.

From various causes the money market is as uncertain as a quick-sand, and fluctuating like the waves of a storm tossed sea. Neither Cogliostro nor Varahamihira, if living, would be able to foretell what form the financial world and the world at large will take after the hell-fires which have been consuming them have burnt themselves to ashes. We do not know that the Directorate of the

Mysore Bank, however clever and astute, are as intelligent and knowing as Cogliostro or Varahamihira. In fact we have heard it said that its Directorate is not very representative of the State's business interests, or public interests.

During the recent months its resources have nearly doubled, from Rs. 3¾ crores to Rs. 6 crores and odd. So much loose money, so much hard-earned money of the State's rich and poor, of individuals and institutions, requires careful handling. And we are afraid that venturing on three big branches in three foreign places does not bespeak careful handling.

Branches in big cities do not merely mean shining tables and counters and a Manager in navy blue suit, but the transfer of a substantial sum for local investment at the discretion of the local official. In the present case the 3 branches contemplated would mean transfer of nearly Rs. one crore of Mysore money.

The case of the Imperial Bank branch at Calicut involving a defalcation of Rs. 6 lakhs is still fresh in readers' minds.

The local people might prove too clever for the local official, or he might prove too clever for the Directorate. In the case of the Madras branch we understand that the Manager will not be a trusted and propertied Mysorean, but an ex-employee of the Travancore Bank, with no locus standi in Mysore. Such a thing, we think, is not sound. And if the two other proposed branches are to be run by ex-employees of the Travancore Bank also, it would mean that even the Mysore Bank creates jobs as well as branches for the sake of certain persons, and not from considerations of necessity. If so, we are afraid the public of Mysore would not be eager to compliment the Directorate on their venturesomeness.

*Editor.*

## "ONE CAR LAST YEAR"

A car puffed laboriously along the road (or the place where the road was supposed to be) in a country district. Finally the driver became discouraged, when the boughs of the overhanging trees threatened to stop his car if he was able to pull through the slippery sea of mud. He saw a rustic and said to him: "You don't have many cars this way, do you?"

The man took plenty of time before he replied: "Certainly we do. What about it?"

"How many have come past lately?" the driver asked.

"Well," responded the rustic, "there was one last year, and two the year before—and now you are here."

* * *

Some more months of the present method of tyre-rationing, and our Mysore will have the same tale to tell. Ed.

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## MIRACLES UNDER LONDON

Few people, and least of all the average Londoner, realize that the underground railways are greatest sideshow London offers to the thousands of foreign tourists who visit us at this time of year.

A few minutes spent in watching the crowd of sightseers who throng the underground promenade, or ambulatory, at Piccadilly Circus Station will reveal the enormous interest London's wonderful tubes and sub-surface railways have for the foreigner.

The reason is that London possesses the finest underground system of passenger transport in the world, and in a great measure this is due to the subsoil of clay and chalk on which the city stands, and which makes tunnelling far below the surface comparatively easy. In spite of special facilities granted by the authorities for inspecting the railways, however, it is not convenient for sightseers in general to view the working of a "signalman's window"—one of the greatest marvels of the system—or to examine the safety devices which make underground railways the safest place for travellers in London.

### "SIGNALMAN'S WINDOW"

The volume of traffic handled daily by London's underground railways is almost incredible; during "rush" hour periods trains follow each other at intervals measured by seconds. In the days of steam traction what was known as the block system of signalling was employed, and a train was not permitted to leave a station until the one ahead had quitted the next station. At Baker Street Station during the days of steam 800 trains per day went in and out; to-day this station is served by 1,500 trains a day, and this is made possible by automatic signalling. The busiest underground signal-cabin in London, however, is at Kennington Station, where 1,620 trains a day are handled. In this cabin the signalman averages 1,403 marks per hour, or 24,062 movements a day.

The signalman may not see a single train all the time he is in his box and directing movements, yet he knows the position of every train within the area he controls. He sees his trains through what is called an illuminated diagram—or "signalman's window."

The background of a signalman's window is of opaque glass on which is traced a particular part of the railway track split up into short track circuited sections, and each of these is repeated on the diagram by a section behind which small electric lamps are placed. When these are illuminated the signalman knows that a section is clear, whereas a section left dark indicates that it is occupied by a train. The signalman is thus able to locate, within definite limits, the position of every train in his territory. He can also see at once whether a signal has responded to the movements of his lever. As soon as a train enters the track circuit controlling a signal, this signal shows the "danger" indication.

Automatic signalling was first adopted by the Metropolitan Railway Company when an experiment carried out on the "up" road between Notting Hill Gate and Praed Street in 1907 demonstrated its entire practicability. In effect, automatic signalling means that provision must be incorporated to prevent the train disobeying the signal. Should death or sudden illness overtake the driver, control of the train is taken completely out of his hands, and automatic safety devices bring the train to a stand-still. If the driver ceases to control the train all signals in his particular section are set at 'danger," and the brake operated by a lever on the driver's cab comes in contact with another set beside the rail and connected to the signalling apparatus. This device is called a trip-cock, and it plays such an important part in the safety of passengers that its mechanism is tested on every journey.

At certain stations on each line a purple light glows a few feet from where the driver stops his train at the station platform. The light is actuated by the trip-cock, and if this device is in proper order the light is extinguished as the train stops. Its brief glow indicates that the trip-cock has not suffered injury by vibration or collision of any kind; but should this light continue to glow after the train has stopped in the station, it warns the driver that his trip-cock needs adjustment. Trip-cock apparatus is worked by fixing a trip arm to the track beside each signal. In the normal or "clear" position of the signal this arm lies horizontally below the railway track, and when the

signal goes to "danger" the arm rises to a vertical position.

TRAINS PROTECT THEMSELVES

In the case of sudden illness overtaking the driver while the train is making full speed a device incorporated in the design and working of the controller handle automatically applies the brakes. A controller handle must be held down permanently by the driver while the train is in motion, because pressure must be exerted by the hand against the opposition of a spring. Thus the instant the pressure of the hand is removed, no matter how slightly, the spring forces the handle back to the "off" position, cutting out the motors and applying the brakes simultaneously. Should the driver fall forward over the controlling handle so that the weight of his body keeps it in position and he passes a signal set at danger, the trip-cock would operate and bring the train to a standstill.

The great advantage of the automatic signalling system is that it is possible to divide the line up into short sections, the entrance to each of which is controlled by signals in such a way as to allow trains to be run at extremely short intervals. Automatic signalling functions immediately a train has cleared a section, without the necessity of waiting for communication between two signal cabins. Another great advantage of the automatic over the manual operation is that trains can be made to protect themselves. The signal controlling any section is put to "danger" immediately a train enters that section, and is kept at "danger" until the last wheel has cleared the section.

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Some years ago two Canadians, George Taylor and Bill Gordon, sailed for the sunny land of Conquistadores, in South America, in quest of the world's rarest orchid, the "Tiger's Head." They are employed by the Smithson Institute of New York, and on a previous search in South America discovered the "Nun's Head," which was bought by a wealthy collector for £30,000. What the "Tiger's Head" will fetch no one can tell, but already one millionaire has signified his willingness to run to six figures.

Searching for orchids is even more thrilling and dangerous than hunting lions and elephants, for although orchids cannot hit back they grow in places abounding with poisonous snakes, insects, and deadly plants.

## THE AMERICAN WAY

An American was being shown about the Australian bush when a herd of bullocks made its appearance.

"What are those?" he asked.

"Bullocks, of course," was the answer.

"In America they are three times as big," the visitor remarked.

A flock of sheep passed, and again there was enquiry as to what they were.

"Sheep, of course," the Australian replied.

"Thought they were rabbits," said the American.

By this time the Australian had learnt something, and three kangaroos hopped along and when the American inquired what they were, he replied:

"Grasshoppers, of course."

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VOL. 4 No. 2] MONDAY 27—9—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## 1000 PICTURES A SECOND

"Speedray" films, taken at the record rate of 1,000 pictures a second, are being shown in England. Photographed with a new invention called the stroboscope, these films reveal amazing phenomena hitherto unseen by the human eye.

One shot shows that when a cat laps milk the fluid is actually carried to its mouth by the bottom of the tongue and not the top, as was generally believed. Another reveals that when a soap bubble is pierced by a pencil, it may not burst until the pencil is pulled out. Other remarkable shots show a golf ball, quivering like a jelly after impact, being driven clean through a telephone book; a footballer's toe sinking deeply into the ball as he kicks it off, and the perfect synchronization of machine-gun bullets as they are fired between the rapidly rotating blades of a propeller. Although the first film for public exhibition has been made as a novelty under the title "Quicker than a Wink," experts are convinced that the stroboscope will prove invaluable in many branches of scientific research.

## RATIONING BRINGS HEALTH

War, which brings so many evils in its train, endows us also with a few benefits. Rationing, for example, has made us think more about the food we eat, and we have gone back to the basic foods to obtain nourishment, just as our forefathers did. According to experts like Professor Drummond, Professor Mottram and Sir William Bragg, we reached the low-water mark in eating during the latter part of the nineteenth century, when white bread, meat and sugar were consumed in excessive quantities. To-day happily, the nation is compelled to turn again to the whole-meal loaf, grain, cheese, milk, leafy vegetables, and fresh and dried fruits, because these give the best value for money. If the prices of these products are controlled by the Government, even the poorest man will obtain as much benefit from his diet as the millionaire.

## ISLANDS IN PAWN

When we talk about the British Isles we are apt to think only of the big ones, forgetting that once upon a time the Isle of Wight had a king of its own. So had the Isle of Man. Henry Beauchamp was crowned King of the Isle of Wight in the reign of Henry VI. King Henry placed the crown on his head. Beauchamp was also crowned King of Jersey and Guernsey. He died in June, 1445. Isabel, wife of Lord FitzWarine, was the last queen of the Isle of Man. She died in 1361. The Orkneys and Shetlands once belonged to Norway, but they were handed over to Scotland as dowry with a Danish princess in 1468. They were, so to speak pawned, because for a long time Norway held the right to redeem them by payment of a sum of money. Later, the claim was renounced.

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# TESTING VOICES FOR BROAD-CASTING

Friends, Romans, Countrymen, let me lend you my ears; I am growing weary of using them!

I probably have to listen to more voices than anyone in the country. All day long they pour from the loud-speaker in my green and yellow office at St. George's Hall. Voices at rehearsal! Voices at audition! Voices in programmes actually being broadcast.

I am afraid that by inculcating a standard pronunciation, based on that of its own announcers, Broadcasting is setting itself a problem—that of *finding interesting voices to entertain its listeners.* Foreign voices, uncultured voices, unusual voices—they have a charm and interest of their own. That explains perhaps the amazingly popular success of our "In Town To-night" programmes, the least standardized of all B.B.C. productions.

I remember the first time I heard Adele Dixon speak over the microphone. At once I sat up and took notice. Those deep, husky, slightly affected tones conveyed a personality. I used to say that Adele was the only one of our heroines of radio operetta whose voice suggested that she was a pretty girl; a subsequent newcomer, Natalie Hall, has the same quality.

Some weeks ago I introduced to the public a new personality. His name was Jean Sablon; a young singer from the cabarets of Paris. During his first broadcast I was not with him in the studio; instead, I listened in one of our "listening halls." In the room with me were four ladies, strangers. Jean gave a most attractive performance. At the end of the programme, all four raced downstairs to the studio—*to see what he looked like!* I knew then that we had found another "radio star."

## A RACE OF ROBOTS

Only consider how many of our most successful artists are foreigners—Georges Severesky (Russian) Greta Keller (Austrian), Elizabeth Welch (coloured), John Hendric (German), Marion Harris (American), to mention a few. Their voices are chockful of warm personality; unlike most English artists, they are without self-consciousness; they let themselves go; the performances they give are alive.

"Voice personality" is the most precious gift of the radio artist. We find it in John Tilley's lazy tones, Stainless Stephen's North Country drawl, Will Fyffe's rich Scottish burr, A. J. Alan's lackadaisical sentences, the rough bark of S. P. B. Mais, the genial improvisations of Christopher Stone, the explosive mannerisms of Dino Galvani, the announcer of the Cafe Colette.

Standardized voices are no more interesting than standardized personalities. The modern tendency is towards standardization. "Make everything and everyone alike—equally rich, equally comfortable, equally educated!" It may be a fine ideal but it is confoundedly uninteresting.

British entertainment of to-day is manifestly lacking in "personalities." Where are the "discoveries" we used to expect of the music-halls?

I have given auditions to over a thousand people during the past eight months. Less than fifty succeeded; of those, no more than five had outstanding personality.

For this shortage of personalities I blame the so-called "advance" of civilisation. Free, popular education is stamping out from its mills a race of standardized robots. As conditions are improved and life becomes more comfortable, people become lazier, more content to follow the herd.

Marie Lloyd, Dan Leno and their generation—the Great Ones of vaudeville—were fighting for a living and learning about life at an age when youngsters of to-day are mopping up useless facts and figures in class-rooms.

More than half the aspirants who come to Broadcasting House are "crooners"—mock Bing Crosbys, imitation Marion Harrises. They slavishly copy the famous "crooners" they have seen on the screen or heard on the gramophone—even to stealing their songs and imitating their accents. This is laziness. They assume a synthetic personality to cover up their own lack of it.

The comedians who come for trial "make do" with stale gags and second-hand patter. They imitate Gillie Potter and Bud Flanagan. They have neither jokes nor songs of their own. They have obviously taken no trouble to study the requirements of the microphone, but try to get away with a performance that might just pass muster in a music-hall. This is laziness.

No artist with true personality can be lazy; he can never be content to imitate.

When I have finished this article, I shall pack my bag and leave for Manchester. While I am "up North" I shall give auditions to more than a hundred performers. Most of my auditions will be at night; the artists are at work during the day, in mills, counting-houses, shipping offices and suchlike.

(*contd. on page 7*)

## DRY ICE

The modern miner has the assistance of a new agent to help him in his job. He can bore a hole, stick a piece of dry ice in it, and seal it. The melting ice then generates a powerful gas which soon attains such a pressure that it acts like an explosive and blasts the coal face. Miners are not the only people to harness the energy in dry ice. Drillers are now using it to clean their wells, and nurserymen pack the roots of trees with it when they want to do heavy transplanting. The earth solidifies and comes away leaving roots undamaged.

Dry ice is used for deadening the skin in local operations, in the engineering world and, of course, for refrigeration. It is a dangerous substance to handle, "burns" if in contact with bare skin, and it should never be used to chill drinking water, for if swallowed even a tiny particle might cause serious injury.

## MOLESKINS WANTED

The best moleskins in the world are English and Scottish.

Ten million of them are needed between now and March to bring foreign exchange to help to pay for war supplies from abroad. The Fur Trade Export Group is appealing to farmers and others to trap the moles and sell the skins.

These moleskins are required to replace supplies which used to come from France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, principally for re-export to the United States, Canada and South America. An average of 25,000,000 moleskins used to come from the Continent to London, the world's centre of the trade, every year. About 75 per cent. of the moleskins formerly imported were shipped abroad as skins. The remainder were dressed, dyed and exported in that form or were made up into garments in London.

The industry contributed usefully to the export trade during the last war, when supplies from abroad fell off. Later, the importation of moleskins from the Continent increased, and trapping and collecting English and Scottish moles for sale at home and abroad almost entirely ceased. Since then many British farmers, instead of being paid for moleskins, have been paying to have the animals destroyed.

Once more a wasted asset can be turned to profitable account if farmers will co-operate in providing the skins, for no less than 30 per cent. of the fur coats recently sent to Canada by the Fur Trade Export Group were made from moleskins. There is now a big opportunity to develop the export trade for these garments.

## THE USE OF WORDS

We have become so accustomed to the American use of the word dumb to describe anybody who is next door to an idiot that it has almost become part of English language. But still it does seem strange to hear a silly chatterbox of a girl called a "dumb" blonde. The explanation is perfectly simple. The German word "dumm" means stupid, and the Americans in adopting it from the Germans in their midst have only slightly varied the pronunciation and spelling, just as they call Spanish-Americans dagoes, because the most frequent Spanish Christian name is Diego.

## CARE OF THE EAR

In the past, many children were labelled dull, stupid or obstinate when actually deafness was the cause of the trouble. When the hearing power is deficient, the child is naturally progressing under a definite handicap. If suspected, it is best to be on the safe side and consult a doctor at once.

If there is any discharge from the ear, it is a case for the doctor. And the child who complains frequently of earache needs attention, too. The actual cause may have nothing to do with the ear; a decaying tooth or a swollen gland may set up ear pains in sympathy. But whatever the cause, it should not be allowed to continue.

Children should be checked against probing the ears with the object of removing wax, a fairly common practice where there is any irritation. The ear is too sensitive to be treated roughly, and the risk to the ear drum is great.

When washing the ears, children should be taught to dry them thoroughly, so that no moisture or soap is left. If necessary a twist of the towel should be inserted.

Fortunately, boxing the ears is now rarely indulged in as a form of punishment. It is a dangerous and foolish practice, and one that cannot be condemned too strongly. Blows and bangs on the head may also seriously affect the ears.


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Monday 27-9-1943.

## THE DETENUES

We owe it to the detenues and the Government to bend our attention on the subject of detenues. British history and Shakespeare's plays tell us of persons being flung into the Tower of London without trial, and being kept there with no hope of release. Dickens' novels refer to persons being flung into the Bastille in France when they were felt to be inimical to the men in power. That was perhaps why Parisians when they were roused to revolt first invaded the Bastille and broke open its doors.

Such unjust detentions of free men, we thought in our younger days, could not occur in our days, under the Reign of Law which is supposed to be the heritage of our times. But in times of war it would seem that many things which have been discarded as unjust and inhuman return to life and are acquiesced in as a matter of course. Has not somebody said that " History repeats itself," and that " Necessity knows no law ? "

We concede that in August last year things were rather electric, with the fear of invasion on the one side and the fear of revolt on the other, and that Government had to maintain order without recourse to the processes of law.

But it must also be remembered that the Allied Nations of whom we are one are fighting for freedom and democracy and the destruction of the Nazi way of coercion and repression. Therefore our administrative and fighting methods should show the world the better way, the kinder way, the democratic way. The absolute reign of law is that better way. Any swerving from it must be rare and when absolutely necessary, like the motorist swerving from the road to avoid a fallen tree or road repairs. To leave the road permanently and go by the hedge does not bespeak a clever driver. It would not be driving according to the rules of the Automobile Association. Similarly to give up the constitutional path generally, and take to the easy, imperative and unquestionable regime of the Defence Act is not indicative of the Allied Standards, though a nice, well-behaved people do conform to it, especially when it is enforced by their own Government. We hope we have expressed the truth sufficiently mildly.

Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the detention of citizens without trial, and for no specific offence, and for an indefinite period, is not according to the Allied standards of thought and action. We are not speaking from false ideals of individual liberty. We are speaking from moral standards, and psychological effects, and the consequences on the nation at large. We do not say that administrative exigencies at the time did not justify the arrests. But it is now undisputable that such exigencies ceased to exist long ago.

The threat of external invasion and the fear of internal mobocracy both ceased months ago. To continue the detention in spite of it is not fair to the persons concerned, is not fair to Government themselves, and is a matter of sorrow and ruin to their families. No doubt they are fed well enough, no doubt there is no physical maltreatment, but which honest man can spend the best portion of his life, forsaking his family, neglecting his country, and with nothing to do except to kill time, without his faculties becoming benumbed, his outlook becoming anti-social, and his mind becoming deranged ?

And their poor wives and children, hundreds and hundreds of them in this case, deprived of the bread-winner and the husband, deprived of the father's care and control, what has been their condition this past year ? How many tears must have been shed by good and honest women in hundreds of homes in the State, and what an atmosphere of home-life has been created for young and budding minds ! Do not Government owe a duty to them ? Governments and the public are eager to afford relief to Jewish evacuees, refugees from

Poland and Czechoslovakia, women and children neglected by the Bengal Government. All that brings advertisement. But there is no thought to spare for the thousands of families in the State which may be semi-starved for months past for want of the bread-winner!

We think it is time that Government looked into the matter with calmness and statetmanship. We hold that Government are strong enough to dare to release all the detenues without any reservation. It will not cause the heavens to fall, but on the other hand increase the Government's own prestige. It will be an act of Justice and an act grace, of which the Government may be proud, and with which the public will be pleased.

And if any of the released detenues does go astray and cause breach of the peace, he may be dealt with like any other citizen whom the Government do not suspect but who may be prone to mischief.

We may point out that many of the student detenues were at the time most determined of law-breakers. Some of them caused terror even to the I. G. of Prisons, and treated District Magistrates with disdain. They have been released. Have the Heavens fallen? Instead have not they gone back to their tasks with obedience and devotion? Then why think that adult detenues are less sensible?

We find that reason, morality, statesmanship, all point to the wisdom of releasing the detenues, and to the injustice of detaining them any longer. We trust that Government will not be deterred from taking the righteous course by imaginery fears.

One other point deserves their consideration. It was in conformity with the procedure which took effect in British India that the State also enforced detention on its subjects. In British India the Government has had the grace to provide maintenance allowances to the families of detenues so that they may not starve. Why have we not copied that practice? When the Model State proceeds to copy from outside, why not copy the good with the evil? If detention of thousands of bread-winners is necessary for the safety of the State, that safety is worth the 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees which should be provided for the existence of the families of the detained. Statesmanship requires that it should be provided. It ought to have been provided long ago. In case Government unfortunately refuse to release the detenues, we hope that they will at least recognise their duty to provide for their families with retrospective effect.

*Editor.*

Office of the President,
City Municipal Council, Mysore,
Dated 21st September, 1943.

**NOTIFICATION.**

Applications are called for from the candidates who have passed the L.A.M.S. Examination of the Mysore Government Ayurvedic College for the post of an Ayurvedic Pandit in Narasimharaja Mohalla on a monthly grant of Rs. 15. The applications together with the certificates should be sent so as to reach this office on or before the 10th October 1943, and no notice will be taken of any applications that may be received after that date.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
President.

## PAKISTAN—ITS GENESIS

by Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

We are in critical times in the history of India, when, on the one hand, there is the agitation for the immediate establishment of independence for India and, on the other, there is the move to partition the country and establish separate home-land for the Muslims. If the Congress is saying that they would not actively participate in the war efforts unless the British make a declaration regarding the Independence of India, the Muslim League is insisting as a condition precedent, declaration not only by the British but also by the other major parties in India the conceding of the claim to establish what is called *Pakistan*. The theme of this article is, therefore, to trace the origin, character, and consequences of what is regarded as a movement that has arisen in Indian political life during the last quinquinium—that is, the birth and growth of "Muslim Nationalism."

Till almost the eighties of the last century, it was not the Hindu that was distrusted by the British Government, but the Muslims who resisted the onslaught of English education and civilisation. The Home Government thought that the last attempt made by the Muslims to recover their lost glory was the War of Independence, miscalled the Mutiny. The hostility of the Muslims continued as could be seen in the "Wahabi Movements." But all this, however, changed as time lapsed. Sir Syed Ahamed and Mr. Beck were mainly responsible for bringing about amity. Sir Syed Ahamed kept himself aloof from the National Congress from the beginning. And to keep away the Muslims from the Congress, he diverted their minds from politics to education and founded the Muslim Educatonal Conference in 1886. In 1893 was started the first Muslim political organisation by the name "The Mohamedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India." Among others, its objects were to acquaint Englishmen with the views of the Muslim Community, to spread feelings of loyalty and to support measures that would strengthen British rule in India. This naturally led to the estrangement of the Hindus and Muslims.

Ever since the Mutiny the British Government in India adopted the policy of keeping the two great communities divided. The Indian army accordingly was organised on a class basis. In civil administration the policy of "Holding the scales even" was begun. The continued attempt of Muslim communal organisation was responsible for the partition of Bengal during the time of Lord Curzon. As expressed by Sir Henry Cotton the object of the measure was to shatter the unity and to disintegrate the feelings of solidarity in Bengal. But, thanks to the National agitation, the British Government was forced to reconsider and reverse their decision. However, it succeeded in driving a wedge between the two communities and in embittering communal relations in Bengal.

The second step taken by the British bureacracy in furthering its policy of "divide and rule" was the introduction of a system of separate communal electorates under the Morley-Minto reforms. Principal Archibald of Alighar College had made all the arrangements with the Private Secretary to the Viceroy for interview, and the Muslim deputation headed by H. H. The Aga Khan, waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy and prayed for separate communal electorate, weightage, greater representations in the services etc. It was a surprise for everyone as to how Lord Minto, without even consulting the Secretary of State, accepted in its entirety the Muslim demand though Lord Morley was all through pleading for a scheme of joint electoral colleges. Obviously, Minto was afraid of the younger generation of Muslims joining the Congress. Morley, a doctrinaire liberal as he was, opposed it in the beginning and said of it "this vicious element." He later on defended it with the zeal of a new convert. Muslims, encouraged by this, wanted to further consolidate their aims and towards this end started the Muslim League in 1906.

In course of time attempts were made to effect reproachement between the two communities, resultant on which the famous Congress-League pact was adopted in 1916, at Lucknow. This Lucknow pact accepted separate electorates and the principle of weightage and fixed percentages of Muslim representations in the various Legislative Councils. These concessions, though anti-National and anti-democratic, were accepted as temporary necessary evils in order to ultimately achieve National unity. Mr. Jinnah, in his evidence before the Joint Select Committee of 1919, stated that separate electorates would be dispensed with by the time the next reforms' enquiry was held. The Lucknow pact, though adopted in all good intentions was a step not in the right directions, but to encourage further the Muslims.

*(To be continued)*


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

(*Continued from page 2*)

I have hopes of these auditions. The North has more personality than the South. It was not always so; fifty years ago London could lay claim to a large proportion of music-hall "stars"—but it is not so to-day. The coster and the cockney are dying out, replaced by a generation that is all education and affectation. In the North they are still "rough"; life is harder but it is more interesting. From soil such as this springs genius.

Personalities are welcomed at Broadcasting House. The arrival of one may make memorable a long afternoon of auditions when one machine-made crooner has succeeded another.

We found a comedian called Bern Ecks. He rattled off swift patter in a Marxian vein (I refer of course, to the Brothers Marx, not Karl!). He insisted on lying on the studio floor with a microphone by his head. Personality!

There came a young lady named Beryl Orde. She fired at us forty "impersonations" in fifteen minutes—and sang into the bargain. Personality!

We heard the orchestra of the Cafe Colette and fell for it right away. Personality!

One day, at auditions, we first heard of a long-haired boy of thirteen called Hughie Green. With him were seven other children—the "gang." Those children gave us a non-stop entertainment of twenty minutes. Personality!

A tiny Mexican lady called Revva Reyes—a tall untidy comedian called Claude Dampier—a solemn young man known as Eric Barker—a lovely Canadian called Harriet Bennet—a charming soprano, already famous as Natalie Hall—a pair of veteran song-writers, Weston and Lee—Bertha Willmott, for years an obscure member of the Ridgeway Parade—the gurgling laughter of Jay Laurier—a former chorus girl called Diana Ducane! We who during the past year have sat hour after hour, listening to voices, voices, voices, will never forget the first occasion on which we heard these. Voices that *mean* something are rare and precious at Broadcasting House. E. M.

* * *

Something for Akashvani to think about.

Ed.


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# THE RATIONALIST

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 3] MONDAY 4—10—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## THE RUSSO GERMAN WAR

MAIN EVENTS

1941

June 22nd—*Germany attacks Russia.*

June 24th—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.

June 26th—Germans take Vilna.

June 30th—Germans take Lwow.

July 2nd—Germans claim capture of Riga.

July 10th—Germans claim conclusion of battles of Bialystok & Minsk.

July 16th—Germans claim capture of Smolensk.

August 26th—Germans claim capture of Dnepropetrovsk.

August 27th—Germans claim capture of Vellikie Luki.

August 30th—Fins enter Viipuri.

September 8th—Germans take Schlusselburg, whereby Leningrad completely invested.

September 19th—Germans claim capture of Kiev.

October 1st—*Operations against Moscow begin, according to Germans.*

October 8th—Germans take Orel.

October 12th—Germans take Briansk & Vyazma.

October 16th—Germans take Odessa.

October 22nd—*Operations against Crimea begin.*

October 24th—Germans claim capture of Kharkov.

October 25th—Germans take Bielgorod.

November 3rd—Germans claim capture of Kursk.

November 23rd—Germans take Rostov.

November 28th—Russians recapture Rostov.

December 4th—*General German retreat from Moscow area begins.*

1942

April—Russians recapture Bielgorod.

June 28th—*Germans begin second summer offensive.*

July 1st—Germans claim capture of Sevastopol.

July 24th—Germans claim recapture of Rostov.

August 9th—Germans claim capture of Maikop & Krasnodar in Caucasus.

September 11th—Germans claim to have reached Volga south of Stalingrad.

September 29th—Germans hold greater part of Stalingrad suburbs, esp. in south.

October 9th—No mention of Stalingrad in German communique.

November 19th—*Russian winter offensive begins.*

1943

January 1st—Russians recapture Velikie Luki.

January 18th—Russians recapture Schlusselburg, thus raising 16 month siege of Leningrad.

January 30th—Russians recapture Maikop.

January 31st—Russians announce end of Stalingrad operations, where 330,000 Germans accounted for since November.

February 7th—Russians recapture Kursk.

February 9th—Russians recapture Bielgorod.

February 12th—Russians recapture Krasnodar.

February 14th—Russians recapture Rostov for 2nd time.

February 16th—Russians recapture Kharkov.

March 3rd—Russians recapture Rzhev.

March 12th—Russians recapture Vyazma.

March 15th—Germans retake Kharkov.

March 21st—Germans retake Bielgorod.

July 5th—*Germans begin abortive summer offensive in Kursk area.*

July 14th—*Russians begin summer offensive against Orel.*

August 5th—Russians recapture Orel.

Russians recapture Bielgorod for 3rd time.

## THE MODERN POLL TAX

BY MR K. SESHADRI, B.A., B.L.,

Alas! as though war and famine were not enough to fill the cup of our suffering the so-called Child Marriage Restraint Bill; a soft-name for that religious persecution which makes out imprisonment upto 3 months or fine upto Rs. 1000 or both for the loyal and otherwise law abiding men (Muslims and Christians excepted) who under the imperative injunctions of their religion or time honoured custom or domestic convenience perform the marriages of their daughters before their 15th year. The bride-groom, the parents of the bride and her groom, the 'purohit,' and the elders who take part in or do not prevent such marriages all come in for the punishment. As most of our girls attain puberty at 12 (years) the minimum age of 14 (complete) for girls is most obnoxions. The offences under the Act are triable only by Presidency Magistrates (we have none of them at Mysore) and the burden of proving the age will be probably cast upon the unfortunate accused as in British India, a feature quite opposed to all the accepted notions of the law of Evidence.

The laws of a civilised country should be in consonance with the culture, customs and manners of its people. The Hindus are an ancient race with a hoary sacred culture. It includes the system of the parents bearing the responsibility of fixing and performing the marriages of their children at fairly early ages when the sex impulse has not yet come upon them. This has been working very well in the large majority of their marriages to our knowledge. To quote the census Superintendent of 1931, that illustrious countryman of ours, "marriage at an early age seems to have been devised as a precaution against irregular sex relations in Society. It seems to have been demonstrated with reference to facts and figures elsewhere that late marriages favour illegitimate births. This only stands to reason and is as might be expected.....The parents of a young man are anxious that he should have a young woman to think of by the time he is old enough to desire Sex life...The existing system of marriage in India has secured the maintenance of the wooden kind of morality that Society...seeks to value...it is active enough in continuing the race... it gives each man and woman a companion in life fairly early and.....directs the mind to healthy channels."

Leave the emotion of marriage to the boys and girls, some moderners says. The boys and girls, who are modest and reserved by nature, could not, even at the age of 18 or 20, be expected to exercise their choice with that all round discretion which is possible for their more aged and experienced parents who make a hundred enquiries before settling a marriage. In fact it is the safety first principle that impels parents to marry their daughters to known and near families. The ultimate effect of fixing the minimum age as 14 will be the indefinite postponement of the marriages of our boys and girls till very late. After their ideas mature which will be only on the western lines under the present system of education and city life which has permeated village life also—it will not only be unreasonable but also cruel to match them to anybody who is not to their tastes and requirements, and so matching them might cause a tragedy. It will not be possible to get such bride and grooms in many cases; the existing law gives the right of inheritance from parents only to unmarried girls; there is a growing tendency to treat the responsibilities of setting up a family as more of a bother than as a cherished duty; and with increasing percentage of our female population (vide census) and the removal of the obligation to marry our children pre-puberty as a result of this law, a large number of our boys and girls would remain unmarried, as in the neighbouring British Indian parts in which this law exists. Few have been endowed with that power of ideal and absolute self-control necessary for sexual abstinance till late ages or life long; and the low level into which social morals will go down needs no argument to convince. A parallel from Western Society which abandoned the pre-puberty marriage system from about the time of the Stuarts (1700 A.D.) would not be without its own lessons. These young men and women go about seeking there own mates and the result is a rich crop or bastards, diverces, trial marriages, all forms of sexual disease and last but not least—sexual experience at very early ages without even the thought of marriage. It cannot be put better than in the words of Mr. Price and Sir Darcy Lindsay the celebrated English Social workers. It is the same tale wherever the English toungue is spoken, "more hotels, fewer homes, more divorces, fewer children." This is not due to innate vice in the English people but to the system of their marriage, and if it is introduced among us the same effects must follow in its train. Let no one think that they can be checked or avoided.

*(To be continued)*


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
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5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

## H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S AWARD OF MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

H. H. the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 96,000 from Palace funds for the institution of a scholarship named after H. H.'s mother and called H. H. the Yuvarani Sri Kempa Cheluvarajammanniavaru Scholarship of the value of Rs. 3,600 per annum, for the encouragement of advanced studies in medicine in foreign countries by women doctors of Mysore of special merit and experience, who will be required to specialise in diseases of women and children.

His Highness has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,000 from the Palace funds for the award every year at the Convocation of the University of two gold medals called 'H. H. the Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar Gold Medal', to students securing highest number of marks in certain subjects in the M. A. and M.Sc. examinations of the University and a third medal called H. H. the Yuvarani Sri Kempa Cheluvarajammaniavaru Gold Medal to be awarded to the best outgoing woman graduate from the University Medical College. The medals will be each of the value of Rs. 150.

## THE DASARA EXHIBITION

The Dasara Exhibition, which has been an inseparable feature of the Dasara season, suffered a hiatus last year, but has agreeably came back to its own once again. If one does not view it from the ideal of the Leipzig Fair or World's Fair of Chicago, it is no doubt a good show which one would not like to miss during this season. It has many features that deserve notice, the most notable among them being the exposition of the long expected "Standard Cloth". The cloth supplied here is issued from Khatau Mills. We do not know if the mills are proud of the achievement, and expect to be congratulated for it. We hope not. The same applies to the Cloth Controller of the India Government also. The Exhibition authorities have produced a Hand-book, which is well-got up and is pleasant to handle in these days when Paper Factories are content to give the public as poor a stuff as possible. Not the least remarkable feature of the Exhibition is the unruffled equability of the Exhibition Secretary. Ed.


# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

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The Rationalist.

Monday 4-10-1943.

## AN UNVEILING CEREMONY

Unveiling the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja at the Mysore Co-operative Society, Ltd., on the 30th last, the Editor, who presided, made the following speech.

ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜರುಗಳಿಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗೌರವವೂ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯೂ ತಮ್ಮಗಳಲ್ಲನೇಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೆ ಇದೆ. "ಅನಾಯಕೋವಾ ಬಹುನಾಯಕೋವಾ," ಎಂಬಂತೆ ದೇಶವು ಅನಾಯಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಹುನಾಯಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಉಳಿಯಲಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ. "ಅರಸನಂಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ದೈವದಕಾಟವಿಲ್ಲ," ಎಂಬ ನಾಣ್ಣುಡಿಯಂತೆ ರಾಜರು ಮತ್ತು ದೇವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯು ನಿಲ್ಲಲಾರದು.

ರಾಜಾನಂ ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ವಿಂದೇತ್ತತೋ ಭಾರ್ಯಾಂತತೋಧನಂ ।
ರಾಜನ್ಯಸತಿ ಲೋಕೇಸ್ಮಿ ಕುತೋ ಭಾರ್ಯಾ ಕುತೋ ಧನಂ ॥

ಎಂದರೆ, ಮೊದಲು ರಾಜನನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬೇಕು, ನಂತರ ಪತ್ನಿ, ನಂತರ ಧನ; ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾರ್ಯೆ ಧನ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಕ್ಷೇಮವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒಂದುಕಡೆ ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ "ಕಾಲೋವಾಕಾರಣಂ ರಾಜ್ಞೋ ರಾಜಾವಾ ಕಾಲಕಾರಣಂ। ಇತಿತೆ ಸಂಶಯೋ ಮಾಭೂದ್ರಾಜಾ ಕಾಲಸ್ಯ ಕಾರಣಂ, ॥" ಕಾಲವು ರಾಜನನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನು ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟವನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಯೆ, ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜನು ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆಯೆ, ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಸಂಶಯವು ಬೇಡ. ರಾಜನೆ ಕಾಲವು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣನು. "ರಾಜ್ಞಿ ಧರ್ಮಿಣಿ ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠಾಃ ಪಾಪೆ ಪಾಪಪರಾಃ ಪ್ರಜಾಃ। ರಾಜಾನ ಮನುವರ್ತಂತೆ ಯಥಾರಾಜಾ ತಥಾಪ್ರಜಾಃ ॥" ರಾಜನು ಧರ್ಮಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾಜನು ಅಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಅಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾಜನು ಎಂಥವನಾದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಅಂಥವರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನು ಶಾಕುಂತಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಷ್ಯಂತನ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ, "ಯೇನಯೇನ ವಿಯುಜ್ಯಂತೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಸ್ನಿಗ್ಧೇನ ಬಂಧುನಾ। ಸಸಪಾಪಾದೃತೆ ತಾಸಾಂ ದುಷ್ಯಂತ ಇತಿ ಘುಷ್ಯತಾಂ ॥" ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಆಪ್ತ ಬಂಧುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೊ ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಲೋಪವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ನಾನೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಬಂಧುವೆಂದು ಸಾರಿಸಿ," ಎಂದು ದುಷ್ಯಂತನು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಇದೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು, "ರಾಜಾ ಬಂಧುರಬಂಧೂನಾಂ ರಾಜಾ ಚಕ್ಷುರಚಕ್ಷುಷಾಂ। ರಾಜಾಪಿತಾಚ ಮಾತಾಚ ಸರ್ವೇಷಾಂನ್ಯಾಯವರ್ತಿನಾಂ ॥" ಬಂಧುಗಳಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜನೆ ಬಂಧುವು, ಕಣ್ಣಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜನೆ ಕಣ್ಣು, ತಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜನೆ ತಂದೆ, ತಾಯಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜನೆ ತಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದಾರೆ.

ರಾಜನಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹತ್ತರ ಸಂಬಂಧವೆನ್ನುವದನ್ನು ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ರಾಜನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲವು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಿವೆ. "ರಾಜಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ದೇವತಾ" ಅಂದರೆ ರಾಜನೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ದೇವರು; "ನಾವಿಷ್ಣುಃ ಪೃಥಿವೀ ಪತಿಃ", ಪೃಥಿವೀಪತಿಯು ವಿಷ್ಣುವಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. "ಅಷ್ಟಾಭಿರ್ಲೋಕಪಾಲಾನಾಂ ಮಾತ್ರಾಭಿಃ ಕ್ರಿಯತೆ ನೃಪಃ ॥" ಅಷ್ಟದಿಕ್ಪಾಲಕರೆಲ್ಲರಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಧೊರೆಯನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದಾನೆ. "ಇಂದ್ರಾತ್ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಂ ಜ್ವಲನಾತ್ಪ್ರತಾಪಂ ಕ್ರೋಧಂಯಮಾ ದ್ವೈಶ್ರವಣಾಚ್ಚವಿತ್ತಂ। ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಂ ರಾಮಜನಾರ್ದನಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಆದಾಯ ರಾಜ್ಞಃ ಕ್ರಿಯತೆ ಶರೀರಂ ॥" ಇಂದ್ರನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನೂ ಅಗ್ನಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಾಪವನ್ನೂ ಯಮನಿಂದ ಕ್ರೋಧವನ್ನೂ ಕುಬೇರನಿಂದ ಧನವನ್ನೂ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣರುಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ರಾಜನ ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದೆ. "ಬಾಲೋಪಿನಾವಮಂತವ್ಯೋ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಇತಿ ಭೂಮಿಪಃ। ಮಹತೀ ದೇವತಾ ಹ್ಯೇಷಾ ನರರೂಪೇಣ ತಿಷ್ಠತಿ ॥" ಧೊರೆಯು ಬಾಲಕನಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯಮಾತ್ರನೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಎಣಿಸಬಾರದು; ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಒಂದು ದೇವತೆಯೆ ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ ನರರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಅವತರಿಸಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ರಾಜನು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದೂ ರಾಜನು ದೇವರಂತೆ ಗೌರವ್ಯನೆಂದೂ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಪೂರ್ವೀಕರೂ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಪೂರ್ವೀಕರೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ರಾಜಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಜಾವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ೫೪೪ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬಂದಿದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮೂಲಪುರುಷರಾದ ಯದುರಾಯರು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯರು ಎಂಬ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸಹೋದರರು ೧೯೯೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾದ ದ್ವಾರಕೆಯಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟು ಯಾತಾಯಾತವಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಗೋಟೆಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಆಗ ಈ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ರಾಜನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಚಾಮರಾಜನು ಮೃತನಾಗಿ ಮಾರನಾಯಕನೆಂಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ದೇವಾಜಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿಯೆಂಬ ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನೂ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಯದುಸಹೋದರರು ಆ ಮಾರನಾಯಕನನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಯದುರಾಯರು ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯದುವಂಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕುನೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಅವರ ಸಂತತಿಯೂ ರಾಜ್ಯವೂ ನಾನಾವಿಧವಾದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ೧೯೯೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಮಹಾರಾಜರೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯಭಾವದಿಂದ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವದು ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದೇ ಇದೆ.

ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವು ಅವರ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕುರಿಸಿರುವದು. ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ ಪುತ್ರಸಂತಾನವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಗಾಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಹಂಚಿದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿತವಾಗಿ. ಶೈಶವ ಕೌಮಾರಾವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷೋತ್ಸವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶ್ವಾರೂಢರಾಗಿಯೂ ಗಜಾರೂಢರಾಗಿಯೂ "ನಯನಾನಂದ ಜನನಃ" ಎಂಬಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗೂ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೂ ಆನಂದವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿರುವರು. ನಂತರ ಪ್ರೌಢವ್ಯಾಸಂಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯುಂತ್ರರಥಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನವೂ ರಾಜಬೀದಿಗಳ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಈಗಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವರು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಪಂಚಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರಂತೆಯೇ ನಾವುಗಳೂ ಹರ್ಷಿಸಿದೇವೆ. ನಂತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಪರಿಚಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ನಾನಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾವಧಾನದಿಂದ ಲಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ನಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಿರಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಭೇಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಕೋಆಪರೆಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಚಿರಪರಿಚಿತರಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಇಡಬೇಕು? ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ತೆರೆಹಾಕಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣವೆಂದು ಯಾಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಸರ್ವದಾ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವನ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನಾನಾವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಮೂರ್ತೀಕರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ ಗೋಪುರಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕೃತವಾದ ಆಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಮಾಡಿ ಭಜಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಫೋಟೊವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಜೃಂಭಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವದೂ ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ "ಫೋಟೊ ಅನ್ವೇಲ್" ಮಾಡುವದೆನ್ನುವ ಆಚರಣೆಯು ದೇವರ ವಿಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಧ್ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಕೃತ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಅವರ ಮೂಲಪುರುಷರಾದ ಯದುರಾಯರಂತೆ ದುಷ್ಟನಿಗ್ರಹ ಶಿಷ್ಟಪರಿಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿಯೂ, ರಾಜಒಡೆಯರಂತೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿಸಂಪನ್ನರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕಂಠೀರವನರಸರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಕ್ಷರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇವರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಜಾರಂಜಕರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರಂತೆ ದೀರ್ಘಾಯುಷ್ಮಂತರಾಗಿಯೂ, ನಾಲ್ವಡಿಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರಂತೆ ಗುಣಾಢ್ಯರಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕ್ಷೇಮಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದ್ಧಾದರರೂ ಅವರ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರೂ ಆಗಿ ಚಿರಕಾಲ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಭಗವಂತನು ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮಗಳ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಂತೆ ಈ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

## ECONOMICS OF PAKISTAN

### U. S. GEOLOGIST'S VIEWS

NEWYORK

An important angle of India's national problem which most foreign observers overlook is stressed by Mr. Charles H. Behre, Geology Professor of Columbia University, in *Foreign Affairs* wherein he points out that, India's division into Hindustan and Pakistan, according to Mr. Jinnah's plan, gives Hindustan the command of most of the coal and other important raw materials while Pakistan possesses only oil reserves, and Bengal's industry is almost certainly doomed to fatal shrinkage.

Prof. Behre says: "If India is divided on the basis of religious populations, the Hindu State would be rich and the Moslem State conspicuously poor. Speaking generally, about 90 per cent of India's coal and 92 per cent of iron would go to the Hindu State. The Hindu State would have most of ferro-alloy and subsidiary minerals." He however stresses that the latter for its industrial life would be desperately in need of the great quantities of the of the Hindu State's resources and in a closed trade system the Pakistan State, Bengal, would industrially speaking, die."

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## PAKISTAN—ITS GENESIS

By Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

*(continued from the last issue)*

What happened after? In spite of the thorough condemnation of communal electorates by the Joint-authors of the reforms, the Montford reforms introduced communal electorates to the Muslims everywhere. This was indeed strange. The Montford report stated: "Communal electorates are opposed to the teaching of history, perpetuate class divisions, steriotype existing relations and are a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-Governing principle." Yet they recommended that "so far as the Muslims are concerned the present system must be maintained until conditions alter, even at the price of slow progress towards the realisation of common citizenship." But the South Borough committee wanted communal representation for Muslims in all provinces, for Sikhs in the Punjab, for Indian Christians in Madras, for Europeans in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U.P., Bihar and Orissa and for Anglo-Indians in Madras and Bengal. Montegu expressed himself clearly in his diary against communal representation, but he wrote that under the circumstances it was unavoidable. He was not different from Morley. There was, as if it were, a competition between the Congress and the British Government for buying the friendship of the Muslim community. If the Congress accepted the Lucknow pact, the British Government went further and acceeded to all their claims in 1919. It did not stop there.

The statement of Lord Birkanhead that Indians were not able to bring about an agreed formula created the semblance of unity, just as over the All White Statutory Commission. The Muslims formulated their demands in the famous fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah. At the Allahabad Unity Conference an agreement was reached on all points except the communal proportions in Bengal. In the meanwhile Lord Birkanhead wrote to the Viceroy: "I should advise Simon to see at all stages all people who are not boycotting the Commission, particularly the Muslims and the Depressed classes. I should widely advertise all his interviews with representative Muslims. The whole policy is now obvious. It is to terrify the immense Hindu Population by the apprehension that the commission is being caught hold of by the Muslims....." After the Simon Commission came the Round Table Conferences. The Allahabad Unity Conference would have been a success but for the dramatic interference of Sir Samuel Hoare. The conference had agreed two most thorny questions by agreeing to give 32% of representation to the Muslims and to the separation of Sindh with concessions to the Hindu minority and no financial aid from Central Revenues. Before there could be a final settlement, Sir Samuel Hoare announced that His Majesty's Government had decided on 33⅓% of seats to the Muslims, to consitute Sindh into a separate province and to provide adequate financial support to it from the Central Revenue. It was no surprise that the Muslims leaned towards the British.

When the Indian National Congress started the "Muslims Mass Contacts" movement, the Muslim League said that it was an attempt to divide the Muslims and started the slogan "Hands off the Muslims". The elections of 1936 showed how strong the Indian National Congress was. Mr. Jinnah, being terribly afraid of this, started to reorganise their campaign and chartered a programme that was thought to make an appeal to the Muslim masses. He was afraid that the Congress would succeed in winning over the Muslim masses through its economic programme and the policy of Muslim mass contacts. This fear in him was responsible for the enunciation of the two nations' theory. In 1937 at the Lucknow sessions of the League he talked of Indian Muslims as a community and of the common freedom of India as their goal. The need for an effective popular slogan to rally the Muslim mass, the fear created in him when the Congress adopted the Muslim mass contact programme under Jawaharlal, the failure of the Muslim League to capture power in any of the four provinces in which Muslims have a majority, the decision of the Congress to accept office thus depriving the Muslims of the advantages they had gained in the interim ministries, the failure of the Congress League negotiations for the formulation of the coalition ministries in the Congress majority provinces, the movements in Europe leading to separation of Sudetan land, the possibility of a Muslim confederacy of all the Islamic countries in the near East and the existence of social customs among both the communities which hinder the feeling of oneness among them,—these and other factors made the muslim League demand for partition and Pakistan. The same was embodied in the resolution in 1940 at Lahore.

The Aryavartha, otherwise called the Bharathavarsha and the Bharathabhoomi, after having existed as one nation since the birth of the world, is now sought to be divided. Is it a possible theme! Is it a practical idea!! Certainly not. A nation that has withstood the onslaught of many nomadic invasions, a nation that has assimilated so many diverse elements, a nation that has existed as a centinuous entity by having natural boundaries and protection on all the four sides, a nation that has given birth to so many sages who have all through sung the oneness of Indian brotherhood,—such a country is now attempted to be Balconised. This, in brief, is the genesis of the two nations' theory, otherwise called the *Pakistan* scheme.

## EDUCATION OF GIRLS

### A NEW EXPERIMENT

Mr. G. Srinivasaraghavachariar, retired Deputy Collector, Madura, writes:—

More than 90 per cent of our girls are intended or destined to lead a married family life and the system of education now imparted to them in schools is not only unsuited to this life but also so unnecessarily tedious and taxing as to unfit them to discharge their duties as wife, mother and a healthy member of society. With a view to remedying these defects, a number of enlightened gentlemen at Negapatam have managed to have a new model school started by a distinguished retired educationist of the place under the name "National Girls' Vidyalaya." The scheme of studies is as follows:

Admission to be restricted only to elderly girls who have completed their education in Elementary Schools or are found fit for admission otherwise, for the simple reason that co-education in this country is not suited to them.

The course of studies for the present to extend over three years, within which the girls will be so educated as to have such working knowledge in English, Vernacular, History, Geography and Domestic Science as may fit them for family life. Sanskrit will also be taught.

The school hours to be 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. the former for girls under 12 and the latter for those over 12 to enable the latter to assist their mothers in the mornings in the discharge of their household duties and to qualify them for doing such duties independently later on.

The fee for the first, second and third year to be Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3, and Rs. 3-8 respectively a month. Instructions in vocal music will be given free to all girls.

Arrangements for instruction in handicrafts such as sewing, to follow, provided there is sufficient response.

There will be periodical lectures on moral, religious, sanitary, medical and other subjects by qualified men.

From what I have been able to see in person, the school bids fair to prove a thorough success. Persons who are dissatisfied with the present scheme of studies will, without sitting merely complaining of it, do well to have similar schools started in their places and try the experiment.


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# THE RATIONALIST

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## DEWAN'S ADDRESS

MAIN POINTS

The total value of war orders received by our industrial concerns from the beginning of the war up to the end of June 1943 amounted to Rs. 8·04 crores.

During the past 12 months Government have invested a sum of Rs. 1·20 crores in the Government of India Defence and other loans.

64 persons including several officers of the Medical Department have taken up Emergency Commissions, besides 4 ladies who have joined the Auxiliary Nursing Service. The total number of war technicians trained and supplied is 1750.

As a further step towards anti-inflation the levy of sur-charges on Stamp Duty, Entertainment and Betting Taxes is under consideration. Government have been examining the question of converting a few Government industrial concerns into joint-stock companies in order to attract public money.

Dearness allowance to office staff drawing Rs. 50 or less in Bangalore is increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, and to those drawing up to Rs. 80 to Rs. 9—8—0; in other places it is raised to Rs. 5 and 7—8—0. To other railway employees it is raised to Rs. 11—8—0 in Bangalore, Rs. 10 in Mysore, and Rs. 7—8—0 elsewhere.

To encourage food production the taccavi loan grant has been raised to Rs. 5 lakhs, and Rs. 4½ lakhs advanced to the Agricultural Dept. for buying seed and manure.

The estimated revenue of Rs. 588 lakhs has increased to Rs. 637 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 635 lakhs.

The Iron Works are expected to yield a profit of Rs. 26 lakhs. The Sugar Company crushed 164000 tons as against 332000 last year.

The receipts of the Sericulture Department amounted to Rs. 3·75 lakhs, and the expenses to Rs. 1·5 lakhs.

The number of Land Mortgage Societies was Rs. 66 and the Bank has so far granted loans of Rs. 22 lakhs.

The value of Stores purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 142 lakhs.

Three new post offices were opened during the year, bringing the total to581.

13 new High Schools and 39 new Middle Schools were opened. There has been a wide-spread demand in rural areas for instruction in English.

32 major tanks and 123 miror tanks were restored during the year.

The gross earnings of the State Railway amounted to Rs. 130 lakhs, being 25 lakhs more than the previous year.

The net revenue of the Electrical Department showed a derease of Rs. 4·72 lakhs, owing to strikes, and black-out. The Gold mines produced gold and silver of the value of Rs. 486 lakhs, fetching a duty of Rs. 151 lakhs to Government. There were 12070 Village Panchayats, with a demand of Rs. 51 lakhs, collection of 17 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 10·80 lakhs.

The number of detenus which was 1415 at one time has been reduced to 245, out of whom Government have decided to release a further 206.

The food campaign has resulted in raising our stock of food-grains to 5 lakhs of pallas including 1,66,000 pallas of ragi. We are now entering the stage of detection and commandeering of undisclosed surplus stocks.

In regard to the retail price of food-grains the policy of Government is to fix them so that they cover, and only just cover the cost of purchase and transport, and direct out of pocket expenses.

## PUBLIC CATERING

### LINES OF IMPROVEMENT

Speaking at the opening of the "Modern Cafe" at Mysore last week: Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, Minister for Industries and Supplies in Mysore, made the following interesting remarks about Public Catering:

"My experience of hotel-going extends to a period of 30 years. I began it as a lad of 12 in Madras, and have attempted to keep it up although, alas! much trammelled by growing difficulties and limitations. I have seen so-called hotels and clubs housed in erstwhile stables, where you could see a perspiring and flour-bespattered lackey grinding the paste for the next morning's *idli*, or watch your own *dosay* in progress on the frying pan, provided, of course, you were not blinded by the smoke. I have patronised more pretentious establishments which could boast of rooms and benches where a curtain which screened the non-Brahmins from the Brahmins, or both from the kitchen, had been so much used,—or abused,—by the waiters, cooks and dish-washers,—not to speak of esteemed customers, —that it formed an almost rigid fire-proof and water-proof barrier. I have visited places where you were served with a brown fluid whose flavour hovered impartially between coffee and tea.

At the other end, I have had the good fortune of living in hotels the luxury of which the grandest Moghul Emperor or Russian Tzar would have envied. I remember a hotel which had 2,200 rooms with 2,200 bath-rooms attached,—each bath-room a marvel of marble and glass and chromium,—where, at the turning of a handle, you could draw, from a single tap, water that ranged from ice-cold to boiling hot, as you desired; luxurious living rooms of scrupulous cleanliness and meticulous appointment, everyone of them fitted with a radio and telephone,—a telephone through which you could book a tour round the world, by air, sea and land as easily as you could reserve a seat in a theatre; a hotel equipped with swimming pools, play-fields, musicians and dance-halls, library, stenographic service, banking service, medical and dental clinics, shops of every description, and a kindergarten and nursery school with qualified staff to take care of the guests' families, and even Sub Registrar or Notary Public; hotels which prided themselves upon their famous cooks and the dishes they composed; hotels which recognised cleanliness as godliness itself, and not as next to impossible. I could speak to you for hours of these miniature cities, which are known as hotels.

Indian hotels have in general not built up a great reputation for themselves. They have therefore come to be regarded as necessary, or unnecessary, evils. But a hotel that provides clean and wholesome food and lodging at reasonable rates is an institution that renders a useful service to the community. It is really a utility service, an enterprise in Socialism, wherein the culinary resources of the community are pooled to serve for a large number of persons. The experience and resources of well-organized hotels can be of great value in running food kitchens and canteens in times of emergency.

A serious defect in some even of our better-run hotels is the comparatively low standard of cleanliness. A great improvement is necessary in the standard of cleanliness, in the bath-rooms, in the kitchen, in the stalls in which the refreshments are exposed, the personal appearance and apparel of cooks and waiters, in table linen, towels and beds. Instead of regarding Sanitary Inspectors as something to be feared, and of being engaged in evading or winning them over, I would like to see hotels themselves engaging Sanitary Inspectors and taking a pride in the sterilising and cleansing equipment they possess.

There is also far too much unnecessary noise in hotels, and even the more respectable of them do not seem to attach any importance to quietness in the living rooms and in their reception rooms. There is need for a "Make Less Noise" campaign in our hotels, as in our Railway Stations.

A direction in which well-organised catering establishments can render most useful service is in providing a Cooked Meals Service in each important town. I remember how, as a young man with a family, twenty years ago, I sighed for a good catering establishment that, by regularly delivering a few meals at home, would confer on me the twin blessing of keeping the wolf as well as the cook from my door.

(*Continued on page 7*)

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## IF I WERE A MILLIONAIRE

BY OLIVER BALDWIN

I never wanted to be a millionaire till lately; I had such few needs. Now, as the years roll on, there are many things I should like to do but which are impossible for me unless I am rich. And if one is going to be rich, why not be really rich while one is about it? It is quite easy to live for a few minutes imagining such a condition,

What would I do if I were really rich; if I were a millionaire? I should have a yacht so that I could escape bad whether and live in the sunshine all the year round. This vacht would be always at work, for, when I am settled in some place or other for a fortnight, it will take for cruises people who need a rest from the daily round and cannot afford it.

I would like to give free passages to twenty tired workers at a time and take them cruising for ten days, and I should like to act sometimes as a steward just to see how they enjoyed it. At other times I would have guests of my own choice.

### PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY

On land, in England, outside the big industrial towns, I would buy up large estates and turn them into rest homes for the same kind of people as I invite on my yacht. I am extremely keen on this idea, for there is nothing more ghastly than the results on the nervous system of the constant daily round in industrialized cities, and there seems nothing to relieve it.

We wait till the patient collapses instead of offering him a chance of fortifying himself when he feels himself giving way. The tired housewife; the over-tired clerk: the over-strained steel worker; the over-worked telephone girl—all these types need a rest at different times to save themselves from serious illness, and my homes would provide this for them.

I should build a theatre in London and engage my own repertory company. I should put on any play I liked, regardless of its box-office appeal, and charge cinema prices for my seats. It would be the centre of the finest acting in the country and all players would be under yearly contract.

Then I should produce two films each year. These might be short or long, comic or dramatic, full of meaning or meaningless, just according to my mood, but they would be either good entertainment or good filming, or both. I should take particular pains in casting to employ only professionals, as I consider the habit of well-to-do amatures taking their two guineas for crowd work, thereby doing a needy person out of a job, is an abominable practice.

If I were a millionaire I could afford an organ—one of those noisy things you see in cinemas, full of gadgets and all worked by electricity.

### MY GUARDIAN CHEF

The pipes I would hide all over the house so that when I played downstairs it would sound as if the house were full of music; though it might be disturbing for any unknowing guest who, being in the middle of his or her bath, suddenly hears a sixteen foot tube giving tongue just beneath it. Of all instruments I find the organ most satisfactory, owing to its variety of tones and strengths, and easily the most fascinating for the solitary player.

While we are on personal luxuries I must be honest enough to acknowledge my physical weaknesses. I must have a good cellar and good cigars. These are both things that until lately I have only been able to enjoy in other people's houses, but I would rather have them than new suits, a motar car, or a cohort of servants.

A box of tobacco in every room and match boxes chained to the wall would be essential to my happiness, and would take the place of the solitary pouch and the often solitary match I suffer from to-day.

If I had any money to spare I might have a French cook who could protect me from an English omelette and milk puddings, but that would be more for my guests than myself. I prefer fish and chips and vinegar to almost anything else.

### EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION

I should like to have agents in different parts of the country who could tell me of cases of distress. How some family, weighed down with sickness, has no money for the rent and is about to be evicted.: how some promising child has had to be withdrawn from the secondary school owing to financial trouble; how someone needs a five pound note to make the difference between solvency and material failure,

(*Continued on page 6*)


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*The Manager,*
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The Rationalist.

Monday 11-10-1943.

## THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS

In the course of a well-printed 37 pages the Dewan gives us the principle features of the Administration during the past year. We meant to describe it as a bulky report, but looking back we find that the report of last year measured 46 pages, or 25 per cent more than this.

Speaking at the April Session, the Dewan remarked on the prospect of passing the 6 crore mark in the coming budget. He has now the pleasure of announcing that the budget of the last year itself has passed much beyond the 6 crores. From Rs. 5 crores 37 lakhs in 1942 it has risen to Rs. 6 crores 37 lakhs in 1943!

The ex-Dewans who read his budget would no doubt be envying him. Eminent Sir Visweswaraya, good Sir Kantharaj, efficient Sir Banerji, and lucky Sir Mirza, had all to grapple with their budgets, and found it hard to make their two ends meet.

We recollect congratulating a Financial Secretary on providing us with a surplus budget year after year, and his remarking in reply, "you don't know, Mr. Josyer, what a struggle it is to make the figures balance!"

But Pradhanasiromani Madhava Rao has no such struggle. Money flows up to him as waters flow into a river in flood time. Our friend, the Comptroller, seems to rake money into the Treasury as the Croupier rakes in money on the roulette table at Monte Carlo when the ball settles down on the wrong number.

We used to note that Sir Akbar Hydari used to get a surplus budget for Hyderabad every year. Now Mr. Madhava Rao is doing the same for Mysore. So the Dewan's problem is not, to find the money for meeting the inevitable demands, but to find the best use for the money that pours in.

It is interesting to note that out of the Rs. 6⅓ crores, the Gold Mines alone account for nearly 1 crore 80 lakhs, the Railways to 1 crore 30 lakhs, Land-revenue to 1 crore 37 lakhs, Excise to 77 lakhs, and Electricity to 59 lakhs.

The utilisation of Rs. 7 lakhs out of this for an increased grant of dearness allowance to officials is commendable. The offer of concessions for increasing food-production in the State is also commendable, and the results are to be watched with interest. Channapatna deserves to be congratulated on being the first Taluk in the State to become dry. That nearly 7,900 major and minor tanks have been restored, and that 15,637 villages out of the 18,419 in the State have been provided with drinking water wells is also good to hear. The decision to release 206 out of the remaining 245 detenus is a piece of belated justice for which we are prepared to render thanks to Government on behalf of the concerned public.

We may now turn to the other side of the picture. But it is to be noted that some Members of the Government are impatient of criticism, and are pleased to pass gibes at what they call "habitual grumblers" and "incurable pessimists." Impatience of criticism of imperfect Government measures is a dangerous symptom in administrators. Even if weather-beaten administrators of out-standing status like Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt indulge in it it will not be accounted to their credit. But here both the men and the measures are novel, steps unheard of ever before are ventured upon in order to meet emergency, gropingly and without a knowledge of their defects or consequences, and if persons who are viewing things from the other end, or are feeling the consequences, draw attention to the defects, to dub them "habitual grumblers"

and trot on with nose in the air is an unfortunate state of affairs.

Far too large a section of the State's Press are only too ready to receive any official measure with joyous barks and wagging tails on the off chance of getting some cheap paper and some casual advertisement in return. To demand that the whole of the Press should be of that type is to demand something that God has not designed. It will increase the sufferings of the public, and keep the administrators blissfully ignorant of the consequences of their acts. It would be as absurd as for the Agent of the Railways to order that Pointsmen shall always show only green flags, and that they should be treated as obstructionists if they show a red flag at any time. Would any sane Agent dream of it? And yet some administrators wish to be shown only the green flag even though the rails may have been washed off, the fish-plates removed, or a land-slide have caused an abyss further on!

American business houses, be it General Motors, or Ford Plants, or Steel Corporation, or Woolworth or Wanamaker concerns, have got high-paid Efficiency Experts whose duty it is to find flaws and suggest remedies. If a Press organ or a public man takes the risk of saying something wise, or even unwise, about public matters, it is an ill thing to crush him with gibes or gags. Administrators may be all-powerful, but they are not all-seeing and all-knowing. The administrative machinery is like Kabandha's arms. His eyes are dim, but the arms have a long reach, and sweep in anything that may lie within their span? It may be a tree trunk, or poison herb, or lion's cub, or antelope's horns. He has to digest them all, or suffer. Public criticism helps the administrators to avoid that experience. It would be good if they take it in that light instead of getting impatient of it. *Editor.*

## THE OLDEST METAL

Tin is the oldest metal known to man—and it is still of the greatest importance in many industries, notably canning and armaments. Four thousand years ago the Phoenicians voyaged to Britain to buy tin from the Cornish mines, and until late in the nineteenth century Cornwall remained the chief producer of the metal. Now, however, there are other sources of supply, such as Bolevia and the East Indies. The United States, who use more tin than any other country, have to rely on the British Empire and Bolevia for supplies.

To-day the chief use of tin is in the making of tin-plate for canning. Thin steel sheets are coated with a layer of tin, sometimes only one ten-thousandth of an inch thick. It is this coating of tin which makes it possible to preserve foodstuffs for almost any length of time. A few years ago tin cost £40 a ton—Now, with the canning and armaments industries booming, it is worth six times as much!

### WHERE IS THAT TOWN?

One result of the war is to introduce into newspapers names of places many of us never heard of, as well as the names of towns or districts which we may already know, but about the exact whereabouts of which we are hazy. We are apt to think of foreign places as being north or south, east or west of our country. If you test yourself by an atlas you will probably find that even in this rough classification you are very often wrong. The Shetlands, for instance, are farther north than Leningrad and even than parts of Alaska and of Greenland. Newcastle-on-Tyne is almost level with Moscow. Cold Montreal is nearer the Equator than equable London, and is parallel with sun-kissed Venice. Spain and Japan lie in the same latitude. Even about our own country most of us are lamentably at fault. Land's End is not the most westerly point of the British Isles by a long way; many parts of Scotland are farther west.

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## ART AND LIFE

Speech by Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, Minister to Government, at Srijut Punkaj Mallick's Concert recently in Bangalore:

I am reluctant to come between you and the musical feast that awaits you—and me; I shall only share with you one or two thoughts that come to my mind. I shall not even make the mistake of trying to introduce to you the well-known Sri Pankaj Mallick.

I have heard that Sri Pankaj Mallick was for some time in the iron and steel business. Well, I have admiration and respect for the iron and steel business, but what a change, to emerge—like a Pankaja—from the grime and din of that environment, to push one's way up through the crust of tradition and circumstance, and to blossom into the composing of melodies and the directing of an orchestra that has become famous! Likewise, what a joy it is to me, as I am sure it is to several of you, to come here and to think for a while of Ragas instead of Ragi; to enjoy the Raga of Vasantha without having to worry about the methods of keeping the harvests of that coming season above the ground; to listen to the sweet raga of 'Maund,' without getting dragged into a calculation of the weights of the Railway maund, the Bengal maund, the Chikmagalur coffee maund and the Goribidnur jaggery maund! How welcome to be lost blissfully in the concord of sweet sounds instead of listening endlessly to discordant voices of habitual grumblers?

Food for the belly is fundamental and the call for it is urgent and primary. But man cannot live by the belly alone,—he must also have music for his soul, and colour and rhythm and beauty. I was once employed in a City where it was my privilege not only to remove squalor and ugliness, not only to build houses and public conveniences, but also to lay out parks and gardens. A critic quoted the well-known saying: "ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ; ಜುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೂ", ("When there is not food for the stomach why flowers for the hair?"). In answer, I pleaded that both are necessary—and that an ardent lover or a youthful bride might, on occasion, readily exchange all his or her food for a bunch of flowers; that if there was no need for beauty, God in His wisdom would have created no birds but poultry and no flowers but cauliflowers.

I must now stop. I am grateful to the enterprising organisers of this entertainment for having asked me to the feast that awaits us this evening. The size of the gathering here is proof that we Mysoreans are lovers of good music from wherever it comes, inspiringly led, in this matter as in so many other matters, by that gracious lover of music who rules over our land.

(*Continued from page 3*)

Then I could see that the money came in time, anonymously and almost casually; and I should work out little ways of enabling them to receive the money; perhaps down the chimney or from their children.

Then I should try an experiment. I would adopt orphan boys of apparently equal intelligence and educate them differently. The first I would educate on the lines of the poorer working class and set him to work when he was fourteen. The second should be sent to a secondary school and set to work at seventeen. The third should be sent to a public school and University, and the fourth should be educated abroad.

As a result of my experiment I should have gained much knowledge and the boys would be living examples of the advantages and disadvantages of different types of education.

I am afraid, however, I should not be strong minded enough to continue my experiment to the bitter end if I discovered that the boy I was taking away from school at fourteen was likely to be a brilliant mathematician or that my public school boy had not average intellect and was only good at football. I might change them round and save them both for the best.

### HOW TO BE HAPPY

Finally, if I were a millionaire I should buy up all the provincial newspapers I could lay my hands on and start a new type of paper, bearing the old name, which I could use for the many different ideals I have at heart; for the power of the newspaper magnate is great when directed into honest and good channels, but it has a habit of dwindling to nothing if it be abused.

So if I were a millionaire I ought to be happy and make a few others happy as well, but as I am not I must awaken from my reverie and confine myself to my own destiny, which is on a very much less secure financial plane!


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** | 0—2—0 |
| 2. | **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** | 0—2—0 |
| 3. | **Problem of Wealth** | 0—2—0 |
| 4. | **ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ** | 0—1—0 |
| 5. | **The Tree of Happiness** | 0—1—0 |
| 6. | **Winston Churchill** | 0—4—0 |

(*Continued from page 2*)

Another line in which Indian Catering Service is deficient and might well copy European models is the serving of meals and refreshments in Railway trains and stations. In this connection I would like to enter a plea for the elimination of the old brass tiffin-carriers, with their inaccessible grooves and and corners, and their untinned patches. I think there is a promising future for the use of well-designed and cheap food containers made of pottery and porcelain; and I would like to see those more extensively used, so that food may be kept clean and wholesome, particularly as our meals, with their tamarind and lime-juice and condiments and butter-milk and curds, have an affinity for copper and brass and are likely to be rendered unsafe to eat if the tinning is not perfect.

Another important direction in which I feel well-organised hotels, with their means and resources, can greatly help is in the direction of researching for the good, forgotten dishes of the past, in inventing new varieties and Menus, in directing, as it were, new orchestras of culinary flavours and tastes. I am afraid that the Indian Culinary Art,—like so many other of our fine arts,—has tended to stagnate, if not even to decay. Chiroti, Ladu, Mysore Pak, Jilebi, Pakoda, Ompudi, Idli and Dosay,—these are no doubt, achievements and landmarks. But, excellent as they are, I cannot help feeling that further productions or achievements await the Ramans and Bhatnagars, the Tagores and Boses in the Culinary field. Might I suggest that a handsome prize,—a Thoda or a Sara,—be awarded to the cook or housewife who creates a new dish or delicacy, and the first great work of art in this direction be called 'Seetharam Pheni' or 'Pak'?"


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by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

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He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

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## NOT WHAT THEY SEEM

A Banister is not the hand-rail which fences off the stairs. It is one of the vertical bars which run from the balustrade to the steps.

Cork legs are not made of cork. They are made of wood, metal, leather, or strong canvas; they were invented by Dr. Cork.

Hackney coaches are so called because they were first made in Hackney, London. The word comes from the French "Haquenee" meaning an ambling horse.

Briar pipes are not made from the roots of the sweet briar. The name is derived from tne French "Bruyere," meaning heath.

Dark blue and light blue are not the colours of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively. A University has no colours. But members are entitled to wear the University badge. Dark blue and light blue are the colours of the athletic clubs of Oxford and Cambridge.

A laughing jackass is not an animal; it is a bird.

Cinderella did not wear glass slipper. She wore a fur slipper, but the original French words were "Pantouffe en verre"; thus "fur" was changed to "glass."

All Americans are not "Yankees." A Yankee is a citizen of the Northern New England States.

## PASSING OF S O S

A Familiar friend is passing. S O S will shortly be officially abolished. In recent years a code signal has been introduced to call attention to the broadcasting (in Morse) of navigation warnings. This is T T T (T—one dash) sent ten times running. Experience has proved that the signal T T T attracts attention more effectively than S O S (three dots, three dashes, three dots).

This was the beginning of the end. To administer the final blow the automatic distress signal receiver was introduced. This instrument takes no notice of Morse, atmospherics, broadcasting, S O S, or anything but a regular succession of long dashes of exactly the same length. This is merely a matter of sending a continuous row of TTTT's instead of grouping them in threes. So to-day a vessel calling for help sends out first a long row dashes. If he has time he may also transmit an S O S or two, but it is immaterial, for every operator who can hear his S O S is doubly certain to have heard his T T T's!

S O S will undoubtedly soon go the way of its predecessor, C Q D(All Ships—Distress), in wireless telegraphy, but whether it will disappear from the English language is another matter. We cannot imagine a B. B. C. announcer stating: "Here is a T T T!"


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
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## HYDERABAD BUDGET

HYDERABAD.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Budget for the year 53 fasli (1943-44) envisages a revenue of Rs. 13,02 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 12.93 lakhs, leaving a surplus of about Rs. 9 lakhs. The increase in the revenue as against the normal figure of about Rs. 10 crores is attributed to high prices and the general prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes resulting in increased receipts under customs, excise, land and railway. The Excise duty levied for the first time on manufactures of tobacco and vegetable ghee is estimated to bring in a revenue of Rs. 45 lakhs. The duty on intoxicants has been raised by 50 per cent.

Thirty-five per cent of the total revenue has been earmarked for nation building activities. The grant for education has been enhanced by about Rs. 47 lakhs, and that for public health by Rs. 15 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for expenditure on these two departments. Rs. 86 lakhs for communication and Rs. 50 lakhs for food relief to the poorer section have been provided while Rs. 33 lakhs has been earmarked in order to intensify the "Grow More Food" campaign. Provision has also been made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 90 lakhs which will be utilised for the extension of communications, development of electricity and provision for increased irrigational facilities.

Three new reserves called the Budget Stabilisation Reserve, the Post-war Development Reserve and the Securities Adjustments Reserve have also been created. The value of notes and coins in circulation is stated to be Rs. 27,36 lakhs. The total balance in the various reserves are estimated at Rs. 51,70 The Budget Note shows that the Government assets and investments are more than double their financial obligations.

The Budget Note takes exception to the restrictions imposed on purchase by British Indians of companies floated in the Indian States. In view of the co-operation received from or promised by the States in fighting inflation, the Budget Note hopes the Government of India would reconsider the matter. Referring to Hyderabad's financial contributions to the Allied war effort which have exceeded Rs. 5½ crores since the commencement of the war till the end of its fourth year, the Budget Note states, "every help has been ungrudgingly given with the consciousness that the greater the help we render the nearer would be the day of victory when normal conditions could be restored and India including the Indian States could progress towards their goal of free life of plenty and progress."

H. E. H. the Nizam in sanctioning the Budget has expressed warm appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, the Finance Member.

## FITNESS FOR NIGHT-WATCHMAN

He was undersized, meek, diffident, subdued, and had applied for a job as night-watchman.

"Yes," said the manager, eyeing him dubiously, "but the fact is we want someone who is restless and uneasy, especially at night; someone who thinks the worst of everybody and whose suspicions are seldom if ever allayed; someone who sleeps with one eye open always; someone with remarkable hearing, who starts at the slightest sound; someone who is always listening, thinking there are bad characters about. A meek and mild night-watchman would be of no use to us. We want a large, aggressive, intrepid, and dangerous person; a good shot; bad-tempered, and revengeful, too. The kind of person, in fact, who, when roused, is a fiend incarnate."

"I'll send the wife round," said the little man, dejectedly.

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# LONGEVITY

## SOME INSTANCES

The most remarkable instance of longevity which we meet with in British history is that of Thomas Carn, who, according to the parish register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died the 28th of January, 1588, at the astonishing age of 207 years. He was born in the reign of Richard the Second, and lived in the reigns of twelve kings and queens, namely. Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., Richard III., Henry VII., and VIII., Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth!

Peter Garden, aged 131 years, was a native of Aberdeenshire, and died on the 12th of January, 1775. Almost up to the time of his death he was employed in agricultural labours. It is stated that he preserved his health so well, that he appeared to be a fresher and younger man than his son, when both were advanced in years.

The Countess of Desmond, who attained the age of 140 years, lived in the county of Waterford, and died in the reign of King James I. She retained her full vigour to a very advanced period of her life. Lord Bacon states in his *Natural History* that "she did *dentire* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place."

Thomas Parr, aged 152 years, was born in 1483, in the parish of Alherbury, in Shropshirh. He lived in the reigns of ten kings, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His rules for longevity were: "Keep your head cool by temperance; your feet warm by exercise; rise early, and go soon to bed; and if you are inclined to get fat, keep your eyes open, and your mouth shut." Or, in other words, "Be moderate both in your sleep and diet."

Henry Jenkins was 169 years of age when he died, on the 8th of December, 1670. He lived in Yorkshire, and towards the last century of his life followed the avocation of a fisherman. It is said that after he was past the age of 100 years he not only used to wade the streams, but actually swam rivers.

John Surrington, who was born in the year 1527, died in 1797, at the age of 160.

A Mulatto man, whose name is not mentioned in the record, died at Frederick Town, in North America. in the year 1797, and was said to have been 180 years old.

A negress, named Louisa Truxo, was living in June, 1780, at Cordova, in South America, whose age was then 174 years. In order to ascertain the authenticity of this very extraordinary circumstance, the Council of that city instituted an enquiry into the matter, and collected every information capable of throwing any light on the subject. On the examination of the negress it appeared that she perfectly remembered having seen the Prelate Furnando Truxo, her master, who died in the year 1614; and that a year before his death he gave her a fund for founding the university of that place. Among other proofs of the truth of her age was the deposition of another negress, who was known to be 120 years old. She declared that, when quite a child, she remembered that Louisa Truxo was quite an old woman.

Sarah Rovin, aged 164, and John Rovin, aged 172 years, form extraordinary instances of extreme longevity. From the translation of an inscription on an old picture, representing this remarkable couple, and dated August 25th, 1725, we have the following:—"John Rovin, in the 172nd year of his age, and Sarah, his wife, in the 164th year of her age (Grais Ritus). They have been married 147 years. and both born and died at Stadova, in the directory of Casanseber, in Temeswaer Banets; their children, two sons and two daughters, all alive. The youngest son is 116 years of age; and he has two great grandsons, the one in the 35th, and the other in the 27th year of his age."

Of Petratsch Zortan, aged 185 years: there is an account given of this ancient in a Dutch dictionary, entitled, *Het algemeen Historich Woonderbcx.* From this we learn that he has born in 1537, at Kofrock, a village four miles from Temeswaer, in Hungary, where he resided 180 years. A few days before his death he walked, with the assistance of a stick, to the post-house of Kofrock to ask alms of the travellers. Being a Greek by religion, the old man was a strict observer of fasts, and never used any food but milk and cakes, together with a glass of brandy. He had descendants in the fifth generation and a son, 97 years of age, born of his third wife!

J. Effingham died in Cornwall, in 1757, at the age of 144 years. He was born of poor parents, and had been brought up to labour from his Infancy. He lived a very temparate life, never drank strong liquors, and seldom ate animal food. Until his 100th year he scarcely knew what sickness was; and he walked three miles eight days before his death.

Dr. William Mead, a physician of considerable eminence, who resided at Ware, in Hertforshire, died October 28th, 1652, at the age of 148 years and nine months. He lived, it is said, a most sober and regular life.

Thomas Winsole died in 1766, at the age of 146 years. He, too, was noted for sobriety and regularity of life.

Evan Williams, who attained to the age of 145 years, died in 1782.

*(To be continued)*

The Rationalist.

Monday 18-10-1943.

## THE ASSEMBLY ADDRESS

We propose to record our reactions, on behalf of the public, to some of the observations and statements of policy contained in the Dewan's Address to the Assembly, of course "without prejudice."

As one of the anti-inflation measures it is mentioned that Government are examining the question of converting a few of the Government-owned industrial concerns into joint-stock companies "with a view to associating private enterprise in their future development."

Simple as that statement looks, we are afraid that it requires a considerable amount of explaining. It may be recalled that some time ago some persons who have the ear of Government had almost put through a proposal to convert the Soap Factory and Silk Filature into joint-stock concerns. We felt bound to point out then the unwisdom of the proposal, and urged that Government should not allow themselves to be hood-winked into parting with those two concerns.

Some astute persons seem to be once again attempting to induce Government to surrender those and other profitable concerns on the plea of attracting surplus capital from the public. We could understand Government seeking to sell those concerns and make money if Government found it difficult to work them, and there were a chance of their doing better under private management. But according to the Address, the Government industrial concerns have all been doing well enough and are causing neither anxiety nor loss to Government.

Being State-owned they are now public property. What may be the grave reasons which would justify their transfer to private persons or concerns? The private persons are not after all so very private. Mr. N. Rama Rao of the Silk Filature, Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao of the Krishnarajendra Mills, Mr. Iswaran of the Sugar Company, Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar of the Spun Silk Mills, Mr. Abdul Jabbar of the Paper Company, and the Director of Industrial Concerns who heads the Chemicals and Fertilisers and the Lamp Works, are not private persons. They are retired or current Government officers who run the concerns in the orthodox official manner. All these concerns sponsored by Government show that conversion into Joint Stock companies does not mean very much of private enterprise. And so far as we can see neither Government nor the public stand to gain much, or even little, by the proposed conversion.

Or is it that Government feel that Defence measures under Food Control, Cloth Control, Cotton Control, and Coffee Control and Cocoon Control and Tyre Control and what not, have almost deadened private enterprise in Trade, and that therefore an outlet for that enterprise is to be afforded by converting the smaller Government iudustries into joint stock concerns? We may state on behalf of the public that so long as these Controls are well-meant and are worked with some degree of efficiency and public spirit, the public will be willing to keep their spirit of enterprise shut up while the war lasts.

With regard to the other notion that the conversion will help to "draw off a considerable amount of money available with the investing public, we wonder whether Government have any definite idea about the amount of money available with the public, and how much of it will be drawn off by the minor industrial concerns; for we presume it is not the intention to convert the Bhadravathi Iron Works and the Cement and Sandal Oil Factories into private concerns. All the other concerns put together will not come up to more than Rs. 10 or 15 lakhs. Is it to attract that much of money that Government should hand over paying concerns to a few self interested persons?

We can suggest an easier way of attracting surplus money. Government may keep these

concerns, and float a loan at 5%, and they will attract not 10 lakhs but ten or twenty times ten lakhs. But then the question arises, what will Government do with the money. As it is, they themselves have got surplus cash. Would they launch out large undertakings whose future will be problematical, and whose money value may dwindle in the financial debacle which the war will surely leave behind?

From all these considerations it seems to us that the question of converting Government concerns into joint stock companies does not deserve to be seriously examined. It is a waste of good time which may well be spent for better purposes.

Dealing with the Iron Industries, the Address mentions three facts, that the operations for the past year may result in a profit of Rs. 20·5 lakhs, that the entire output is being sold to the India Government, and that the works have supplied products worth Rs. 74 lakhs to that Government since the war began and up to June last.

If the Works supplied all their output to the India Government, and the output was worth Rs. 74 lakhs during 4 years, last year's output must have been worth Rs. 15 or 20 lakhs; and have the Works made a profit of Rs. 20·5 lakhs on that? We think not. Therefore we wonder what exactly is meant to be conveyed by the statement about the Iron Works?

Some one has remarked that words are given to man in order to hide facts. We did not know that that could apply to the thoughtful Addresses of able statesmen. But there is nothing about the Bhadravathy Iron Works to hide, except perhaps the fact that the sale price of the output to the India Government is rather low.

Two other Government enterprises cannot be said to have come up to their original expectations, the Sericultural Department and the Land-mortgage Bank. It is now some thirty years since the former was constituted with great promises held forth by the first Superintendent. A comparison of the promises held forth then with the results realised since may not be without interest to Government. As regards the Land-mortgage Bank started with the grandiose idea of wiping out agricultural indebtedness in the State amounting to God knows how many crores, that it has issued only Rs. 22 lakhs in loans so for shows how far, how very far, achievements can fall short of expectations!

*Editor.*

## CANDLE AUCTIONS

Twelve hundred pounds was paid the other day for the right to collect tolls for the next twelve months at the last remaining tollbridge in Somerset, over the River Parrett, at Boroughbridge. Biddings were made while the sands ran through a glass which was over a century old. The sand had to run three times before the final bidder secured the rights!

The old-world custom of selling or letting "by candle light" still crops up occasionally. Not long ago the parish meadow in the village of Broadway, Dorset, was thus "let," whilst at Chedzoy, near Bridgwater, an acre of land was sold some years ago by the burning of half an inch of candle, the last bidder before the flame died out being declared the purchaser!

Pepys, in his dairy, under date 1650, records the sale of two ships "by an inch of candle," and records "how at last they all did cry, and we had much to do to tell who did cry last!"

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## TUBE TALKIES

For several months the staff of a cinema in Kansas City, U.S.A., have been working on one of the strangest moving-picture devices ever conceived —the "pouring" of talkies, not only sound but the picture itself, from the screen in the cinema to other parts of the building through a tube.

A few years ago experimenters discovered that fused quartz, a mineral crystal, has the property of conveying light perfectly. A light image projected into one end of a solid tube of this transparent substance will come out at the other end without distortion, no matter how many bends or twists there are in the tube.

The talkie experimenters placed a tiny mirror in the beam of light from the operating box in the theatre so as to catch a reflection of the film as it ran through the projection machine which "throws" the picture on to the cinema screen. This tiny reflection of the film picture was, in turn, focussed on to the end of a quartz tube. At the other end of the tube a magnifying glass enlarged the image and projected it on to a ground-glass screen. Thus, no principles of television were involved, the picture simply being poured down the quartz pipe in much the same way as water passes through a main.

### CINEMA SAMPLES

The mirror—it is only half-an-inch in diameter —does not interfere with the picture on the cinema screen. Sound is provided for the miniature "relayed" picture by placing a microphone just in front of the theatre screen and relaying the dialogue to an amplifier placed by the ground-glass screen on which the "relayed" picture appears.

The possibilities of the invention are great; excerpts from pictures actually showing inside the cinema can be "put through the pipe" to a screen outside the cinema, thus giving passers-by a sample of the fare on sale within. It can also be used in rest rooms and lounges so that, though patrons leave the auditorium, they can still follow the film. Such a miniature screen installed in the manager's room would enable him to judge of the qualities of the projection and sound, and keep him posted as to the progress of the performance without leaving his office.

A peculiarity of the invention, and one which does not appear easy of explanation, is that, unlike the pictures shown on the ordinary cinema screen, "the tube talkies" do not need to be shown in a darkened theatre, being just as clear and well defined when shown in the brightest light.


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# PAKISTAN

## III

By Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B. F.M.U.

We will in this article—the last of the series—try to know what is exactly the Pakistan scheme: whether it is merely creating independent states or zones in the eastern and in the western parts of Northern India consisting of Bengal and parts of Assam in the east and North West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Beluchistan and the Sindh in the west or whether it means having northern India for the Muslims and the south for others,—as stated by Mr. Jinnah very recently, or whether it would develop into something else such as a Pan-Islam movement, one is yet to see. Nobody has so far defined in exact terms what the Pakistan scheme means. This much could be said that the entire scheme is conceived in a spirit of revenge. The defeatist mentality pervades in and through the scheme. Regarding the dispute between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine, the remedy suggested by Britain to solve the problem was to divide the country between the Jews and the Arabs. In fact the Peal Commission suggested such a partition. The Arabs rejected the scheme. But here in India some of the Muslims are bent upon having such a division. Strange is the metamorphosis that is working and guiding the destinies of nations.

What the protagonists of Pakistan argue is that the Hindus in India are a majority community and so they maltreat the Muslims. And the creation of Islamic States to protect the Muslims from the Hindus would serve as an asylum for the persecuted Muslims. They even say that the natural boundary of India is up to the river Jamuna. A glance at history would show any casual reader that at the advent of the Aryans and during the palmy days of their civilisation not only the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces were included in India but also Kandhar and the Afghanistan. How those Muslims who have come over to India a couple of hundreds of years back and have made India their home-land by courtesy of the Hindus should be allowed to claim a partition of India on equal status and standing nobody would understand. At that rate, the other minorities such as the Sikhs, the Anglo Indians and others may also claim a Sudetan land in India, Where is the end for it? And further would it really solve the minority problem? Muslims are not merely in those two zones but have spread over all the parts of India. It may be that they are a majority in those parts. It is under nobody's contemplation that all the Muslims from every part would flock to the two zones, and the Hindus of those two areas would come away. Thus even if Pakistan is conceded the Muslim minority question would nevertheless remain the same in the rest of India.

The last elections have convinced us that the Muslims were never able to form a ministry in any of the Muslim majority provinces. In Bengal, Assam, the Punjab and in Sindh there were coalition ministries formed. In North West Frontier Province a full fledged Congress ministry was formed. Thus they are not in a thumping majority in any of the provinces excepting the North West Frontier Province. Either in the Punjab or in Bengal a little change of boundary and adding one or two districts from Behar to Bengal and from the U. P. to Punjab would upset the present scale and make the Hindus a majority community.

Could it be said that the Muslim League represents the whole of the Muslim community? What about the Shias, the Momins, the Ahrars, the Jaimal-ul-ulamas, the Proja Party, the Red Shirts, and others who all oppose the scheme of Pakistan? What about nationalist minded Muslims who are in the Congress?

Even on economic grounds the scheme would not stand a moment's scrutiny. The Muslim majority provinces are not all self-governing ones financially. They cannot stand on their own legs. In most cases the Central Government is giving a subvention. If Pakistan is conceded it would be a bankrupt State economically. All the iron, coal and other minerals required for the expansion of industries are to be found only in Hindustan. Thus industrialisation of Pakistan would be a dream.

It also leads one to seriously think whether it is not an attempt to ultimately create a pan-Islamic state including Persia, Irak, Iran and Turkey.

Thus the Pakistan scheme would not stand a minute's scrutiny on any ground. It is high time we have to resist it, if need be by a fight. Let not our mother-land be allowed to be torn asunder. Let it be one and indivisible, just as it is over thousands of years.


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VOL. 4 No. 6] MONDAY 25—10—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## PAPER OUTPUT

A member asked in the Representative Assembly. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) (i) the number of tons of paper manufactured every month in the Mysore Paper Mills and (ii) the quantities of the different varieties of paper;

(b) the reason for not controlling the rates of all kinds of paper manufactured in this mill;

(c) the quantity of paper that has to be supplied to the Government of India out of the total quantity manufactured, and the balance that remains for the State;

(d) the quantity used by Government out of the balance and that released for the use of the public;

(e) the quantities supplied to the British Indian Newspapers every month either out of the quantity given to the Government of India or otherwise; the quantity so supplied to each such newspaper and the quality of each;

(f) the total quantity supplied to the several newspapers of the State every month and the quantity supplied to each such paper?

A.—(a) (i) 300 tons monthly on an average.

(ii) It is not possible to give this information, as this depends upon pending indents and the availablity of raw materials.

(b) While certain basic classes of paper are made in common by all the paper mills in India, each paper mill has its own special class of paper, the quality, cost and price of which vary. Therefore the Paper Price Control Order applies only to certain basic classes of paper commonly made by all the mills, *viz.*, printing and writing paper, badami paper, cartridge paper, etc.

(c) 2,000 tons and 1,600 tons respectively on an average.

(d) 400 tons and 1,200 tons respectively.

(e) The Paper Mills are not committed to any regular supply to any newspaper outside the State. 67 tons of white glazed printing paper to the "Hindu" and 25 tons to the "Indian Express" of Madras were supplied by the Government of India quota under their release orders.

(f) About 25 tons per month on the average.

A statement showing the quantities supplied to each newspaper during the month of June 1943, is placed on the table:

| Sl. No. | Name of Paper | | Qty. drawn in reams (during June 1943). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M/s. Viswakarnataka | ... | 76 |
| 2 | Deshabandhu (Weekly) | ... | 30 |
| 3 | Mysore Patrika | ... | 28 |
| 4 | The Bangalore Daily Post | ... | 75 |
| 5 | Tai Nadu Daily News | ... | 450 |
| 6 | The Azad | ... | 76 |
| 7 | Alkalam | ... | 170 |
| 8 | Viswakarnataka (Weekly) | ... | 34 |
| 9 | Sadhvi | ... | 5 |
| 10 | Vakkaligara Pathrika | ... | 21 |
| 11 | The Prajamata | ... | 200 |
| 12 | Panchrcharya Prabha | ... | 4 |
| 13 | Satyawadi | ... | 4 |
| 14 | Suggia Mysore | ... | 20 |
| 15 | Mysore Vysya Patrika | ... | 6 |
| 16 | Kathegara | ... | 5 |
| 17 | Naguvananda | ... | 8 |
| 18 | Makkalapustaka | ... | 10 |
| 19 | Mysore Economic Journal | ... | 2 |
| 20 | Janavani | ... | 85 |
| 21 | Kalakshepa | ... | 8 |
| 22 | Fanoos | ... | 4 |
| 23 | Nagadd | ... | 10 |
| 24 | Iqbal | ... | 76 |
| 25 | Vartha | ... | 90 |
| 26 | Mathrubhoomi | ... | 275 |
| 27 | Deshebundhu (Daily) | ... | 93 |

## THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B. writes:

I owe a duty to the public to give the reasons for my resignation to the Mysore Congress. They are as follows :—

At the Haripur sessions of the All India Congress, in 1938, when Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram moved the resolution on Indian States, I was one of those who opposed the idea of independent political organisations in Native States. The resolution was passed and the Mysore Congress took its birth resultant on that. I was one of the foundation members. I vividly remember the days when I, with others, day in and day out, toured from village to village to start its committees and to enlist public co-operation. As a member of its Working Committee, I spared no pains in furthering its cause. I remember its first session at Shivapur when I presided over one of the sessions of the A.M.C.C. Those were days when it needed our financial support and our draftings. It was when it was in its infancy. From thereon, it grew and earned the well deserved popular support. People flocked in, with one desire or another. But what happened next? Firstly, it forgot it was a non-communal organisation. Rather, it became a hand maid in the hands of a few party caucuses and bosses. It would not be inappropriate if it is called another big "Vokkaligara Sangha" with a few Brahmins and Lingayats here and there just to give the colour of a national organisation. Whenever any question of percentage in services, schools and colleges or even in giving marks would come in our friends would either keep mum in the name of "Communal Justice" or would openly plead for their cause. They know how to make use of the services of Brahmins. To-day they cajole one just to take his services and after a time if he begins to assert himself he would be thrown out and a raw fresher is preferred. We will be thus giving it a false national colour, for them to justify it before the Government and the public. What is more, we will be deceiving our future generation.

Secondly, its leaders began to speak as if the Mysore Congress, in some mystical way, was identical with the whole nation, and that other parties were either anti-national or on a lower plane,—were not in pari-materia. They felt themselves the true custodians of rational interest. For, a party which conceives itself to be the true expression of the national will could hardly contemplate that Government could be carried on by any other party than itself. It is obsessed by the idea that Congress alone has the divine right to govern, and can brook no brother near the throne. Democracy would be successful only if party system develops, and party system would be efficient only when there is respect for the opposition and when the opposite party has the right and the opportunity to become the majority. In a country where parties are ranged on communal lines such a change is impossible. If the idea is not to tolerate the opposition but only to step into the shoes of the present administration, it is no democracy.

Thirdly, in all democracies, the Assembly party or the Council party is allowed to decide the day to day working in its party meetings. What has happened here is that dictators or parliamentary sub-committees,—who are not members of these assemblies—dictate our action from without. It is their favour that the Congress Assembly party have to seek. They would decide whether we should attend or not. Is this democracy?

Fourthly, even in democratic bodies, technical matters are entrusted to experts. We cannot decide by votes whether one is suffering from leprosy or lucoderma. The food problem cannot be voted upon in one way or other by mere majority. It requires expert study. Consumers' aspect is as important as the producers'. It would not be indiscipline if one were to say in the Assembly that mere increase of price would not solve the problem; but, on the other hand, it would hit the consumer.

Fifthly, and lastly, the tyranny of discipline. No doubt we have to abide by the principle and policy of the Congress. But even within these limitations, to say that one should not have spoken first, that one should not have taken two minutes more than scheduled, that one should not have made an effective speech even before the leader stood up,—is reaching the limit. It is placing one's intelligence, freedom and conscience at a discount. People, not particularly about Assembly debates, would invariably get up in party meetings to question others' conduct in speaking without permission, etc. The leaders want such a thing. They want that the potentiality and the energy of the member should thus be exhausted and that they should simply, in a sheep-like manner, vote for what the leaders decide elsewhere. How matters were conducted in the Bangalore and Mysore Municipal Councils, it is fresh in our mind. A muslim League nominee was proposed by the leader of the Congress party in the Mysore Vice-President's election. If Congress were to say that it is a healthy convention started, we have yet to watch how far that would be kept up. In the Bangalore food conference only a handful of merchants and land owners surrounded the scene. Where was an expert advice? We had to act up to it in the Assembly.

Where was any necessity for any walk-out? When we decided to co-operate, where was any point in deciding not to participate on other subjects? When the food problem is serious, is it not our duty to ease the situation by co-operating with the Government? Any conference or any resolution and talk without the co-operation of the Govern-

(*Continued on page 5*)

# LONGEVITY

## SOME INSTANCES

*(continued from the last issue)*

James Sands, of Harborne in Staffordshire, was said to have lived upwards of 140 years, and his wife 150 years.

Jonathan Hartop, of the village of Aldborough, in Yorkshire, died in 1791, aged 135. His father and mother died of the plague, at their house in the Minories, in 1665, and he perfectly remembered the great fire of London. He was short of stature, had been married five times, and left seven children, twenty-six grand children, and one hundred and forty great-great-grandchildren. He could read to the last without spectacles, and play at cribbage with the most perfect recollection.

Jeremy Gilbert, a native of Apethorpe, in Northamptonshire, died at Luton at the advanced age of 132.

John Maxwell died in 1785, at Keswick Lake, in Cumberland, aged also 132. A few days before his death he walked ten miles. Through his long life he enjoyed, the record says, excellent health and spirits.

John Baylis, a button maker, of Northampton, whose death happened on the 4th of April, 1706, was 130 years old when he departed this life. There is no register so old in the parish where he was baptised; but it is stated that the oldest people, some of whom were 100 and others 90, remembered him to have been old when they were young. He lived in three centuries, and in seven reigns.

Thomas Martin, an inhabitant of Helmsley, in Yorkshire, was born in the year 1674, and died at that place at the age of 180, in November, 1804.

Martha Hannah died in April, 1708, near Cullybackey, aged 125 years. She was born near Dungannary, and remembered to have heard the firing in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690.

Esmina Diamond was a negro woman who had obtained her freedom, for several years, on account of her great age. She enjoyed the best of health, and was remarkably active. She died at Kingston, Jamaica, in July, 1812, at the advanced age of 130 years.

Mary Meigan died in June, 1813, at Donaghmore, Ireland, aged 129 years. She retained her memory till within two years of her death. During the last thirty years of her life she lived in the greatest penury, relying upon the generosity of the public for her subsistance; and after her decease there was found under her bed the sum of £1,600.

In the retired parish of Llanbedr, in the isle of Anglesea, there was living, on May 1st, 1809, a woman of the name of Winifred Rees, who had then attained the patriarchal age of 119 years and nearly seven months. She then enjoyed the undisturbed lease of a cottage, in which she had resided 106 years. She was blessed with the perfect use of all her mental faculties; her eyes were as good as they were when she was in her fiftieth year; and strange to say, she had scarcely a grey hair on her head. On the 27th of March, 1809 (so writes Joseph Taylor, in 1813), she walked the distance of eight miles and back to a relative's cottage, bringing home with her a parcel, which weighed upwards of twenty-two pounds.

Cornelius Madigan died in May, 1812, at Cahirmurphy, in the county of Clare, Ireland, at the age of 117 years.

John Urssulak, a silk weaver, died at Lemburg, in Prussia, in the spring of 1812, after having attained the age of 116 years. He had six wives; and by the last, who survived him, had a son about twelve months before his death. He was extremely healthy and active, and walked six miles the day previous to his decease.

Mrs. Jane Lewson died at her house, No. 12, Coldbath Square, London, on Tuesday, the 28th of May, 1816, at the advanced age of 116 years. She enjoyed the use of all her faculties up to the end of her life.

Charles Havario died in June, 1813, at Derrmore, near Dewry, in Ireland, at the age of 115. He was in the employment of the Right Hon. Isaac Corry.

David Ferguson, a native of Scotland, died at the age of 124 years, on the 9th of August, 1818, at Dunkirk, near Boughton-under-the-Bleau, in Kent. The remains of the old man were interred in Boughton churchyard, attended by a numerous assemblage.

The following inscription was copied from a tombstone in Cachen churchyard, near Cardiff: "Here lieth the body of William Edwards, of the Cairey, who departed this life the 24th of February, Anno Domini 1668, anno ætatis suæs one hundred and sixty-eight."

"The oldest man in Vienna," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, in the columns of that paper on October 25th, 1898, "has lately been keeping one hundred and eleventh birthday. He is not at all a mummy; but, on the contrary, hale and hearty. The old man was born in 1787. On being asked how he lived in his young days, he said: "I always worked hard and felt hungry after my work. Butcher's meat wasn't so dear then as it is now, and I always had two pounds at a meal and a pint of light Hungarian wine." The patriarch thus describes the chief cause of his happy old age;—'I never worried, and I never grieved. I worked until I was tired, and then slept in unbroken rest until it was time to work again. It is those who sit brooding over their misfortunes who grow old before

*(Continued on page 6)*

The Rationalist.

Monday 25-10-1943.

## THE KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS

During the last six months or so the Krishnarajendra Mill shares have been the speculator's joy. One of the share-holders has placed the latest balance sheet in our hands and asked for our views on the same.

We gather from the report that the Mill is run by two persons, the Secretary who is a lent official of the comptroller's office, and the Managing Director and Chairman of the Directors, who is a retired Director of Industries. The Directorate is not unwieldy, just six persons, 4 of them officials, including of course the Managing Director, and just two non-officials, to justify its name of Public Company.

The Report and balance sheet are signed by all of them, like a happy family, without a dissenting minute. The Auditors, Messrs. B. K. Ramadhyani & Co.,—We are rather impressed by the sound of the name,—declare that they have obtained all the information and explanations required by them, and that the balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs.

The Auditors were in a luckier position than ourselves. They were able to call for and obtain all the information and explanations for the doubts that the Balance Sheet raised in their minds, and they also got paid for their labours. We however are left with the bare balance sheet and the gathering doubts facing each other.

When the Company was started 23 years ago the public put money into it with both hands. It evoked unparalleled enthusiasm in the investors. But the enthusiasm was short lived. Forty lakhs of rupees were spent by the promoters like water. Year after year things went from bad to worse, and the share-certificates were dwindling in value from year to year, till ultimately they were practically worth nothing. And many of them got lost. Public management, Government management, lessees' management, all proved failures, and there seemed to be no hope, when suddenly the war broke out. Even then it took three years of the war to enable the Company to declare a small dividend to its famished shareholders who had been living on hope for 22 years. And now this balance sheet is before us.

In 1920 the Company received Rs. 40 lakhs from the public as share-money. Within 6 years it made the share-holders to agree to compounding at 8 annas in the rupee. So the share capital now is Rs. 20 lakhs.

The present balance sheet is for the 6 months ending with last June. We are told that the stocks on hand on 1st January were worth Rs. 20,75000. Stocks purchased during the six months amounted Rs. 24,32000. Out of this total of Rs. 45,10000 worth, Rs. 32,66000 worth of stocks remained at the end of the 6 months. Thus Rs. 12½ lakhs worth of stocks were converted into goods and sold for Rs. 41,47000. Does that mean that the selling price of the finished goods was 350% of the raw materials? Yes. "But what about the manufacturing costs," the authorities will ask. The manufacturing costs, including wages, power, salaries, repairs, insurance, contributions to funds, lorry, printing, auditing, interest on loans, as well as directors' remuneration amount to about Rs. 5,40,000.

Thus goods whose production cost is about Rs. 18 lakhs have been sold for Rs. 41½ lakhs, or in other words the sale price is just 230 per cent of the cost price! Is that the rate of profit allowed by the Income Tax Manual, or conceived by the Defence of India Rules? Since the Directorate is mostly of high and holy men, we do not wish to call it profiteering, but we will give Rs. 5 to any of our readers,—registered or otherwise—who will send us an essay of not less than 500 words explaining when profiteering is not profiteering!

Speaking of the Directors, their remuneration during the 6 months is said to be Rs. 3460—or about Rs. 577 per month, and since the Directors are 6 in number it works out to Rs. 96 each per month. The Directors named in the balance sheet are Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. M. Viraraja Urs, Mr. K. Guru Dutt, Mr. B. K. Murthy, Mr. C. Narasimhayya

and Mr. D. B. Viswambharayya. That is, only two of them are entitled to T. A. and sitting fees, the rest to sitting fees only.

As we have pointed out, the Company's working for the six months has yielded a profit of Rs. 23 lakhs 73 thousand. This is nearly Rs. 3 lakhs more than its total share-capital. What dividend would have been too big for the share-holders to get out of that goodly sum, that too after having waited for 21 years, and having consented to their share amounts being written down by half?

But no. The Directors are advised by the doctors that people who have kept a long fast should not be given much food at the first break. They should be given a few sips of orange juice only! Therefore they gave them a 6% or Re. 1-8-0 per share last year, and this time, out of this 23 and odd lakhs, just Rs. 82000, i.e., 4½%, or one rupee and two annas per share! How the remaining 22 and odd lakhs are disposed off we shall examine next week. *Editor.*

(*Continued from page 2*)

ment would be useless. It would serve only as a propaganda measure. But, I could not agree with them on their conclusions in the Assembly. That I thanked the food minister—a mere formal thanks—for having made a statement on the floor of the house on the food problem loomed large for discussion in the next day's party meeting. They thought that their prestige was almost at stake.

These and other things were agitating in my mind. I had no peace, I had thought at one time that I should not resign from the organisation for which I had done so much. But matters came to a pitch. I have now resigned from the Mysore Congress, just to gain my freedom. But, I continue to serve the public in my own humble way through other channels, and I will be the first to join the Mysore Congress again when it purifies itself and becomes really a party running on economic lines and not on communal lines.


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0


## IMPERIALISM IN BIRD-LIFE

A schoolboy once said that the cuckoo was a lazy bird that didn't lay her own eggs, and I never thought that anyone could take such a statement seriously, but a writer has now made the startling statement that he believes the boy was right. He says there are no female cuckoos, and that the male cuckoo mates up with the female pipit, hedge-sparrow, robin, or in fact, any other bird, and this female lays the egg which produces another male cuckoo. Some fantastic theories have from time to time been brought forward about bird-life, but surely this is the strangest!

There is still a good deal to be discovered about the cuckoo. For over two thousand years it was believed that the female laid her egg upon the ground and carried it in her beak to the nest in which she wished to deposit it. Although this has never been witnessed by a human being, it has been handed down through the ages. In nearly all except the very modern text-books on bird life we see this statement repeated.

It is easy to understand how this theory originated. The cuckoo is a confirmed egg-thief, and after stealing an egg from a nest she will often fly off with it to a favourite perch before devouring it, and as the bird has often been seen carrying the eggs in her beak it was thought that she was carrying her own egg to a nest.

Mr. Edgar Chance, the naturalist, was first to discover that the cuckoo laid her egg in the nest of a fosterer in the manner of any other bird. Before she starts to lay she notes the number of pairs of the species she intends to victimize in her district. Each cuckoo lives in a well-defined territory during the nesting season. If in the first place she was reared by a hedge-sparrow, she will probably lay her eggs only in hedge-sparrows' nests. It often happens that when she and her mate arrive in their territory all the birds they intend to victimize have their full clutches of eggs, and are sitting This state of affairs is of no use to the cuckoo; she must have nests containing eggs just laid. She prefers a nest containing two eggs, so that when she lays she can first remove one and lay her own in its place. The egg of the cuckoo and the others in the nest will then all hatch about the same time. If, therefore, all the nests are complete with their owners sitting, the cuckoo and sometimes her mate will set to work to destroy those nests, so forcing the birds to build new nests and lay another clutch of eggs.

After she has laid her eggs the female cuckoo watches carefully, and if they are destroyed she finds other nests and lays a second clutch. She is not entirely forgetful about the youngsters. When they arrive in the various nests, the first thing they do is to eject all the other occupants. It is a wonderful struggle to see, with the young cuckoo always the victor, and when each nest contains one hungry youngster, the real mother watches over them, although she never attempts to give them food. Incubation of the eggs, and the feeding of the young is left to the foster parents. Soon after the young appears, the cuckoo and her mate fly South to their African home. C. M.

(*Continued from page 3*)

their time, and a whole night's sorrowing has never put a copper in any man's pocket, or made a misfortune lighter to bear."

Dr. Webster, in his work on *Scottish Longevity*, gives the following remarkable instances:—"A soldier, named M'Culloch, who served under Cromwell and in the three following reigns, died near the city in 1757, at the age of 132. Donald Cameron, of Kinnichlabour, in Rannach, who married when 100 years old, died in 1759, aged 130 years. Another person of the same clan—viz., Archibald Cameron, a piper of seven Lords of the Isles during the long period of 94 years—died at Keith in 1791, aged 122 years. A woman, named Catherine Brebner, died near Aberdeen, in 1762, at the age of 124; while another female, named Mary Cameron (but whether any relation of the two Camerons above reported does not appear), died at Braemar, in 1784, aged 129."

Among more recent instances of longevity may be cited the following: A remarkable case of longevity is instanced by the *Canadian Gazette*, March 1905, which records that a chinese woman, who passed through Montreal the other day, claimed to be 171 years old. It appears that she left China when seventy years old, and had resided Demerara for the last hundred years!

Agnes Hood or Fleming, widow of a Kilmarnock merchant, died in May, 1905, at Kilmarnock, in her 107th year. She was of phenomenal mental and physical vigour, and retained all her faculties to the end.

The Brookhaven *Leader*, U. S., September, 1904, tells this story of old age, which is vouched for by Mr. S. G. Day, of Zetus, Lincoln Country. Four miles from Brookhaven lives the oldest woman in the State, perhaps the oldest in the country. She is Anise Taylor, aged 125 years "for certain," and perhaps older. She is the mother-in-law of Simon Jackson, aged 100, who lives with her. Those two are supported by Simon's wife, who is 92 years of age!

Henriette Borsod, a widow, supposed to be the oldest woman in the monarchy, was admitted into the Budapest poorhouse in April, 1904. She gave her age as 105, but when her papers came to be examined her birth certificate was found to be dated 1788, which makes her true age 116!

Perhaps the most remarkable old man in the world, and certainly the oldest in the service of the British Government, was in 1900 stationed at Fort St. George, Calcutta, in the person of Shaikh Imamudda, maulvi, or regimental chaplain, to the 18th Native Bengal Infantry. This veteran enlisted as chaplain in the year 1892, and was then entered in the regimental book as being 122 years of age. A small spare man, five feet in height and bent with age, he still read without the aid of spectacles, was active and intelligent, and was respected by every man in the regiment. He had been twice married, and had had two sons, one of whom was past middle age when the first Sikh war took place!

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In honour of Sri Pradhanashiromani N. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Dewan, and Sri Amatyashiromani T. Thambu Chetty, O.B.E., Mr. K. Sitarama Rao, Proprietor of the Modern Cafe, arranged a pleasant "Tea" on the 16th last to a select gathering of official and non-official invitees. Among those present were Ministers Rajamantrapraveena K. V. Anantaraman, J. M. Imam, and J. Appaji Gowda, Council President Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharayya, Messrs. S. Narayana Rao, B. S. Raghavendra Rao, V. Vedavyasachar, Abdul Aziz Khan, R. N. Mirza, and M. Hayath, S. Z. Shah, K. Guru Dutt, C. Noronha, M. Narasimhayya, J. B. Mallaradhya, C. Narasimha Murthy, and C. Nanjarajaiengar, H. Rangachar, M. Ramaiya, K. Sheshagiri Rao, Dr. Chandrashekhar, and N. Rama Rao, among officials, and Messrs. C. Narasimhayya, G. R. Josyer, and N. Srinivasamurthy and K. Shama Iyer among non-officials.

Mr. K. Sitarama Rao received the guests and took them round the premises of the new Building of the Modern Cafe. The guests and host were then photographed, after which there was a pleasant Tea. At the conclusion Mr. C. Narasimhayya thanked the two Chief Guests and the other guests for their gracious presence, and conveyed the best wishes of the gathering to Mr. Sitarama Rao. The function terminated with the distribution of flowers.


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He adds, "I look forwardito your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

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# THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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## PRESERVATION OF HINDUISM

The time had now come when a change in the system of education was necessary in the interests of safeguarding and the preserving of Hindu religion and culture; it was now necessary to instil into the minds of Hindu young men, ideals of nationalism and of Hinduism, through institutions on the pattern of the ancient University of Nalanda which believed in the uplift of humanity and not in the production of automata of the clerk-pattern. Thus observed Mr. Ramanath Goenka (Editor of the "Indian Express") in an address at the Hindu Theological High school recently.

From 800 B.C., Mr. Goenka observed, there had been onslaughts on Hindu religion. The onslaught came at one time from Buddhism and at another time, from Jainism. Centuries later, Sri Sankarachaya renovated and gave new orientation to Hindu religion and culture. About 900 A.D., Muhammadanism came into conflict with Hinduism. But all these onslaughts were not planned ones and were minor affairs.

In fact, the real onslaught on Hindu culture came from Macaulay, who decided (against the wishes of high officials) in favour of imparting education to Indian youth through the medium of the English language and who calculated that nationalism in India could not be uprooted unless the system of education was so altered as to change the minds of Indian youths and make them adapt themselves to Western conditions. The then Secretary of State for India was against changing the Indian system of education but Macaulay thought that unless that was done there was no hope for British rule in India.

"Today, we see the results. We read only English books. We look at problems from the angle of vision of the Westerners. Whenever a problem faces us, we ask ourselves what this Englishman or that has said about it. We do not go back to our Vedas and our Upanishads which are now a store of knowledge only for the Englishmen and not for us. In foreign countries, the Vedas and the Upanishads are welcomed, but here in India some would even think of burning our sacred books!"

Hinduism had withstood onslaughts on it, from 800 B.C. up to date, by virtue of its intrinsic worth and strength. Hindus for a long time did not believe in converting others to their religion. But Swami Dayanand Sarasvati felt that, unless they adjusted themselves to the times, it was not possible to safeguard and maintain Hindu culture and religion.

Proceeding, Mr. Goenka said that the present plight of the Hindus was largely due to the prevailing system of education. The medium of instruction was for a long time a foreign language. Poet Tagore fought against it in Bengal and succeeded in making the mother-tongue the medium in Calcutta University. Tagore, who fiast was sneered at, was later (in 1937) honoured by being invited to deliver the Kamala lectures (the speaker believed) in that University. In the south and elsewhere, it was not unlil the popular ministries came that the mother-tongue was made the medium of instruction.

The whole system of education of students was so manoeuvred that their schools and colleges produced, not ideal men, but the clerk-type men, on a mechanical pattern. It was like producing a stereo-typed product from a machine. it was now necessary—the time had come for it—when they should instil into Indian young-men the doctrine of nationalism and Hinduism. That could only be done through schools of the type of the Hindu Theological High School. in the old days, they had universities like the Nalanda which did not produce clerks but which believed in the uplift of humanity. Those ideals had now to be brought back. It was therfore in the fitness of things that Seth Gulabdas should have made a big gift to this institution—an ideal institution and one in which he believed. Two years back, Seth Gulabdas had made a gift of Rs. 5,000, and now had come the gift of the house worth Rs. 45,000. The donation was an ideal act, an example for others to follow.

## IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

(BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER)

If I were to give advice to a young man starting out in life, I would say to him :—If you aim for a large broad-gauge success, do not begin your business career, whether you sell your labour or are an independent producer, with the idea of getting from the world by hook or by crook all you can. In the choice of your profession or business employment, let your first thought be—where can I fit in so that I may be most effective in the work of the world?—where can I lend a hand in a way most effectively to advance the general interest? Enter life in such a spirit. Choose your vocation in that way, and you have taken the first step in the highest road to a large success. The man will be most successful who confers the greatest service on the world. Commercial enterprises that are needed by the public will pay. Commercial enterprises that are not needed fail, and ought to fail.

The penalty of a selfish attempt to make the world confer a living without contributing to the progress and happiness of mankind is generally a failure of the individual. The pity is that when he goes down, he inflicts heartache and misery on others who are in no way responsible.

My ideas of business are no doubt old-fashioned but the fundamental principles do not change from generation to generation and sometimes I think there are quick-witted American business men whose spirit and energy are so splendid but do not always sufficiently study the real underlying foundations of business management. It is absolutely necessary to be frank and honest with oneself about one's own affairs. Many people assume that they can get away from the truth by avoiding thinking about it. The natural law is inevitable and the sooner it is recognized, the better.


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# CAUSES OF WAR & CURES

The following analysis of the Causes and Cures of War by a Conference of American women at Washington will be read with interest:

I. PSYCHOLOGICAL:

1. Fear: (a) Feeling of national insecurity; (b) Fear of invasion; (c) Fear of loss of property; (d) Fear of change.

2. Suspicion; 3. Greed; 4. Lust of power; 5. Hate; 6. Revenge; 7. Jealousy; 8. Envy.

II. ECONOMIC:

1. Aggressive Imperialism: (a) Territorial; (b) Economic.

2. Economic rivalries for: (a) Markets; (b) Energy resources; (c) Essential raw materials.

3. Government protection of private interests abroad without reference to the general welfare.

4. Disregard to the rights of backward peoples.

5. Population pressure: (a) Inequalities of access to resources; (b) Customs barriers; (c) Migration barrier;

6, Profits of war.

III. POLITICAL:

1. Principle of Balance of Power; 2. Secret treaties; 3. Unjust treaties: 4. Violation of treaties; 5. Disregard of rights of minorities, 6. Organisation of the State for war; 7, Ineffective or obstructive political machinery.

IV. SOCIAL AND CONTRIBUTORY:

1. Exaggerated Nationalism; 2. Competitive armaments! 3. Religious and racial antagonisms; 4. General apathy, indifference and ignorance; 5. War psychology created through various agencies, e.g. (a) The press; (b) Motion pictures; (c) Text-books; (d) Home influences.

6. Social inequalities; 7. Social sanctions of war; 8. Lack of spiritual ideals.

## CURES OF WAR

The following report was unanimously adopted by the Conference:

### PREAMBLE

The aspiration of the people of our country to serve mankind functions through many channels—political, economic, social and educational.

Nevertheless, the basis of peace is an intellectual and spiritual problem. The Conference on the Causes and Cure of War calls upon the people of the United States to unite to break down national and racial prejudices and fears, and to build up a spirit of friendship and trust among the peoples of the world.

We find that the cure of war requires a permanent international organisation as its instrument.

While realising that the final cure of war lies with the spiritual healing of the nations, the Conference also recognises the necessity for ameliorating agencies and activities of immediate service.

### POLITICAL FORCES

All causes of war are feeders of the senses of national insecurity. The Conference, therefore, finds that it favours the following political measures which, it believes, tend towards that international security which we seek.

1. Work for the outlawry of war, with the understanding that this involves two definite steps:

(a) The enactment through an adequate agency of an international law declaring that war is a crime in which an aggressor nation should be dealt with as a criminal.

(b) The use of international machinery through which such a law can become operative among nations. This involves and actually compels permanent world organisations, which shall be continually operative.

2. United States of America's adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

3. Progressive codification of international law for the guidance of such a court according to modern standards of international ethics and with reference to modern world conditions.

4. The restoration in the Department of State of the United States of America of the office of Under Secretary of State for Peace, whose special function should be to foster international understanding and peace.

5. Multiplying of such arbitration treaties as contribute to international conciliation, and the revision of such existing treaties as violate the principles of International justice.

6. The initiation or sharing by the United States of America in movements looking towards reduction of armaments, while, during the period in which we are moving towards legal and friendly methods of settling international difficulties, the Conference believes that we should maintain defence agencies, though avoiding any policy of competitive armaments.

7. The Conference recognises the immense service renderd by the League of Nations to the ideals that are dominant in the United States of America. It is the only functioning world organisation providing for the realisation of those ideals. The Conference, therefore, believes that, whether our Government enters the League or not, it should, as far as possible, enlarge our responsibilities in the League plans and co-operate with its activities. In as much as the Protocal of Geneva is the most advanced proposal ever made for the outlawry of war, the Conference believes that the United States should hold itself ready to take sympathetic and co-operative action in the furtherance of the success of the Protocol.

*(To be continued)*

The Rationalist.

Monday 1-11-1943.

## THE KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS

II

It is a simple fact of economics that when a man invests a lakh of rupees in business and realises a lakh and half by the end of the year, the extra amount after deducting the establishment costs is his profit. If it is a one man concern he keeps it all himself, or if it is a partnership or a share syndicate it is divisible according to their share of the capital. This is in cases where the capital is not liable to wear.

But where the capital is invested in machinery and buildings which wear out and depreciate from year to year, a fraction of the profit is to be set apart annually for the repair and restoration of the machinery. That is, a portion of the profit is kept by to make good the loss suffered by the capital. The rest must go to the share-holders.

If however the profit is excessive another slice of it may be kept by as a Reserve Fund for losses and damages that may arise in the future; and a fraction may also be kept by as a Dividend Equalisation Fund, so that the dividend from year to year may be kept at a steady level, instead of being 100 per cent in a prosperous year and just 2 per cent in a lean year.

Let us apply these standards to the Krishnarajendra Mills' balance sheet. The share capital is Rs. 18,34,000. In fact the poor share-holders had contributed Rs. 39,84,000. But the management forfeited Rs. 93,100 from share-holders who had been coaxed to subscribe but were unable to continue, and when they suffered losses year after year they covered the losses by writing off 50 per cent of the share value amounting to Rs. 19,90,000, like a Boarding Home which has received two sons for safe-keeping, and returns only one of them, saying that the other is "not to be found!"

So then the position of the share-holders is that they have received no profit for 21 years, and have also lost 50 per cent of their investment.

At this stage they see before them a profit of Rs. 23,73,000. And before they can stretch their hands to grab at least a good portion of it, they see it melt away before their very eyes! Six lakhs out of the 23 and odd is taken off as taxes due to the State. Depreciation for 3½ years takes away another Rs. 5,28,000.

That leaves a balance of some 12,50,000, of which "your Directors have made the following appropriations," says the Report loftily. The appropriations are, General Reserve 6 lakhs, reserve for fluctuation of value of raw materials 2 lakhs, reserve for heavy replacement of plant and machinery 3½ lakhs, and dividend equalisation 1 lakh.

Thus the balance of Rs. 12½ lakhs out of the profit is fully accounted for!

It of course leaves nothing to the share-holders. But the Directors are good people, and do not wish to send them away with nothing. So they remember the forfeited share amount of some Rs. 93,100, out of which they will use Rs. 82,500 to give a dividend of 4½ per cent! They could have given 5 per cent even out of that amount. But there is a limit to "Your Directors'" generosity! So they declare only 4½ per cent, out of the forfeited share amount. It was capital at one time, but when forfeited it

ceased to be capital. Therefore this act does not amount to "declaration of dividend out of capital," which is penal. Or have you doubts about it? We shall leave you to wrestle with the doubts, and proceed.

Rs. 6 lakhs for taxes is an Act of State, and unavoidable. Depreciation reserve of 3½ years out of one year's profit is also understandable. To take out 6 lakhs for "General Reserve" when the profits could afford it is not a bad thing.

Granting all this, there would still remain Rs. 6½ lakhs for the shareholders, enabling a dividend of 33⅓ per cent. "Your Directors," however, could not think of letting you have it. So they ingeniously conceived three more reserves, one of them meaningless, one of them redundant, and one of them plausible, "reserve for fluctuation in value of raw materials, reserve for heavy replacement of plant and machinery, and dividend equalisation." Reserve for fluctuation in value of raw materials is an ingenious conception for which the Dussarah Exhibition ought to have awarded one of its innumerable gold medals! As to heavy replacement of plant and machinery, what is "replacement of plant?" What plant? Is it chroton, chrysanthemum, or forget-me-not? And are there not the Depreciation fund and General Reserve for the purpose of replacing machinery?

The short and the long of it is that "Your Directors" have decided to give you no dividend out of the profits of 25¾ lakhs, and their decision is as good as the Defence of India Rules! But since you are likely to set up a clamour for a dividend after seeing so much profit, they dismiss you with a paltry 4½%, out of the forfeited share amounts!

*(To be continued)*

*Editor.*

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Privy Purse | ... | £110,000 |
| Salaries of the Household | ... | £125,800 |
| Expenses | ... | £193,000 |
| Works | ... | £20,000 |
| Royal Bounty | ... | £13,200 |
| Unappropriated | ... | £8,000 |
| Total | ... | £470,000 |

Income-tax is paid on the Privy Purse.

Queen Alexandra received £70,000 and the Duke of Connaught £25,000.

The Prince of Wales is not provided for in the Civil List, because he derives a useful income from his estates in Cornwall, Devon and South London. In 1921 the revenue accruing from these holdings was £194,020, of which £33,736 was paid to the Prince.

Each of the other sons is on the same footing as the Duke of York, *i.e.*, £10,000 a year, aud £15,000 more on marriage.

Princess Mary, on attaining the age of 21, received £6,000.

Then Queen Mary, as she survived her husband, was entitled to £70,000.

In addition to these already mentioned there are a number of other "minor" Royalties, who are comfortable annuitants.

Princess Christian and Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, and Princess Beatrice are each awarded £6,000 a year, while King Edward VII's daughters divide £18,000 between them."

DAILY HERALD.


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'The Bombay Law Reporter,' Bombay.

2- ...The author has carefully noticed the points where the Mysore Law has diverged from the law in force in British India. The book is written in a simple and lucid style and the enunciations are generally accurate...

'The Madras Law Journal' Madras.

3. ...It is interesting to note that in regard to women's rights the Mysore Act has anticipated by more than a decade many of the principles of the Hindu Law (Inheritance) Bill now pending in the Central Legislature at Delhi. The statement of law by this author is lucid and easy to follow and the exposition is reliable and accurate. The book makes very interesting reading and we heartily commend it to the legal practitioners both in and outside Mysore State.

'The Hindu,' Madras.

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## THE FOOD PROBLEM

The following questions and answers in the recent Assembly Session will be of interest:

Mr. B. S. CHANDRASEKHARA RAO
(Bangalore City Urban)

Q.—30. Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any plan, long or short, by the Government to tackle the food problem in the State;

(b) If so, the amount sanctioned and utilised till now for that plan;

(c) the amount spent in buying grains by the purchasing officers till now;

(d) the amount of stocks built up by the Government till now;

(e) what transport arrangements have been made for distribution in the State;

(f) what checks have been kept on the distributing agencies and the food department against corrupt practices?

MR. S. NARAYANA RAO,
(Secretary to Government Supplies Department):

A.—(a) Yes. Government sanctioned a scheme for intensive acquisition of stocks under which rayats, merchants and other stockists were offered attractive rates to sell their stock to Government. It is proposed to distribute the stocks thus acquired to consumers both in rural and urban areas through Government agency.

(b) The amount sanctioned for acquisition of foodstuffs under this scheme is Rs. 150 lakhs.

(c) As per reports received from Deputy Commissioners, a sum of Rs. 78,39.159--0--6 has been spent in buying grains:

(d)—

| | | Pallas. |
|---|---|---|
| Paddy | ... | 2,92,568 |
| Rice | ... | 25,374 |
| Ragi | ... | 1,63,088 |
| Jola | ... | 42,186 |
| | ... | 5,23,214 |

(e) (1) Lorries are being requisitioned when carts cannot be had in sufficient numbers.

(2) Military convoys are being utilised as far as possible.

(3) lorries have been obtained exclusively for conveyance of foodstuffs out of the lorries alloted to this State by the Government of India under the Lease and Lend Scheme.

(4) The Railway Department have been co-operating to the fullest possible extent.

(5) The local officers have been instructed to exercise particular supervision and check over the work of the subordinate staff by frequent inspections and surprise visits. Cases of corruption when brought to light will be dealt with deterrently and suitable punishments awarded with a view to put down all malpractices.

Food Councils for Cities, Districts and Taluks consisting of non-official gentlemen have been constituted to advise and help the Government authorities in matters relating to Civil Supplies. Government have also sanctioned a scheme for appointing Honorary Food Wardens for every sale depot for supervising the work of the Depot staff.


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HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 8] MONDAY 8—11—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## AIMS OF THE NEW PARTY

1. Modern democracies consist of hundreds of thousands of voters, and their method of action is by dropping into boxes pieces of paper bearing the names of candidates. In other words, representative institutions have come to stay. They require new methods, and the inventive genius of man has devised the Party System. Further, a successful working of democracy requires (1) an enlightened electorate and (2) an efficient party organisation.

A scrutiny of the party structure in Mysore shows at once some outstanding facts. There is the Mysore Congress which is a collection of almost every conceivable interest, from the capitalist to the communist, from the mill-worker to the landlord and peasant. Moslems as a class are outside it. So also the Harijans. There are a few Brahmins and Lingayats here and there. What is more, it thinks that it is identical with the whole nation. It feels that it is the true custodian of national interest and that on all issues its judgement is of superior value to that of others. It does not tolerate other institutions or individuals coming in opposition in public life. For, a party which conceives itself to be the true expression of the National will could hardly contemplate that Government could be carried on by any other party than itself. It thinks that every other power or party is anti-national. It is obsessed by the idea that Mysore Congress alone has a divine right to take charge of the administration and no others. It is dominated by a small clique. This is hardly democratic. A healthy opposition is necessary and ought to be encouraged. An opposition must be of the kind and nature that it should have the right and the opportunity to come to the treasury benches at any time gaining the majority. Parties on communal lines would ever be stationary and ought not to be encouraged.

Moslem league, in Mysore, as also elsewhere, is purely communal in outlook. Hindu Mahasabha here is yet in its infancy. It has not gained popularity and support. Rashtriya Sabha has become almost defunct. In these circumstances, we in public life, thus, clearly see the necessity for a party on purely non-communal lines to improve public life.

NAME:—The name of the party may be "Praja Mandali" or "National Party."

QUALIFICATION:—It is open to all classes and creeds. Anyone, over 18 years of age, male or female, may become a member. Membership to be renewed every year by a payment of as 0—4—0 and by signing the pledge.

OBJECTS:—(1) To improve public life.

(2) To run public life on healthy non-communal lines.

(3) To work by constitutional methods for the attainment of democratic Government in Mysore, under the aegis of H. H. the Maharaja, with special responsibility vested in the Maharaja to protect legitimate interests of minorities and other special interests.

(4) To secure due representation justice to minorities in the administration, by means of representation, if possible, in the chief administrative body, viz. the Executive.

(5) To work for the economic and Social uplift of the masses, agricultural as well as urban. To work for the improvement of the factory labourers, by trying to bring about Trade Unions on true lines, old age pension, Maternity benefit, Sick insurance, etc.

There will be a declaration of the fundamental rights of man including religious rights of minorities to safeguard their religious, cultural, linguistic and such other rights.

On these and other lines, it is felt necessary to work out the formation of a national party. The idea of bringing about a fusion between the Hindu Maha Sabha and Rashtriya Paksha may also be considered.

VOX POPULI.

## THE PRESS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Presiding over the Ninth Anniversary of the Mysore Journalists' Association, held at Nanjangud on the 31st. last, Mr. G. R. Josyer observed,

"The 9th anniversary seems to have realised the fullest expectations of the Mysore Journalists' Association. All the Journalists of the City are assembled under one roof and share the enjoyment of the day in pleasant companionship, forgetting for the moment that each one wants to outdo the other, or to undo the other, and remembering only that all form one group of lions and tigers!

I hope that this spirit of fellowship will get stabilised, and you will show to the world that the Journalists of Mysore stand abreast forming a compact unit in the civic life of the City.

I might end with these remarks, or proceed to say how dissatisfied we are with the food situation and how we would like to improve it, or how unsatisfactory is the working of the Publicity Department of the Government, or in what ways the Press Advisory Committee might be improved, or ventilate the grievances of the Press against the Government or the public in general.

All that might make the evening rather heavy and mar the day's enjoyment. I shall instead present to you a few pictures of the Press and Journalism in other countries which may amuse or instruct you.

According to Lord Beaverbrook, 'The "New York Times" has about five millions of revenue per annum; "The Daily Mail" has perhaps two and a half millions per annum. Of course, I can only estimate the revenue of the "Daily Mail" because that paper is associated in its accounts with the "Evening News" and the "Weekly Dispatch."

The "New York Times" publishes detailed figurer. The net income from the sale of the paper is about half a million a year. The net income of the "Daily Mail" from the sale of the paper is more than one and a half million a year, so that "The Daily Mail" has three times the revenue from sales that the "New York Times" enjoys. But the "New York Times" on the other hand has a net revenue from advertising of four and a half million a year, against a net revenue of the "Daily Mail" of—something less than two millions a year.' This is one side of the picture.

Here is the other side. In Merry Europe, when "A constant Reader" does not like the editor's morning editorial, he does not write a vitriolic letter to "The People's Voice.',

He is far more apt to challenge the editor to an immediate duel or, if really provoked, go around and put a bomb under the printing press!

Ireland, of course, offers the greatest excitement to the young man desirous of a hectic newspaper career. No matter what the Irish editor prints, someone will promptly bomb him for it. Constant vigilance and a bomb proof dug out for a press room —is the price of getting out an Irish newspaper.

For example, Sir Robert Baird's "Belfast Telegraph" is guarded day and night against attacks. There is a single stairway leading up from the advertising office in the Telegraph's Queen street building to the editorial floor above. Ascending this dark stairway, the visitor notes two brawny plain-clothes men, lounging nonchalantly on the landing, Their hip pockets bulge suggestively. The bulge isn't hootch, either.

It is disconcerting to walk up that stairway, with the husky guards eyeing your inoffensive back.

It is still more disconcerting to visit the *Telegraph* when this front entrance is closed. You must go into a back street and knock at a steel-studded door. The door opens a crack, showing a heavy chain guarding it against a sudden rush. After careful questioning you are admitted, to find that the armoured door has behind it enough bolts for a Bank of England vault!

*Editorial Opinion to be Backed with Guns*—whenever things become really hot in Belfast, military sentries, with business-like looking carbines, are posted at the doors. They are needed. Editorial opinion, in Ireland, had best be backed up with guns!

In the South the editor leads a still more exciting life. The Dublin man, who recently took on a bit of job-printing in the shape of an I.R A. proclamation, got quick returns. Three masked men entered his office, pushed revolvers in his face, and planted three bombs full of high explosives under his presses. He fled while linotypes, presses, and type cases soared skyward!

The Cork Examiner staff get their share of fun. Someone is always shooting at them, seizing their office, or mailing them assorted bombs.

The German editor's bugbear is that whenever he prints something the Government does not like, the Government promptly makes him suspend publication for a period of from two days to several weeks.

It is in the Balkans that the editor has the gayest time. Here his life is a sequence of duels fought with dissatisfied subscribers. When he is not fighting duels he is battling with the censor!

(*Continued on page 6*)

# CAUSES OF WAR & CURES

(*Continued from last issue.*)

## ECONOMIC FORCES

Since the struggle of nations to control natural resources, raw materials, routes of commerce and trade are among the causes of war, economic security for all nations must be the principle upon which the remedies for the economic causes of war must be based. The Conference believes that it can be attained only through international co-operation to the following ends:

(1) Access to natural resources which furnish the necessities of human life, the raw materials of industry and the employment of peoples.

(2) Development of channels of distribution and the agencies of communication between nations,

(3) Establishment of a commercial code between nations, which shall define unfair competition and taboo the exploitation of weaker people for the aggrandisement of the stronger. Only such development is legitimate as is fair to the interests of both sides.

(4) Establishment of an industrial code between nations designed to

(a) Set up minimum standards for conditions of employment,

(b) Prevent the exploitation of the labour of children, and

(c) Remove industrial injustices between competing nations.

As the means of accomplishing such international co-operation, we urge:

(a) International Conferences on world resources, the distribution of materials, and the establishment of commercial and industrial codes;

(b) The utilisation of existing agencies for international co-operation in the economic field especially the Economic Section of the League of Nations and the International Labour organisations.

## SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL FORCES

If we are to have a world in which war between nations will be outlawed, we must have a programme of education, adapted to new ways of life in international relations.

Even after practical methods are agreed upon for organising the life of the world, this machinary will break down unless men and women are trained to meet changing circumstances with poise of spirit and ability to act intelligently.

To this end, the Conference on the "Cause and Cure of War" believe that we must:

(a) create certain attitudes of mind:

(b) develop intelligent understanding between racial and national groups; and

(c) discover ways of education by which individuals can be trained to take an effective part in the new world.

## ATTITUDES OF MIND NEEDED TO-DAY

(a) Recognition of the possibility of organising the world life on the basis of co-operative relations.

(b) A scientific attitude towards the study of such possible causes of war, as overpopulation, inequalities of access to essential raw materials, etc.

(c) Fearless acceptance of change in the life of the world, if that change is directed towards the welfare of the whole world.

## UNDERSTANDING AND FELLOWSHIP

If we are to have a unified world life, it is essential that individuals and organisations do all in their power to develop and increase understanding between the members of differing national, racial and religious groups. Such groups as the foreign students in colleges and universities, as well as the foreign born in our own country, should be the special concern of active workers for international goodwill. The first object of such public agencies as the press and motion pictures should be the intelligent interpretation of racial, naiional and religious groups, both within communities and in international affairs.

## WAYS OF EDUCATION

(a) Every child should be equipped to perform his part in a social structure which has a world basis. The house, the library, the school and the church should be effective means to this end. With this as the main aim of the education of children, special care must be taken in the teaching of such subjects as history, geography and language and to secure in these subjects such text-books as are interpreters of the life of the world as a whole.

(b) Communities and organisations should set up programmes of adult education which should be based upon accurate facts about world situations and lead to adequate education for political citizenship in world affairs.

## WHAT RELATION HAS THIS CONFERENCE TO LOCAL AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES?

Each of the organisations responsible for calling this Conference will naturally develop, through its own constituency, a programme based upon the report of the Conference.

Each organisation will choose such elements of the programme as can best be furthered by its own machinery in relation to its other obligations.

(*Continued on page 7*)

The Rationalist.

Monday 8-11-1943.

## THE KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS

III

Addressing the share-holders of the Mysore Sugar Company recently the Chairman,—the Financial Secretary to Government, who is also a Director of the Krishnarajendra Mills, observed, "Your Directors recommend, first, the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent, together with a bonus of 10 per cent. Your Directors feel that though the profit available for disposal is smaller than what it was in previous years, yet the interests of the share-holders ought not to be sacrificed by giving them a return less than what they have been accustomed to get in the past, particularly at a time when several other industrial concerns are paying handsome dividends to their share-holders."

The capital of the Sugar Company is about 22 lakhs. The capital of the Krishnarajendra Mills is about Rs. 18⅓ lakhs. The profit of the Sugar Company last year was Rs. 7 lakhs. The profit of the Cotton Mills last half year was nearly Rs. 24 lakhs. The Sugar Company has deemed its share-holders entitled to a dividend of 20 per cent. The Cotton Mills has grudgingly allowed them a bare 4½ per cent!

Both Companies are completely under the thumb of the Government. But judging from the results one must conclude that the pressure of the thumb is only nominal, and that each Company is run, not according to the combined wisdom of the Directors, but according to the whims of some one individual of no very great ability.

That, we think, is the explanation of the curious fact that the Financial Secretary of the Government does in one Company recommend a 20 per cent dividend, and subscribes to only 4½ per cent dividend in another Company which has made three times as much profit.

Cotton Mills are notorious with regard to the arrangements they make for the purchase of raw-materials, and for the sale of their manufactures. The management generally so arrange them that they have a substantial interest in the commission paid to the purchasing agent as well as in what is allowed to the sole-distributors.

This arrangement materially adds to the cost of the raw-material purchased by the Company, and also reduces the price realised from the sole selling agent.

We wonder what safe-guards exist in the Krishnarajendra Mills to prevent this kind of double loss. The Chairman's much advertised speech is silent on these important matters, and the Directors' report does not state that they have checked the possibilities and taken steps to prevent their occurrence.

On the other hand, items like, advances for purchase of Cotton Rs. 3 77 lakhs, debts considered good Rs. 1.79 lakh, considered doubtful Rs. 1.46 lakh, cannot at all be taken as achievements in the way of efficient management.

The Mills have reached a stage when they do not need a "Sole Selling Agent." Large whole-salers are prepared to offer competitive prices to the mills and pay cash for the goods taken. And yet that the Directorate of the Mills should countenance the sale of the goods even in Mysore City by the selling agent, and offer him a 2½ per cent *ad valorem* commission, while the mills themselves could have opened a depot easily, is extraordinary.

An interesting item in the balance sheet is the staff-security deposit which stands modestly at Rs. 670.

The Cash on hand amounts to as much as Rs. 11,450. There are stores and spare parts worth Rs. 4·19 lakhs under the charge of some one. The stocks, finished and unfinished, in the go-downs amount to as much as Rs. 28·55 lakhs. And yet the combined security deposit taken from the employees in charge of all these is only Rs. 670!

In reply it will be pointed out that all these properties have been insured "against war,

fire, civil commotion and riot risks." But what about theft and embezzlement? Is there no scope and no temptation towards them in the Mills?

These are some of the aspects of the working of the Krishnarajendra Mills as visible in the balance sheet presented to share-holders and broadcast to the public. We probed it out of curiosity just to see how Government Officials in the Management and Directorates would manage big enterprises. We have no lessons to gather; we may draw a few warnings how not to do things.

Government grant to them their powerful backing and place implicit trust in the Directorates which are preponderatingly official, the Directorates place implicit trust in the Chairman or Manager, or Chairman cum Mg. Director, who are lent or ex-officials, the latter in their turn trust and are guided by one or other smaller fry, and carry on with a free hand, pursuing unchecked methods. In the result the poor share-holders have to trust in God, and next to God, in the Press!

*Editor.*


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## WRONG-WAY BRAINS

That 85 per cent, of criminals suffer from what is termed a wrong-way brain is the opinion of Dr. Carleton Simon, of New York. All our organs and limbs are controlled by the two lobes of the brain, but one organ or limb is always stronger than its counterpart. This is decided by the controlling lobe. Sometimes the negative lobe gains control in which case the character of the person becomes warped. Often an accident causes this and atrophies or abnormally develops one section of brain, but if this is rectified by an operation or other treatment the patient may be cured. Brain specialists have evolved at least a dozen operations for getting various parts of the brain back to normal and in the process have cured many potential criminals.

## MOUNTAINS ARE MOVING

"What a relief to be on solid land again!" That's what many of us say when we step ashore after being tossed about afloat. But if dry land is solid it's certainly not static—for scientists have proved that the surface of the earth is continually on the move. Even mountain ranges don't stay put. The Swiss Alps are gradually advancing northwards along a 300-mile front, and the Himalayas are pushing southwards into India.

Rivers and ocean tides, too, are changing the earth. It is calculated that the Thames washes into the North Sea something like 25,000 tons of England every week. And all the time the tides and storms are nibbling at the coastline. Britain is being reduced to sea-level at the rate of one foot every 3,000 years. But there is no need for alarm. Since the average height above sea level of the British countryside is 350 feet, it will take more than a billion years before the waves wash over the Midlands!

## AN "AT HOME"

Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, the departing Municipal President of Mysore, and Mr. Ramachandra Rao Bhombhore, the incoming President were entertained to Tea by Mr. K. Seetharama Rao, proprietor of "Modern Cafe" in the spacious grounds of Dasa Prakash. Other guests present included Siddiq-Ul-Mulk Sadeq Z, Shah, Drs. C. Krishnaswamy Rao, and Chandrasekhar, Messrs. K. Sheshagiri Rao G. R. Josyer, N. Neelakantappa, B. R. Manickam N. Rama Rao, Jambukeswaraiya, S. Siddappa, S. Rama Rao, Dr. Subbaramiah and N. G. Pavanje. The guests spent an enjoyable evening.

(*Continued from page 2*)

Balkan governments keep official censors in every newspaper office as part of the regular staff. When the forms have been made up, the page proofs are brought over to the censor's corner. He slashes right and left, killing everything that he does not like.

If some crisis is brewing, and the Government wishes to suppress much of the news, the editor's censored paper may contain nothing more than the weather report, the Paris fashion page, and the day's instalment of the serial story.

The front page is nice, blank white paper!

But the government does not like this. White paper suggests that the government has in some way been interfering with the publication of news. Therefore several Balkan governments order the editors to keep nature notes, science notes, and syndicate feature stories standing on the galleys, ready to be dumped into whatever holes the censor may leave!"

(*To be continued*)

## NATIONAL WAR FRONT, MYSORE CITY

Addressing a large gathering of the Teachers and Students of the St. Philomena's High School, Mr. F. C. Devaraja Urs, M.R.A. F.M.U., and Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy, M.A., of the Mysore City Committee, stressed the part that youths should play in helping the present war effort so as to ensure victory and end the war very soon. They urged the young men to look upon themselves as an important part of the nation, and to do every thing in their power so as to strengthen the nation and increase its food supply. The lectures evoked keen interest in the youthful audience.

## WEDDING

Sow, Saroja, sister of Mr. P. B. Srinivasan, Editor, "Tainadu," with Mr. C. Parthasarathy, B.A., N. S. Railways, on the 7th inst. at No. 1832. Malleswaram, Bangalore;

and

Sow. Lalitha, daughter of Mr. H. S. Krishna Rao, B.E., with Mr. P. G. Ramaswamy, son of Mr. Ganapathy Iyer, Mysore Railways, on the 4th inst. in D. Subbiah Road, Mysore.

## MUSLIM PASSES

Comparative statement of percentage of passes of the Muslim and non-Muslim students who appeared for the Intermediate Examination and the several Degree examinations:

| Sl. No. | Examination | 1941 Muslims | 1941 Non Muslims | 1942 Muslims | 1942 Non Muslims | 1943 Muslims | 1943 Non Muslims |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Intermediate | 40.9 | 40.3 | 20.4 | 40.2 | 38.0 | 36.8 |
| 2. | B. A. | 48.3 | 56.4 | 61.5 | 60.0 | 23.5 | 50.0 |
| 3. | B. Sc. | 25.0 | 60.0 | 39.4 | 50.0 | 45 0 | 50.3 |
| 4. | B. A. (Hons.) | 100.5 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 66.0 | 87.4 |
| 5. | B. Sc.(Hons.) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 33.3 | 80.4 |
| 6. | B. T. | ... | 80.8 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 66.6 | 96.8 |
| 7. | M. A. | 100.0 | 94.1 | ... | 70.0 | 100.0 | 90..0 |
| 8. | M. Sc. | ... | 94.4 | 100.0 | 74 0 | ... | 800 |
| 9. | B. E. | 100.0 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 82.5 |
| 0. | M.B.B.S. | 50.0 | 43.1 | 100.0 | 63.1 | ... | 60.0 |


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

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2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
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(*Continued from page 3*)

However, individual members of the Conference have so appreciated the gravity of the subjects presented and the necessity for some constructive continuous effort towards peace by communities and local groups as a basis for necessary governmental action, that they will welcome practical suggestions for immediate action. This brings the programme down to each of us as citizens and individuals.

1. PUBLIC OPINION

Official action for peace must necessarily be Government action, but such action should be based on an informed, intelligent public opinion. Such an opinion it should be the duty of those who have met in this *Convention* to stimulate and strengthen when they return to their humanities. The Conference feels that it is most important that all consideration of questions of international understanding and relationship should reflect the same atmosphere of political non-partisanship as has been so clearly shown in this Conference.

NATIONAL POLICIES WHICH REQUIRE SUPPORT BY PUBLIC OPINION

In accordance with the subjects which are suggested in the report of the Cures of War. it may be recommended that certain projects should be pushed immediately or during the coming year. The subjects for immediate action are,—

(a) entrance of the United States into the World Court;

(b) participation by tne United States of America in furthur Disarmament Conferences, and in particular that provided for by tne Protocol of Geneva;

(c) work for the appointment of an Uuder-Secretary for Peace in the Department of State.

2. THE HOME

The first work murt be in homes and with very young children. Every child can learn the lesson of international understanding through stories of the life, the heroism, the achievements and the contributions of all races to the total civilisation of the world.

3. LOCAL COMMUNITY COUNCILS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Local Councils could be formed made up of men's and women's organisations and individuals who have, for their interest, promotion of international co-operation. The functions of such councils could be:

(1) The maintenance of a Speakers' Bureau.

(2) The dissemination of information on national and international questions.

(3) Regular meetings for the discussion of international relations and practical measures for their improvement, preferably to be discussed by experts, and with the idea of conferences planned on similar lines to this one.

(4) Examinations of text-books in local schools, especially those dealing with history, geography and related subjects.

(5) Contact with local foreign groups for the upbuilding of better international understanding.

Any personal and community failure in living up to American ideals of honor, justice and democracy reflect into other countries and impair realisation of our international ideals.

(6) Community observance of international Peace Days, in which school children and foreign-born residents could join with the other elements of the community.

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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## HEREDITY IN DOGS

Your dog may be your most faithful friend, but if you try to take away his bone he'll very likely snarl. Don't blame him. It's just instinct handed down by the generations of dogs to whom hard-earned food was a matter of life or death. They had to fight for their food before they ate it and then swallow it quickly before pursuing enemies could overtake them or rivals in the pack rob them of their share. So don't blame him for bolting his food. His stomach is built that way.

Watch him when he buries a bone, another habit that is a legacy of the past. He digs the earth with his paws, but replaces it with his nose—because his paws only work one way.

## A KING'S APPRENTICESHIP

When a rather frail-looking apprentice reported to the *Dronning Louise* at Copenhagen in 1836, it was only the presence of mind of the marine on duty that saved him from dropping his kit in the dock from sheer nervousness. Later, he fell from the ladder to the battery deck with his issue of plates and cutlery, and was soundly rated for waking the chief gunner.

Sent to fetch the apprentices' dinner, he was promptly ordered to wipe up the trail of soup he had left from the galley. And when he came to wash up, the soap refused to lather because of the salt one of his messmates had added to the meagre allowance of fresh water!

But no doubt it was the hardships endured in this probationary period that helped to make King Haakon of Norway the resolute man he is to-day.

## THE AGE OF ASBESTOS

Did you know that asbestos, now so much used for insulation purposes, was known to the ancients? They discovered that it was heatproof, and used it to make funeral wrappings for people of rank. When they resorted to cremation they clothed their dead in such garments in order to be able to remove the ashes for preservation.

Like so many things known to the ancients asbestos almost suffered oblivion during the Dark Ages, when the art of weaving its long silky fibres was lost. Asbestos is really a mineral flax, and the fibres can be spun and woven on looms in much the same way as cotton and wool. It was in 1871 that the art of asbestos weaving was re-discovered and commercialized.

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## THE PRESS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

*(Continued from last issue.)*

Addessing the 9th Anniversery gathering of the Journalists' Association, Myscre, Mr. G. R. Josyer continued,

" A Greek editor was recently fined heavily because he refused to insert some neutral nature-fake copy in the empty place whence the censor had extracted his offending editorial.

Being fined is a routine occurrence in the editor's life. So is being imprisoned. The governments are always dumping the opposition editor into jail. In fact no man can call himself a journalist in the Balkans until he has served a prison sentence.

An amusing sidelight on this occurred during the Greek revolution. The moment the revolution succeeded, the rebels opened all the jails. The next day the editorial staff of every Athens paper, except one, was supplanted by former editors, copy readers and reporters who had been occupying the prisons!

European newspapers enter more viciously into the political arena than do Americal papers. They call names and sling mud in a fashion that astounds the American. But when prison sentences fail to suppress the editor's venomous pen, the opposition can always murder him! In South-east Europe assassination of virulent editors is frequently resorted to. The leading Athens daily has lost two editors thus in the past seven years!

And here is the pathetic valedictory address of an editor of " The Gwalia Times," when he gave up directing the paper. He wrote: " We have come to the conclusion that to edit, print and publish a newspaper; be storekeepers, newsagents bookkeepers and account collectors; be authorities on every-thing in the heavens above or the earth beneath, and take advice from every member of the community who considers he has a latent genius for running a newspaper is too much for the health or future existence of the ordinary civilized beings. So we do not feel sorry to relinquish control!"

But the Press is however a vital part of the Modern State, as Lord Beaverbrook stated some time ago: " Newspapers are really public utilities. They are just like the Underground or the electric lighting service. They supply to the public a necessity. And when we had to do without the Underground during the general strike, and also without our newspapers, I ask you to say which was it you missed most, the Underground or the newspapers? And I am confident that most members of the public would declare they missed their newspapers more than they missed the Underground."


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With regard to the accomplishments expected of an Editor, "All you have to do," says the editor of the "The Central News," " is to be able to write poems, discuss the tariff and money questions, report a wedding or a funeral, describe a fire so that the readers will shed their wraps, make one dollar do the work of ten, shine at a dance, measure calico, abuse the liquor habits, test whisky, subscribe to charities, go without meals, sneer at snobbery, wear diamonds, invent advertisements, over-look scandal, appraise babies, delight pumpkin-raisers, minister to the afflicted, heal the disgruntled, fight to a finish, set type, mould opinions, sweep the office, speak at prayer meetings, and stand in with everybody and everything!"

And here is a description of an Editor in verse;

Who weeps with you when you are sad,
And smiles with you when you are glad,
And laughs at you when you are had?
The Editor.

Who says your effort far outranks
Those of your rival author cranks,
But all the same "declines with thanks"?
The Editor.

Who owns a heart, as well as cheek,
Possessed of spirit proud, yet meek,
And lives on sixty bob a week?
The Editor.

Who knows all things political,
Who's witty, sharp, satirical,
But never egotistical?
The Editor.

Who knows how much he ought to know,
But never knows what is not so,
Nor shows how much he doesn't know?
The Editor.

What part the Press and the Journalist can play in national affairs was brought out by Lord Northcliffe in the last war. When Russia had seceded and France was going, and England was undecided about conscription, Northcliffe declared, "My newspapers will hammer conscription through." Hammer he did. "I saw him hammer Lloyd George into the Premiership, and later try to hammer him out. After hammering Asquith for two years he toppled him in December 1916," says one of his Editors.

I conclude with the following words of Northcliffe:

"Let me give you some advice. Fight back in life. Attack at the right time; work at the right time. But do not keep problems and worries revolving in your brain. The men who do that go under. Refresh your brain by letting it rest on other things, golf when you are playing it. That is one of the great things about Lloyd George—nobody can make him worry. There is a difference about work and worrying about work, a difference between fighting people and worrying about them. And one reason why Asquith lasts so well is that he has a hide like an elephant! You know how amused I am with the attacks made against me by other newspapers and in Parliament."

After the President's speech the Hon. Secretary, Mr. N. N. Sastry of *Akashavani*, read the report of the year's working of the Association, which was adopted. A resolution recording condolences on the demise of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee of the *Modern Review* and Mr. V. S. Sanjeeva Rao of Bangalore was moved from the Chair and passed. In the elections of office-bearers for the coming year which followed, Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., (Hons.), F.R.E.S., was elected President, Mr. Agaram Rangiah of *Sadhvi* and Mr. T Narayana of *Mysore Patrike* were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. N. N. Sastry of *Akash Vani* and *Deshabandhu* was elected Hon. Secretary and Mr. S. Krishnaswami of the *Hindu* Hon. Treasurer. The meeting expressed thanks to Mr. Visweswara Gowda, President of the Nanjangud Municipality, and others who had helped to render the day's function a success and terminated.


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The Rationalist.

Monday 15-11-1943.

## MYSORE MUNICIPALITY

In an interesting statement before us it is sought to trace the growth of the resources of the Municipality from 1925 to 1943. During the period experienced official Presidents have been in charge of the administration of the City. To name them, Messrs. N. Madhava Rao, C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar, B. T. Kesaviengar, T. G. Rama Iyer, M. A. Srinivasan, Navaneetham, B. S. Raghavendra Rao, and for a brief period even Mr. Appaji Gowda.

It cannot be said that the Municipality was badly favoured in its Presidents. Each one contributed his mite to improve civic conditions. And as though in order to prevent the Presidential mind going to rust and keep it burnished, the citizens at the last two elections have sent up to the Council a solid phalanx of opposition, so that one wit may be pitted against the other in a competitive desire to serve the City!

Let us see what the resources of the Municipality tell us about the growth of the City during the last seventeen years.

The receipts which in 1926 totalled Rs. 3,84000, or about the same as the incomes of the Hassan or Kadur District, became Rs. 8,40,000 in 1943, an increase of 118 per cent. Of the main items that have contributed to the increase, Octroi has risen from Rs. 1,31,000 in 1926 to Rs. 1,82,000 in 1943, or a 40 per cent increase. But since part of it is due to additional taxation the normal increase in import trade may be said to be about 25 per cent. But the population has increased from about 80,000 to 150000. So the Trade prosperity is not in proportion to population increase.

Taxes on buildings, and for water and lighting, have increased from Rs. 74,000 to Rs. 168,000. This to some extent is due to increase in the number of taxed properties, but to a large extent to three quinquennial reassessments for the specific purpose of increasing existing taxation by a certain proportion. In part also it is due to the inclusion within Municipal limits of certain suburbs which were previously independent.

Taxes on vehicles have risen from about Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 41,000, and tolls from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 74.000. A substantial new item is Water Tax amounting to Rs. 138,000, as also a Sanitary Cess bringing in Rs. 45,000. A so-called Drain Cess of doubtful justification brings in Rs. 8,000. The total is thus brought to the handsome figure of Rs. 8,40,000.

Out of this income, General Administration takes away about 12 per cent or Rs. 96,000. This was about Rs. 60,000 in 1926. The expenditure on public works has increased from Rs. 1,12,000 to Rs. 2,19,000, and that on Public Health from Rs. 1,48,000 to the enormous figure of Rs. 4,62,000.

During this period the Municipality has tarred the main roads, laid out new extensions, constructed undergrouud drainage, extended lighting, given memorable names to roads and streets, and controlled water supply.

Some amount of slum-clearance has also been done, but it has been slow. And certain recent ground sales have realised values so abnormally high that further acquisition of slums at forced prices for improvement purposes is made impossible until the post-war slump makes land prices tumble down.

Mysore is a growing city. We think that the war has closed the chapter of great seaports and concentrated industrial centres. The new era will be one of diffusion and evacuation from easily accessible danger spots to interior towns.

As such Mysore is likely to be entering on a new era of prosperity. As such the income of its Municipality will be growing as the years progress. The question really is how that income will be spent, whether wisely, economically and efficiently, or wastefully

and without getting a proper return for every pie spent.

It would seem that the Municipal Council's real merit will consist in getting as much benefit out of that revenue as possible to the inhabitants of the city. It is easy to spend money without getting its due return, to spend two lakhs where one lakh should be sufficient.

The function of democratic Municipal Councils is to see that public needs are duly considered and carried out with due economy, so that there may not be over-expenditure on some items and lack of funds for other necessary items.

Let us trust that this function will be understood and that the next seventeen years of the Municipality will show a progress more, and not less, than that of the past seventeen.

*Editor.*

## BHAKTHA MANDALI, MELKOTE

Sri B. V. Raghavachariar of Melkote announces that the Opening Ceremony of the new building of the Divyadesa Jeernodharaka Bhakta Mandali will be performed by Mr. K. Balasubramanyam, M.Sc., M.C.S., Sub-Division Officer, French-Rocks on Wednesday the 17th instant, and extends invitation to all well-wishers for the function.

## DO YOU KNOW?

A Conference is a group of men who individually can do nothing, but as a group can meet and decide that nothing can be done!

A statistician is a man who draws a mathematically precise line from an unwarranted assumption to a foregone conclusion!

A Professor is a man whose job it is to tell students how to solve the problems of life which he himself has tried to avoid by becoming a professor!

An efficiency expert is a man who knows less about your business than you do, and gets paid more for telling you how to run it, than you could possibly make out of it even if you ran it right instead of the way he told you to!

## LEGAL ADVICE

A Solicitor's clerk, walking along the street with his employer, saw a ten-shilling note lying on the pavement, and pounced upon it.

"What do you think?" he said to the solicitor, after examining it carefully. "It's a good one, isn't it?"

The solicitor took it and examined it in turn.

"Perfectly good," he pronounced, handing his clerk three shillings and four pence change!

## BOMBAST

A conceited man joined a Kentish regiment. The recruit boasted so much of what he would do to the enemy that his chum decided to take a rise out of him.

One morning the recruit received a wire from a famous general: "Heartiest congratulations. We need men like you!"

He showed the telegram to everyone, and pinned it up where all could read it.

The next day he got another, even more important than the first: "Thanks and compliments. Britain is proud of you—George R.I."

Still unsuspicious he showed his second wire round the barracks. But he smelt a rat when the the third arrived: "Goering says he will resign unless you do. How much to remain neutral?—Hitler."

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## ENEMY RAID ON LONDON

### HEAVY CASUALTIES FEARED

LONDON

A raid alert was sounded in the London areas tonight (Sunday the 7th), Earlier a single German plane crossed the south coast but suddenly changed its course and went back. The alert did not last very long.

The alert was for the sixth successive night. Gunfire was heard in London soon after the sirens sounded.

Bombs were reported in several places before 'raiders passed' was sounded. Casualties are believed to have been caused.

In one area of London a plane dived from a considerable height and released a bomb which hit a big furniture shop in the main thoroughfare.

### CROWDED DANCE HALL HIT

A crowded dance hall in a London main street was hit by a bomb during the brief raid last night An eye witness described the street as "like a battlefield" with dead and wounded lying all over the roadway. A blast damaged cinema was used as a dressing station and another as a temporary mortuary. The scene was lit up by a furniture shop which appeared to have received a direct hit and "burst into flames like a box of matches." Many of the men in the dance hall were soldiers, sailors and airmen on leave.

A. R. P. rescue sqads worked all through the night amid the wreckage of the dance hall. They were assisted by women wardens and soldiers and sailors. Beneath the dance hall was a milk bar also crowded at the time the airplane swooped low and released high explosive. The damage is greater than was at first thought. The A. R. P. Controller says casualties are heavy.

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## Mrs. HITLER OF THE HEN-ROOST

The snobbiest society in existence is composed of nine White Leghorn hens, which are the subject of experiments being carried out by Dr. Warder C. Allee, of the University of Chicago.

Complete strangers to each other, they were placed together, and within 48 hours had set up a clearcut social system. One of the nine had established herself as a superhen, with the right of pecking without retaliation all the rest whenever they crossed her path. Another of the nine had become the second most glorious privileged to peck the seven lesser hens, but at the mercy of No. 1.

Then there was a No, 3 hen, who had the right to abuse the remaining six, but was herself ill-treated by No. 1 and No 2. And so on, all the way down the line to the ninth and last, who luckless bird, was pecked by all the others!

Then Dr. Allee tried a further experiment. He injected into the browbeaten No. 9 hen the male sex hormone, and within a very short time she gave up laying eggs, began to crow instead of cluck, and became the acknowledged Dictator of the lot, all the others paying homage to her!

But Dr. Allee's attempt to analyse the stuff of which greatness is made was still not complete. Having raised No. 9 hen to this dizzy eminence, he cut off her injections. She went back to laying eggs, returned to clucking, and lost her swagger, But she still retained her dominance over her eight. fellows, who having been fooled once, continued fooled!

She couldn't fool strange hens, however. Placed once more with these, she at once gave up her Mrs. Hitler role and became No. 9 again!


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## A SCHEME TO THINK OVER

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B., writes:

Modern democracies consist of hundreds of thousands of voters, and their method of action is by dropping into boxes pieces of paper bearing the names of candidates. In other words, representative institutions have come to stay. They require new methods, and the inventive genius of man has devised the Party System. Further, a successful working of democracy requires (1) an enlightened electorate and (2) an efficient party organisation.

A scrutiny of the party structure in Mysore shows at once some outstanding facts. There is the Mysore Congress which is a collection of almost every conceivable interest,—from the capitalist to the communist and from the mill-worker to the landlord and peasant. Moslems as a class are outside it. So also the Harijans. There are a few Brahmins and Lingayats here and there. What is more, it thinks that it is identical with the whole nation. It feels that it is the true custodian of national interest, and that on all issues its judgment is of superior value to that of others. It does not tolerate other institutions or individuals coming as opposition in public life. For, a party which conceives itself to be the true expression of the national will could hardly contemplate that Government could be carried on by any other party than itself. They think that every other power or party is antinational. It is obsessed by the idea that Mysore Congress alone has a divine right to take charge of the administration and no others. It is dominated by a small clique. This is hardly democratic. A healthy opposition is necessary,—and ought to be encouraged. An opposition must be of the kind and nature that it should have the right and the opportunity to come to the treasury benches at any time, gaining the majority. Parties on communal lines would ever be stationary and ought to be discouraged.

Moslem League, in Mysore, as also elsewhere, is purely communal in outlook. Hindu Mahasabha is yet in its infancy. It has not gained popularity and support. Rashtriya Sabha has become almost defunct. The Independent Party is without a following. In these circumstances, we, in public life, thus, clearly see the necessity for a party—on purely non-communal lines—to improve public life. What is necessary for the successful working of a democratic constitution is the growth of a well-established party system—at least two parties—on true economic but non-communal lines.

In defining our ultimate goal in the State, we must be mindful of three things: (1) To be moderate and reasonable in our aspirations—as there is the Maharaja, whose interests are identical with ours. (2) To be sufficiently careful about minorities. (3) To be fair in our tone as regards our relations with the Government of the State.

The Indian National Congress is not a party in the sense the word is understood in the West, but a revolutionary national organisation, out to do away with the foreign domination. In the words of Gandhiji himself, the organisation will be disbanded as soon as independence is gained; and parties on true economic lines would be formed from out of it. In Mysore, there is no need for such revolutionary organisation, as no question of foreign domination arises here, as the Ruler is of our own kith and kin and as there is unity of interest between the ruler and the ruled.

As parties are not developed on true democratic lines, responsible executive and parliamentary Government, in the sense they are understood in the West, are not applicable to Indian conditions. In the absence of well-established parties, not only there will be no stability in the executive—because it exposes the executive to frequent attempts in the Legislature to overthrow it,—but communal minded parties bring in communal majorities and formation of communal Governments. This is opposed to democratic canons.

I entirely agree with professor Coupland and others when they say that there should be coalition ministries established on a statutory basis and that they should be irremovable. This formula equally applies mutatis mutandis to Indian states. The next stage of constitutional reforms in Mysore, for instance, may be on the basis that his highness the Maharaja will nominate all his ministers from among the elected members of the Legislature, taking all the minorities into consideration and it being statutorily laid down that they are not responsible to the Legislature. And the final stage of development is to have a coalition Government consisting of members, including minorities, to be elected from among the Legislature at a joint session, or a panel being elected and his Highness selecting from among them. When once they are elected, they are not liable to be removed by a vote of the Legislature. The final authority under all circumstances must rest with the Maharaja.

So far as minor States are concerned, for purposes of administrative convenience, they may be grouped together and such experiments tried. Even when Federation comes, States as would enter the federation may retain their sovereignty and their relationship with the Paramount Power, and enter the federation by agreements or instrument of accession divesting themselves only of such powers as are agreed to by them. The details may be worked out when the circumstances arise.

Some such scheme may be adopted for the future constitution of the Indian States, and Mysore particularly.

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 10] MONDAY 22—11—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## MAKING TEA

The length of time allowed for infusion is an mportant factor in tea-making. Anything less than five minutes means that a large proportion of the goodness of the tea will be thrown away, while the tea itself will be weak. To get full flavour and colour the leaf must have time to uncurl, and to be steeped thoroughly in boiling water. A minimum of five minutes is necessary for this in teapots.

The degree of hardness or softness of water affects the length of time needed for infusion. With very hard wrter an extra minute or two should be allowed.

Adding new tea to an old brew is just as bad as putting new wine into old bottles.

Many gallons of tea are wasted through over-making and through inferior brewing. Poor tea soon deteriorates even further. and no one will want a second cup of it. It is more satisfactory to make good tea more often in smaller quantities than to have to throw some away. Not only is this economical, but the tea itself will be better.

Only those who have had a good deal of tea-making experience know what a difference cleanliness makes to the flavour and colour of tea. The care of tea apparatus is all-important. A metal tea-pot needs constant supervision. Tea forms a deposit which, if not dealt with regularly, accumulates and spoils the brew. Hot water, a clean cloth, and plenty of elbow grease are the best and only safe cleaners. Abrasive powders and materials such as wire wool and sand should never be used.

Badly cracked and chipped cups are liable to become carriers of infection and should be discarded.

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# MUSSOLINI'S MAXIMS

## An Interview by T. B. Morgan

### MAKING GOVERNMENT EFFICIENT

Government, to be good, must be efficient. It must achieve the greatest net result with the minimum of lost effort. If there be wastage of labour, duplication, overlapping or lack of co-ordination then there are serious defects in the government machinery. There must be unity of policy, unity of responsibility and unity of direction. Without these, government becomes a slip-shod, haphazard, hit-or miss business, able to continue only because it can demand tribute from the entire nation. A private business must be efficient or die. It has no reserve on which to call unless it has created that reserve itself. It must sustain itself by its own merits. Its manager must avoid wastage, duplication, overlapping and must co-ordinate all the parts of his organization in a smooth-running machine. He is responsible and held to strict account for its success. He directs it with a single aim and single policy, his policy.

The United States presents to the world numerous examples of gigantic successful business organizations, which to arrive at their great achievements must have been governed by these principles. There was one direction, policy and responsibility centred in one man, on whom the whole operation of the immense organisation depended.

### BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

It is just such business efficiency on a larger scale, we have tried to work into the government machine of Italy. We are succeeding. We have practically rebuilt the old machine, substituting a part here and there and renewing it. It has been completely overhauled and speeded up and has already shown its productive power. Conceived on the same lines as the successful business organizations, it centers responsibility and unifies control, culminating in one man at the head charged with its direction.

Promptly at nine o'clock each week-day, I am at my desk in the Viminale Palace, the seat of the Ministry of the interior, to direct this huge machine. I have under my immediate supervision, the administration of seven ministries, the presidency, interior, foreign affairs, war, navy, air and "corporazioni," the latter being an entirely fascist creation, designed especially to deal with the relations between capital and labor. I also supervise the command of the fascist militia, of which I am commander-in-chief. The work of these ministries is so co-ordinated that the business to be transacted is done with the dispatch of a highly efficient private enterprise. Every day for five hours, until two o'clock, the entire government business of these departments, except the ministry of foreign affairs, is directed and supervised with business thoroughness and rigidity.

### A 13 HOURS DAY

At two, I take a light lunch and am then at my desk at the Chigi palace, the seat of the ministry of Foreign Affairs, where I remain until ten in the evening on the constant go, save for taking a glass of milk at my desk at six. The work is that of directing Italian foreign relations, of examining and answering correspondence, receiving ambassadors and ministers, and holding numerours imperative conferences and audiences. When the chamber of deputies and senate are in session, my attendance at one or the other is dovetailed into the schedule. Cabinet meetings, too, must find a place in the day's limited hours. I attend the chamber and senate ready to take up questions which might be introduced on the conduct of the government and to keep the deputies and senetors informed on the policy of the administration.

### ENTHUSIASM & PROMPTITUDE

My colleagues in the cabinet and the under secretaries of state know that the government business must be handled with enthusiasm and promptitue. Our work must be intensive and productive. They know my requirements in this regard. They know that they cannot approach me unless their mission is one of government business. There is no time to joke. Everything must be to the point and must be worth discussing. Each usually has his business well-defined and when he sees me, need stay but a few minutes. They have acquired skill in condensation which enables me to go quickly to the matter in hand and to settle it.

I am fortunately blessed with a faculty for quick decision which permits me to accomplish an immense amount of work. I cannot stand vacillating and procrastinating executives. Ministers of a professorial type are useless as administrators. They take so much time for decision that the whole business of their department is delayed. This cannot be tolerated in any branch of my government. Ministers, before we came into power, deliberated and vacillated for years before putting into operation. We have created an aptitude for quick decision in our public affairs which coupled with our intensive effort has achieved things not dreamed of before our advent to power.

(*Continued on page 5*)

## NOT THE LAST BATTLE

This story, told by the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, comes through Mr. Marsland Gander, one of the war correspondents in India. The Viceroy's story concerns his visit to a military hospital. He asked the matron where she came from and was told Glassgow. "Oh, I come from opposite side—Edinburgh," he said.

"Well, sir, you cannot have everything," the matron retorted!

Another journalist friend was interviewing the Archbishop of Canterbury. "In every war," said the newspaperman, "we have been told that Britain loses every battle except the last one. Suppose that in this war it's reversed—that Britain wins every battle except the last one? What then?"

"In that case," replied the Archbishop, "it just wouldn't be the last battle!"

## HAIR'S GROWTH

Does hair grow more rapidly in summer than in winter? Many people think that it does, and barbers bear out this contention. They say that customers make more frequent appearances in summer than during the rest of the year. While normally a hair-cut is necessary every four or five weeks, most men visit the barber's at intervals of three weeks June to September. Some men's hair, of course, grows faster than others.

Shaving seems to be more imperative during the warm period, and razor blades have a shorter life. It has been estimated that when a man shaves in the morning he covers an area, on an average, of about 48 square inches. On this area there grows an average of 25,000 hairs, each of which in 24 hours increases in length by one hundreadth of an inch.

If we multiply these figures by 15,000,000 which is the estimated number of shavers in the British Isles, for instance, we find that the daily growth of hair is roughly 60,000 miles over an area of 115 acres!

## WORRY

There are two days in every week about which we should not worry, two days which should be kept free from fear and apprehension.

One of these davs is yesterday with its mistakes and cares, its aches and pains, its faults and blunders. Yesterday has passed for ever beyond our control. All the money in the world cannot bring back yesterday. We cannot undo a single act we performed; we cannot erase a single word we said. Yesterday is gone.

The other day we should not worry about is to morrow with its possible adversities, its burdens, its large promise and poor performance. To-morrow also is beyond our immediate control says the 'Ilinois Medical Journal.'

### IT'S TO-DAY THAT MATTERS

To-morrow's sun will rise either in splendour or behind a mask of clouds but it will rise. Until it does, we have no stake in tomorrow, for it is as yet unborn.

That leaves only one day, to-day. Any man can fight the battles of just one day. It is only when you and I add the burdens of those two awful eternities, yesterday and to-morrow that we are liable to break down.

It is not the experience of to-day that worries men and women, it is remorse or bitterness for something which happened yesterday and the dread of what to-morrow may bring. Let us, therefore, journey but one day a time.


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The Rationalist.

Monday 22-11-1943.

## THEORY OF GOVERNMENT

"Government, to be good, must be efficient. It must achieve the greatest net result with the minimum of lost effort. If there be wastage of labour, duplication, overlapping, or lack of co-ordination then there are serious defects in the Government machinery. There must be unity of policy, unity of responsibility, and unity of direction. Without these Government becomes a slip-shod, hap-hazard, hit-or-miss business, able to continue only because it can demand tribute from the entire nation."

These words are from Mussolini, the Premier-Dictator of Italy. Mussolini is fallen, and with him Italy has fallen. But his theory of Government as explained above is as sound as if it had come from Churchill or Roosevelt. Like these two Mussolini was a man of the people, risen to power by sheer merit, holding untrammelled sway over the nation for over twenty-one years. His voice was Italy's during the long period, and his name became historic. And like all historic figures who reach the end of the tether tied to them by Destiny he fell when his star set.

But the fact remains that "Government to be good must be efficient; must achieve the greatest net result with the minimum of lost effort; that there must be no wastage of labour, duplication, overlapping or lack of co-ordination, that there must be unity of policy, responsibility, and direction."

The last statement, however, has to be modified. Mussolini's idea of unity of policy and responsibility was not a democrat's but a Dictator's. Attila, Zenghis Khan, or Aurangzeb, might have said the same. The deified head of a dominant party, with no rivals and no seconds, with everyone afraid and acquiescent, any opponent likely to be slaughtered like Signor Mattiotti or Alah Buksh, and a net-work of armed partisans ready to curb opposition, the Government was like a machine going with full throttle and no breaks. That it left the rails and capsized was in the nature of things!

"Appointed by the King alone, by the King alone can I be dismissed, and to the King alone am I responsible for the general political direction of the Government," said, —not Sir C. P. Ramaswamier,—but Signor Mussolini. He also said,—that was in 1933,—that his successor was not yet born, and that he must continue to govern over the next 10 or 15 years.

Perhaps things in Europe would have been different if he had continued only for five years and not for ten.

Jack Cade, the English rebel, cried, "Away, burn all the records of the realm. My mouth shall be the Parliament of England!" The "unity of policy" that Mussolini practised was of the kind that Jack Cade meant. But what is really an essential for good Government is the unity of policy decided by the combined wisdom of several men of experience all working for the good of the State. The policy so decided should be carried out with unobstructed unity of purpose. Otherwise, if rival statesmen in office seek to oppose and undermine one another, only chaos can result.

Another theory of Mussolini also requires careful scrutiny. "I came into office a young man, thirty-nine, the youngest premier Italy ever had. The combined ages of the men in my cabinet total slightly over two hundred,

while in one of Signor Giolitti's the total years of the Ministers reached eleven hundred. It may be argued that youth lacks experience, but it more than compensates in its intensity of spirit."

Napoleon also said "My Government will be the Government of youth and intellect."

Mussolini held in his own hands seven of the Ministries. We do not know how many other youngsters including his son-in-law held other Ministries. Evidently they were of the type of Gopala Reddy of Madras or Sir Sikandar's son of the Pünjab. We do not know either how many Ministers Galiotti had, to total up 1100 years. May be twenty. But what does that argument prove?

Gladstone was an old Premier. Chatham, Walpole, and Lord North, Napoleon's Necker, and Akbar's Birbul and Abul Fazl and Todar Mul were old ministers. Purnaiya was an old minister. Sir Mirza was a young one.

Does it prove that the younger one is always greater and more brilliant? Did Churchill twenty years ago, in the last war, prove as reliable and forceful a Minister as he does now?

There is no such thing as experience "being compensated by intensity of spirit." Just as a steam-ship requires a boiler as well as a ballast, the Ship of State requires the brilliance and energy of youth combined with the experiance, caution, and thoughtfulness of age working in close harmony.

Personal brilliance may bring success to a young man in his own affairs. But in administering a people's affairs for the good of the people, a vast experience of the people as well as wide knowledge of administrative policies is necessary.

Therefore for a sound Government it is essential that men of different ages, different talents, and divers experience should combine together, so that the resulting brew should prove a cock-tail energising and appetising to the nation.

*Editor.*

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(*Continued from page 2*)

ITALY'S YOUNGEST PREMIER

I came into office a young man, thirty-nine, the youngest premier Italy ever had. I arrived with the force of youth. It was natural for me to be able to undertake greater burdens than the ministers of the old regimes. They could not stand the intense physical strain,—they were sixty, seventy and sometimes eighty years of age. The combined ages of the men in my cabinet total slightly over two hundred, while in one of the cabinets of Signor Giolitti, the total years of the ministers reached eleven hundred. My collaborators are all young men. I have three under-secretaries of state, who have hardly passed thirty. There is a great advantage in youth. It is filled with enthusiasm to achieve. It may be argued that it lacks experience but it more than compensates in its intensity of spirit. It will attempt the impossible and often it will succeed. Youth and the dominating spirit of oneness with fixed responsibities and policy have been of marked assistance to me, achieving what was never dreamed of under the old system of political party affiliations.

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## BEVERIDGE HAS A PLAN FOR INDIA TOO

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"The main problem of freedom from want in India is to my mind concerned with raising the efficiency of agriculture," Sir William said. But India's industry would probably expand, and it was important that it should be properly distributed "to avoid the dreadful sprawling towns that we have in this country and the United States and in other countries. I mean distribution with reference to places where people can live happily."

He would introduce the principle of insurance as part of the development of Indian industry. "If people are wage-earners they will not be kept out of want merely by having good wages," he said. "There will be times when they cannot earn good wages owing to sickness, accident, old age, and in any changing dynamic free society, through change of employment which may mean unemployment. One must have some systematic plan guaranteeing wage-earners a subsistence income during these interruptions of earning."

When Sir Atul Chatterjee pointed out that industrial labour in India was largely migrant Sir William Beveridge replied, "movement between one part of India and another ought not to produce any difficulty at all, provided your security scheme applies to the whole of India. I assume—and I hope—that if you have a scheme in India you will apply it to all industrial workers there. One of the merits of social security as I propose for Britain is that it emphasises the unity of the country and the people. It makes them all members of a great corporation for abolishing want. I would begin by applying social insurance in India where we began it in this country—to sickness, to previding income for sickness, treatment for sickness."


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And from fading more they'll keep:
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If sprinkled all around the beds
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## NOTABLE SAYINGS

"An English gentleman is a man who kills things for fun, provided he does so in the correct clothes and on the right day."

"The only decent way to live is to take your life in one hand and your money in the other, and both hands open."

"He was one of the few who understood that the best way to get the best work out of any servant is not by blame but by praise."

"The Fleet Street saying, 'Any bloody fool can write. It needs a heaven born genius to edit.'"

"Keir Hardie said to me, 'The lie goes round the world while truth is putting on her boots.'"

NEVINSON.

"God and the devil contended for his soul; but he noticed that when he thought of things divine he was filled with exultation, and contrariwise when he thought of things of the world, with discontent."

"How vile and base the earth appears when I look at the sky; it is but mud and dung!" S. MAUGHAM.

"Lenin said of his disciples that out of every hundred of them 60 were fools, 39 criminals, and one a communist!"

To confer benefits on men, and to be out of their reach, is to resemble divinity in some measure." BERNARDIN.

"Every man has a savage beast within himself; few know how to secure him; the majority let go the curb, when fear of the laws does not restrain them."

EMPEROR FREDERICK TO VOLTAIRE.

"The wise man remains immovable."

HORACE.

## MARRIAGE

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Raghavendra Rao celebrated the marriage of their daughter, Sow. ANASUYA BAI with Mr. G. KRISHNASWAMY RAO, B.E. of the Hindustan Aircrafts, on the 22nd. last at Lakshmipuram, Mysore. A large circle of relatives and friends including prominent personages of the city, graced the occasion and accorded blessings to the handsome bridal couple. A dinner in connection with the marriage was held on the 24th. noon, and was attended by the elite of the city.

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# HOW NEWSPAPERS ARE PRODUCED

## MECHANICAL MARVELS IN MODERN PRINTING

"Northcliffe House," the great new building built by Lord Northcliffe, which stands on the corner of Whitefriar-street and Tudor-street, London, is the outcome of the experience of many years in newspaper production. No visit to London could be considered complete unless it is included in the itinerary.

"The Weekly Dispatch" was the first newspaper to be printed in the wonder building, inaugurating a new era in the journalistic world. And among the many features which go to make "Northcliffe House" unique the mechanical side is perhaps one of the most fascinating.

### THE VISITORS' GALLERY

Our readers (says a writer in the "Weekly Dispatch") will be able to see for themselves the conditions under which their paper is printed, and how the science of engineering has been applied to the task of producing the best possible Sunday journal. This can be done in comfort from the Visitors' Gallery, which is one of the novelties of the design.

This Gallery runs the whole length of the machine-room—a vast, white-tiled, concrete-floored space—one hundred and forty feet long and nineteen feet high. Looking down from the Gallery (not unlike the captain's bridge of a giant liner) here is a picture of the scene which will greet the eye.

From one end of the vast room to the other there is a seemingly endless row of presses—actually these rows are one hundred and twenty feet long. Each row of these presses is capable of producing 144,000 20 or 24 pages of "Weekly Dispatches,' in an hour, and these rows are driven by 18 100-h. p electric motors.

From the sub-basement below the machine-room appear broad bands of white paper. These are being "fed" to the printing presses from five-mile long reels. Come with me a moment and see how the hungry machines are assured of their "meal."

### MECHANICAL MARVELS

Beneath the presses are "magazines" arranged in pairs. The giant reels of paper are carried on a truck to a moving platform below, which moves backwards or forwards, feeding each "magazine" in turn. The touch of a button controlling the machinery releases what answer to two great hands at either end of the "magazine," and these grip the reel in position.

Two belts, mechanically propelled, drive the reel and feed the paper round the cylinders above, on which are clipped the semi-cylinderically shaped plates.

We will talk of these plates in a moment.

Even five miles of paper quickly comes to an end when the presses are travelling at a speed that prints nealy 150,000 newspapers an hour, yet if the machines had to be stopped every time that happened, progress would be slow.

So ready, behind each reel which is unrolling at express speed, is a fellow reel, its edge already prepared with glue. When the first reel is nearing exhaustion, the other automatically comes into position and attaches itself to the expiring reel which, as soon as the join is complete, is thrown out of action, a full reel takes its place, and so the cycle begins all over again.

### WITHOUT HUMAN AID

Quite independent of human aid, the presses print, fold, cut, count and deliver the papers sorted into quires, which—still without being touched by hand—are carried by means of endless wires, not unlike a Tube escalator, into the publishing room above, ready for tying into parcels for despatch by train to every part of the country.

We mentioned "plates" a short time ago. Well, just turn round on the Gallery and look behind you through the great plate-glass windows, specially let into the walls of the stereotype foundry in order that you can see this fascinating side of newspaper production at first hand.

Those giant machines which look like witches' cauldrons are junior autoplates. Each page of your newspaper, when ready for the foundry, is completed on the flat, in the composing room upstairs and a mould or impression of it is taken on papier mache.

The papier mache mould is placed in the autoplate, and by the action of a handle, some 60lbs. of boiling metal is then pumped into the "box" which contains it.

This gives a metal impression of the papier mache mould (which is automatically water-cooled while in the autoplate), in a semi-cylindrical form necessary because the plates have to be fitted to the circular rollers of the printing machine.

A railway-in-miniature carries these plates—which weigh 56lb.—to the printing presses, where they are clipped into position on the machines.

Two 10-ton tanks of ink, which is forced round by compressed air to each machine, supply the rollers which enable the impression from the metal plates to be transferred to the rapidly revolving reels of paper—and, in the form in which you receive it, the "Weekly Dispatch" is delivered at the other end of the giant presses!

## SHORT SIGHT

In the case of persons suffering from what is described as short sight, the mechanical portions of the eye are rather badly constructed, for the lenses are not truly circular and have no correction for some forms of aberration. No purchaser would accept such work from a maker of spectacles.

Short sight is never a condition of birth, and is believed to be due to stretching of the eyeball in an effort to focus. This may happen in very young children or when eyes are weakened by measles. The eye muscles try to accommodate the lens and its effective distance from the retina where the picture is first collected. If this strains the eye and allows it to become too large, short-sightedness results, like a camera of which the bellows have been swollen.

## STRANGE NAMES

"You have such strange names for your towns," an Englishman remarked to one of his new American friends—"Weehawken, Hoboken, Poughkeepsie, and ever so many others."

"I suppose they do sound queer to English ears," said the American, thoughtfully. "Do you live in London all the time?"

"Oh, no!" said the unsuspicious Briton. I spend part of my time at Chipping Norton, and then I've a place at Pokestogg-on-the-Hike."


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## BOTH HANDS FOR SAFETY

An Aberdonian was on a visit to Canada. There he met a Canadian who asked him where he came from.

"Scotland," replied the Aberdonian.

"Give me your hand," said the stranger. "And what town do you come from?"

"Aberdeen."

"Give me both your hands," said the Canadian. "The last man I met from Aberdeen pinched my watch!"

## BOOK SALES

The publishers of "All Quiet On the Western Front" recently issued astonishing figures for the sales of the book. A million copies have been sold in Germany alone. And when we come to other countries where the book was sold in its original form or in translations, the totals become staggering. France accounted for 440,000, the United States 325,000, E gland 313,000, Czecho-Slovakia 81,000, Spain 75,000, Scandinavia 137,000, Holland 70,000, Japan 50,000, and other countries over 112,000 altogether!

Only one important country has had no edition of the book in her own language. "All Quiet" was prohibited in Italy, the only country in the world where such a step was taken.


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Monday 29-11-1943.

# "DVAITA PRADIPA"

Life is not merely getting born, growing through a sickly or robust childhood, spending youth in passing or failing in examinations, and then passing through the rest of life eking out a livelihood for oneself or one's family, in good ways or in bad. That is how most men and women spend their lives. And that is how all animals spend their lives also.

But there have been men in the past, gifted with intellectual and spiritual powers, who have sought to find the meaning and the purpose of life, and to recommend to us the best ways in which we could spend the life that God has bestowed on us as a boon, or imposed on us as a curse.

In the Upanishads and in the old Testament the origin and theories of life are propounded, and based on them, there have grown various religions in all parts of the world, differing from one another according to the background, training and out-look of their founders.

In this part of the world three great men, Shankara, Ramanuja, and Madhwa promulgated three systems of religion and found acceptance for them from one end of the country to the other.

Shankara held that God alone was true and everything else false, and that the realisation of that truth is salvation. Ramanuja held that God, man and the world at large are together a single whole, and that worship and devotion are the means of securing salvation after which there will be no rebirth. Madhwa repels the view that God alone is real and the world unreal. God and the universe comprising us both exist. God is the Supreme Purusha. We are a creation of that Supreme and therefore subservient to him. Our purpose in this world is to sing the praises of God and offer worship to Him incessantly. This is the road to salvation, which is freedom from worldly existence, and passing on to the ranks of the blessed, and paying court to God in His heavenly place.

In the book before us, "Dvaita Pradeepa," or "Torch-light of Dvaitism," Mahavidwan D. Vasudevacharya, Professor of Dvaita Vedanta in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, seeks to repudiate certain misrepresentations of the main tenets of Dvaitism in the work, "Dvaita Philosophy and its place in the Vedanta," by Vidwan H. N. Raghavendrachar, M.A., of the Philosophy section of the Mysore University. The latter is also published under the auspices of the University. Mr. Raghavendrachar is said to make out that Dvaitism is in essence Monism, and that Madhwa sought to bring out a synthesis between the systems of Shankara and Ramanuja.

This, Pandit Vasudevacharya holds, is presenting to the world a false picture of Dvaitism, and therefore rendering a disservice to the cause of Dvaitism as well as the cause of Truth. The disservice becomes all the greater by the publication of the book under the auspices of the Mysore University.

A University, the public assumes, is the home of learning and propagator of truth. But a number of publications of the Mysore University, we have noticed for years past, have been criticised by competent scholars as indicating doubtful learning and propagating spurious truths. These publications purport

to have been passed by Boards consisting of the concerned University heirarchy. Kannada scholars, and other scholars, have time and again passed strictures and showered ridicule on many of those publications. But it is like shooting arrows at a rhynoceros. Or like ostriches those concerned have burrowed their heads in the sands of self-conceit, or turned the blind eye or deaf ear towards the criticisms.

Worse still, while their own productions are so second-rate, when other peoples' works are referred to them for opinion owing to their official position, they too often pass damaging judgments protected by the veil of secrecy, and so kill all outside initiative.

In the present case we are of opinion that Mr. H. N. Raghavendrachar, the author of the book under criticism, showed commendable enterprice in seeking to popularise Dvaitism as he understood it. That the University could not get the work properly checked before publishing it with its authority is a sign of its inefficiency.

If, in the result, the book amounts to a heresy on Dvaitism, then Pandit Vasudevachar has done well to criticise and protest against the harm done to that great faith. If however the criticism is not velvet-gloved, but blunt, angry and contemptuous, let us remember how heretics in the past have been treated by their religions. The Spanish Inquisition stretched religious offenders on the rack or burnt them at the stake. Bishops Latimer and Ridley were burnt at the stake in "Merry England." In Rome itself Galileo was tried and made to recant his discovery that the Sun was the centre of the world and immovable, and that the earth moved and revolved. Whereas Mr. Raghavendrachar has had to face only a wordy diatribe.

But it is possible that he has meant no intentional heresy. He may have sought to place before his readers what he himself understood to be Dvaitism. Women who go to the village pond to bring water for the household take only that much of water that their pails can hold and their arms carry. So Mr. Raghavendrachar may have presented the picture of Dvaitism that he himself had been able to receive. It may not be a true picture, and be open to correction by those whose knowledge is greater.

But is that not what even the greatest men have done? The same Upanishadic sayings such as "ತತ್ತ್ವಮಸಿ," "ಸರ್ವಂಖಲ್ವಿದಂಬ್ರಹ್ಮ ಆಸೀತ್," "ನೇಹನಾನಾಸ್ತಿಕಿಂಚನ." have been taken as basis by Shankara, Ramanuja, and Madhwa, each a being of profound learning, intense thought, and burning devotion to truth, and yet different interpretations have been given and conclusions arrived at, according to the mental and emotional back-ground of each.

And earlier still, those men of plain living and high thinking, the prophets and seers who were authors of the Upanishads, why do they differ in their interpretations of the Universe, when the truths of the Universe could not be different to different persons? Because, the same dish can appear salty to one man and lacking in salt to another. So the Universe can appear "*Mithhya*" or untrue to one and absolutely true to another, as full of joy to one and full of sorrow to another!

So Dvaitism too may have presented itself in a particular way to Mr. Raghavendrachar, but if that is not true Dvaitism, he would be open to correction, and we do not suppose that Mahavidvan Vasudevacharya has gone out of his way in affording that correction.

*Editor.*

## WARMING TREES BY AEROPLANE

In several parts of the world where delicate fruit crops are grown frost is a deadly enemy. It has been discovered that ground frosts are unlikely in cloudy weather, since the clouds act like blankets and prevent the soil from giving up its heat. On clear nights it has long been customary to protect orange, lemon, and other citrous fruit trees by lighting smoke fires.

The heat of the fires is trifling, but their smoke clouds provide the necessary counterpanes. Recent experiments have shown that aeroplanes can be used for tucking up fruit trees for the night. The plane flies to and fro over the orchard, emitting a dense cloud of smoke, and the trees are kept warm.

Sometimes forest fires destroy thousands upon thousands of acres of timber. To replant these in the ordinary way would be almost impossible, but wonderful results have been obtained by using aeroplanes to distribute tree seeds over the burnt-out lands.

## VIVA VOCE

An examiner was putting a young medical student through his paces.

"Supposing," he began, "there was a gunpowder explosion and a man was blown into the air. You, as the nearest doctor, being called in, what would you do?"

"Wait for him to come down," was the prompt reply.

The examiner was angry, and barked: "If I raised my foot and gave you a kick, what muscles would be brought into play?"

With a steely light in his eyes the young man retorted: "The flexible and extensive muscles of my right arm!"


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. **ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ** 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0


## IN AN AXIS COUNTRY

An American pressman, Ray Cromley, writes, "What about strikes? A member of the Home Ministry, in charge of the police, in Japan told me how labour disputes are settled.

'A policeman, he said, listens to both sides, to the employer and to the workman. Then he makes his proposal for solution. The employers and the workmen accept.'

'But what if they don't accept?' I asked.

'Then,' said the official, 'the policeman puts his hand on his sword. They always agree,—quickly.' He laughed.

## NATIONAL WAR FRONT, MYSORE CITY

The monthly meeting of the Mysore City Committee of the National War Front was held on the 23rd last. The City Organiser, Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy gave an account of his recent visit to the National War Front Rally at Indore, and to Jaipur, Delhi and Haridwar.

The meeting arranged a programme of addresses to students and the public in several parts of the City during December.

It was also resolved to communicate to the Chief Rationing authority of the city the willingness of the members of the City Committee to extend fullest co-operation to make rationing successful in the city.

It was also resolved that as the war had made some progress during last few months on the several fronts, a Public Meeting should be arranged in The Town Hall, with Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodh Sing, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, as Chairman, with Professors M. H. Krishna, M.A., Ph.D., M. V. Krishna Rao, M.A., and P. G. Satyagirinathan, M.A., and Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy, M.A., as speakers on the several aspects of the war.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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2- ...The author has carefully noticed the points where the Mysore Law has diverged from the law in force in British India. The book is written in a simple and lucid style and the enunciations are generally accurate...

'The Madras Law Journal' Madras.

3. ...It is interesting to note that in regard to women's rights the Mysore Act has anticipated by more than a decade many of the principles of the Hindu Law (Inheritance) Bill now pending in the Central Legislature at Delhi. The statement of law by this author is lucid and easy to follow and the exposition is reliable and accurate. The book makes very interesting reading and we heartily commend it to the legal practitioners both in and outside Mysore State.

'The Hindu,' Madras.

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VOL. 4 No. 12] MONDAY 6—12—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

## NOTABLE SAYINGS

"In youth our souls are great, and our bodies slender: in old age our bodies are often great, and our souls slender."

"If a man's voice were as strong in proportion to his size as a locust's, he could be heard from London to St. Petersburg."

"When a nation has ceased, not—to feel the religious instinct—but to believe, when primary education releases the bonds of union by teaching children a habit of merciless analysis, a nation is dissolved; for the only ties that are left to bind men together and make of them one body, are the ignoble ties of meterial interest, and the dictates of the selfish cult dictated by egoism well carried out." BALZAC.

"Haste comes from the evil one, leisure from God." CHINESE SAYING.

"Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought." HAZLITT.

"The happiness of life consists in something to do, something to love, and something to hope for." QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

"To fly in the air is no miracle, for the dirtiest flies can do it, to cross rivers without bridge or boat is no miracle, for a terrier can do the same, but to help suffering hearts is a miracle performed by holy men."

SHEIKH ABDULLA OF HERAT.

"My policy consists in governing men as the greatest number wish to be governed. That, I think, is the way of recognising the sovereignty of the people. By becoming a Catholic I have ended the Vendean war, by becoming a Moslem I gained a footing in Egypt: by becoming ultra-montane, I won over public opinion in Italy. If I governed jews I would rebuild the Temple of Solomon. So, too, I will talk of liberty in the unfree part of San Domingo, always with the intention of limiting and softening slavery where I retain it, and of restoring order and introducing discipline where I maintain liberty."

NAPOLEON.

## THE OPTIMIST

A Speaker, illustrating the eternal differences between the optimist and pessimist, told this story.

The pessimist died and went aloft.

"Look here," he said, "my harp's out of tune and my halo doesn't fit."

The optimist went down below.

"Well, you chaps," he said to the company, "I don't know that I particularly care for this place, but one thing I can say, and that is that you keep some darned good coal here!"


## REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| 5. | The Tree of Happiness | 0—1—0 |
| 6. | Winston Churchill | 0—4—0 |

# A NATION'S CURRENCY

## HOW TO STABILISE IT

"How in medicine does a doctor decide upon the prescription that will cure his patient? Obviously by discovering what the features of the disease are and how they have been caused. In the same way it is only possible to approach the question posed at the head of this article after first finding out how the currency depreciation, which it is sought to cure, has come about. Diagnosis must precede prognosis in finance as in medicine. As with the human patient, so with the State, symptoms will vary in different cases. But many of the same general phenomena occur in all States which permit themselves to suffer from the disease of currency depreciaton—that fell disease for which "stabilisation" is the ultimate and only remedy.

What is this disease and how does it occur? Viscount D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin during Germany's sensational currency troubles answered this question the other day when he quoted the words of Copernicus to King Sigismund of Poland three hundred years ago:—"Money loses in value when it has become too much multiplied." Let us illustrate this by one concrete example. At the end of 1919 in Germany the Reichsbank notes in circulation were 35.7 milliards, and 185 marks were equal in value to £1 sterling. In November 1923 the circulation had risen to the stupendous size of 110,000,000,000 milliards of marks, and the purchase of £1 sterling required no less than 18,000 milliards of marks. From the similar history of Russia, and of most other countries of the world in lesser degree, further illustrations can be drawn of the inflation of the currencies and the riotous depreciation of exchange caused by the war and its after effects. Even Britain was obliged to leave the gold standard, and to inflate her currency under the stress of war, and at one time after the war the £ sterling was worth only $3,20 instead of the normal par of $4.862/3.

### INFLATION OF CURRENCY

Inflation of currency out of all proportion to the growth of production is the fundamental symptom of financial disease, to which may ultimately be traced all the other troubles which come after, and necessitate the surgical operation of stabilisation. But why do countries—or, we should say, Governments—allow this disease to develop? The reason is as simple as A. B. C. When a nation is faced with a war or any great emergency which suddenly burdens it with the necessity for a huge expansion of expenditure, what does it do? To a certain extent it can increase its revenue by raising the level of taxation, by borrowing from the savings of its own nationals, or if its credit and prestige are good in the international sphere, by borrowing abroad. But when you get a vast and long-continued emergency like a great war, none of these methods suffice, and indeed, Governments are not always courageous enough to tax their people heavily at a time of crisis. Only one other method remains of making both ends meet. It is to withdraw gold currency, remove the right of paper currency to be converted into gold, and then print as much paper money as is necessary. This way is easy, and the immediate effects pleasant for the time being. Prices rise, wages rise, and a vicious circle of economic consequences accelerates the demand on the printing press, and the volume of currency grows so fast that it often gets completely out of hand, though not always to the catastrophic extent which we have seen in Germany and Russia.

### DISEASE OF INSTABILITY

There is the disease and the causes of the disease of instability. What is the cure? The cure is obvious. Get rid of the excess of currency, and balance the budget by means of real taxation. But to nations wallowing in debt, this is easier said than done; and although progress may seem slow to us, it is possible that the historian of the future will pronounce that Europe had done wonders in eight years, especially in the last two when the return to stabilised currencies had been effected over the greater part of the Continent. But how in fact is it achieved? The circumstances of no two countries are identical; but there is as much general resemblance between them usually as there is between two cases of influenza, and there are certain definite curative measures applicable to all. The case of Britain is peculiar. Here the possession of great foreign assets, a courageous policy of high taxation applied by successive Governments, rendered the task, though burdensome, yet comparatively easy. It is, however, the case of countries forced by the war deeper into the financial morass which provide the most interesting examples.

### AN EXAMPLE

Take an imaginary country—call it Dreamland, if you will—and assume that it has followed the course described above, under the stress of war and post-war conditions. It has debts abroad heavier than it can pay. It must, therefore, first of all come to a composition with its debtors. That will remove one destructive uncertainty in the financial

position. Then there is the question of the drastic debt burden. Unless heroic sacrifices are to be asked for, this must be met, and this burden is closely bound up with the problem of what level to aim at in stabilising the currency. If the attempt be made to force the value of the currency back too good a level, then the burden of interest on a debt contracted while the currency was enormously depreciated will be too heavy for the budget, and will in addition hamper trade and industry to a disastrous degree. The first stage then is to stop the issue of currency in excess of actual needs, and to secure the restriction of all forms of credit to a level in accord with national production; then to work out a dual scheme for the balancing of the budget by economy and high taxation and, at the same time as a necessary corollary, to fix a level of currency value which will neither make the debt burden unbearable nor impoverish trade and industry.

FURTHER STEPS

Among further necessary steps (into the details of which we cannot enter in a short article) is the placing of the control and issue of currency in the hands of an authority—usually a Central Bank—which is beyond the control of politicians. Such a point having been reached, external aid is necessary, and if the scheme is sound will undoubtedly be forthcoming, either through the good offices of the League of Nations, or by the direct aid of financiers in London, New York, Amsterdam, etc., who are always prepared to father loan operations where the security is good, and the objects are beneficial to the world in general as is the stabilisation of currencies. That is the final stage. Prominent among the countries most devastated by the last war which have reached and passed it are Germany, Austria, and Belgium, as also France and Italy. When their decisions had been taken, and definite and sound schemes of internal reform had been clearly evolved, they did not in vain seek from the great centres of international finance the credits and assistance needed to assure them adequate command of gold or of foreign currencies to hold firmly to the level of stabilisation which they chose.

There are many important points which of necessity I have been unable to touch upon in this brief space, as for instance the question of trade balance and the use of the weapon of Bank rate. One other must, in conclusion, be emphasised; it is that the surgical operation of sound financial reform, leading up to stabilisation, is painful and requires courage on the part of peoples to endure the adverse economic consequences which temporarily ensue. It is a satisfactory point in the general world outlook that so many statesmen and people have shown after the last war the courage to bear the operation and the wisdom to believe in the good results which must ultimately be reaped.

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## GOD AND THE WAR

His Holiness The Pope, who has now become—not the centre of gravity of the War,—but the target of attack for the war-lords, has given vent to his feelings in a letter to his Secretary of State. He says, "Even as this gigantic conflict is daily raging with increasing violence and causing innumerable tragedies and ruin both on land, at sea, and in air, we see with sadness that many are living forgetful of their personal duties to God. They ignore and sneer and violate His holy laws. Not everybody who has been touched by these terrible afflictions reflects that humanity has brought it upon itself, and that it is paying the penalty of having drawn away from God and His laws. It is necessary therefore that all, through the medium of penitence and virtuous thoughts, turn again to God, and must compete between themselves in their prayers. We ask for peace, but let it be peace, which is not founded on fears, on force, on hate, but on righteousness, on truth, on justice, and on fraternal charity."

H. H. The Pope is said to be the Head of 35 crores of human beings, who consider him God's Vice-gerent on earth. If they, along with the rest of the world, "ignore and sneer and violate God's holy laws," whose may be the responsibility? Is it God's, is it H. H's., or is it the public's?

God's explanation is easy. He will say, "I have given you life and body; you call yourselves 'the noblest of creation.' I have given you a 'free will,' and the liberty to rise or fall, sink or swim; and if you cut each others' throats, don't blame me; it's all one to me."

And we are inclined to agree with Him.

Their Holinesses the religious Heads, the Pope, the Arch-Bishops and the Acharyas will say, "Well, we do our best. No doubt we call ourselves God's representatives on earth, but we are also human; we can tell our men to be good and not to be bad by weekly or daily contacts, but if their States and their nationhood drive them to wrong paths, what can we do? Could we excommunicate the whole lot, and what good would that be? We can only make ourselves more austere, and hope that good may come out of evil."

The public will say, "we don't wish to fight. We want to live in peace and happiness. We don't want to kill, and burn, and commit rapine. But we have to obey the Kings and Emperors who claim to rule us by "Divine Right," or the "Men of Destiny" who claim to drive us on to prosperity and glory. When they say, "March," we have to march, when they say 'live on half rations,' we have to live on half-rations, when they say "go home," we have to go home, and lick our wounds."

All the three alibis seem to be water tight.

It is perhaps an interesting speculation to consider what God can or cannot do with regard to the war. Mark Twain, the great American writer, wrote 30 years ago a "War Prayer" which we would invite our readers to digest. "It can be published after I am dead," he wrote, "because only dead men can tell the truth in this world, and I have told the whole truth in that prayer. Here it is:

"O Lord our God, help us to tear their soldiers to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief; help us to turn them out roofless with their little children to wander unfriended through wastes of their desolated land in rags and hunger and thirst, sport of the sun's flames of summer and the icy winds of winter, broken in spirit, worn with travail, imploring Thee for the refuge of the grave and denied it for our sakes, who adore Thee, Lord; blast their hopes, blight their lives, protract their bitter pilgrimage, make heavy their steps,

water their way with their tears, stain the white snow with the blood of their wounded feet! We ask of One who is the spirit of Love and who is the ever-faithful refuge and friend of all that are sore beset, and seek His aid with humble and contrite hearts. Grant our prayer, O Lord, and Thine shall be the praise and honour and glory, now and ever. Amen!"

When we realise that the prayer is applicable to both sides in a war, we shall be able to appreciate its irony.

A Glasgow Professor also argued the point. He observed, "Some correspondents on this subject, reasoning from the temporary conjunction of British days of prayer and British victories, prefer to ascribe British successes to the direct intervention of God, stimulated and actuated by British prayers.—With the same logic (or lack of logic), it is permissible to point out that German victories also may be ascribed to the direct intervention of God, stimulated and actuated by German prayers."

To this some one replied, "Professor Tyrell may be a logician, but his ideas about prayer are strange. No believer in prayer imagines that God is waiting like a servant at the end of a bell-rope. It would be blasphemy for the Nazis to try by prayer to make God an accomplice of their crimes, and try to 'actuate' or mobilise God."

When nations fight in order to make new conquests or in order to retain old ones God may really find it rather difficult to choose between the two. In His dealings with humanity He has no reservations as Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt have in their Atlantic Charter, or as in Mr. Smutts' housing scheme. Mankind, white, yellow, red, black, is all one to him. So is the animal kingdom. When man goes pigeon shooting, foxhunting, fishing, or pig-sticking, it should be as offensive to God as when man goes bullying and beating down other men into subjection. He would want all His creatures to live and let others live peacefully.

If they don't they will reap the consequences. A Cabinet of statesmen, a herd of elephants, a covey of birds, or an ant-heap are of equal value in His eyes. He cannot deem the human race, or any portion of the human race, as greater than any other. And if the whole race is wiped out in one sweep, it would not be a loss to Him. There are too many creations of His, on earth, air, and the sea, numerous other planets, and solar systems without end, which demand His attention, that He may not miss the absence of the human race on this small globe of ours, just as we ourselves do not miss the prehistoric man or ante-deluvian monsters.

*Editor.*

## MARRIAGE

Mr. N. NANJUNDA SASTRY, B.A., of AKASHVANI, the popular Secretary of the Mysore Journalists' Association with Sow. NAGARATNAMMA daughter of Mr. NARAYANA RAO of Honnavalli on the 2nd inst. at Mysore. The reception was adorned with Music by the Artistes of the AKASHVANI. A Dinner arranged in this connection was largely attended.


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## DO YOU KNOW?

The Solar year is the actual time required for the earth to make one complete revolution round the sun. This time is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46.4 seconds. But the year is reckoned at 365 days only; hence it loses 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46.4 seconds each year.

In four years this loss will amount to 23 hours, 15 minutes and 5.6 seconds. To make up for this loss, a day is added to the calender every fourth year, which is called the leap year and contains 366 days, the added day being the 29th of February.

This addition puts the calender ahead of Solar time by 44 minutes and 54.4 seconds every four years, and in 100 years by 18 hours, 42 minutes and 4o seconds. By omitting leap year in every hundredth year, we lose 5 hours 17 minutes and 20 seconds.

In 400 years this loss is 21 hours, 9 minutes and 20 seconds. To balance this loss every 400 th year is made a leap year. No century will be a leap year unless a multiple of 400. This then puts the calendar ahead by 2 hours, 50 minutes and 40 seconds in 400 years. Hence to balance this, leap year will be omitted in the year 4000.

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# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

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'The Hindu,' Madras.

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## THESE HOSPITALS

" The Duke of Buckingham (who was the Governor of Madras from 1875-1880), was greatly interested in the working of the Chatty filter (three earthen pots placed in a stand one above the other, the topmost containing sand, the second charcoal and the lowest the receptacle for the filtered water.) He never passed one without close inspection. One day he stopped short in a hospital before a filter. The upper water-pot was full of water which was percolating in orthodox fashion through the perforated bottom into the chatty containing the charcoal. The ducal hand sought the sand to make sure that it was there. Instead of sand it grasped a mass of sodden muslin, which was drawn out before the astonished gaze of the assembled party! The hospital peon, it appeared, knowing the way of the waterman (who was accustomed to pour water straight into the lowest pot) had been in the habit of keeping his best turban in the dry waterpot at the top, which was filled with water as per hygienic rules on the day of the Duke's Visit! "

## A TIP TO C. R. CHARYAR

" Baber was near Sikri (Feb 1527) preparing for the decisive battle with Rana Sanga (of Chitor) when perhaps as a prophylactic or propitiation to the God of victories who could scarcely favour a Muslim who indulged in forbidden vice, he suddenly determined to carry out long-deferred repentance. He sent for all his gold and silver drinking cups and smashed them in pieces and gave the fragments to the poor. 'I renounced the use of wine' he said, 'purifying my mind.' Three hundred of his followers did the like, and the store of wine in the camp was poured out upon the earth, and an alms house built upon the spot." S. L. P.

## THE MAHRATTA

Baji Rao II (the last of the peshwas) " was a very handsome man with a perfectly gentlemanlike air and manner. His appearance had more elegance than dignity.....His whole deportment had that unexerting character which I never saw but in those who had long familiarity with superior station, and very seldom in any who had not hereditary claims on it. I have now been presented to three chiefs of nations—George III, Napoleon, and Baji Rao II,—and in manner and appearance I must prefer the Maharatta!" MACKINTOSH.


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## HONEY FOR HEALTH

If the value of honey were to be fully realised, the quantity at present produced for consumption would undoubtedly be more than doubled, writes Mr. F. A. Deale, a South African Agricultural officer. In America, he says, the consumption of honey amounts to approximately 8lb. per head per year, and in England to approximately 4 oz, whereas the consumption per head in South Africa can hardly be calculated in ounces.

In America much prominence has been given to honey by the medical profession, with the result that, in that country, it is regarded as a valuable nutrient and stimulant.

THE SUGARS IN HONEY

The value of honey lies chiefly in the fact that the sugar in it is present in a very simple form. Besides sugar, honey also contains acids and mineral salts required by the body. Some of the sugars found in honey are: cane sugar (sucrose) grape sugar (dextrose), and fruit sugar (levulose.)

In the honey, the last-mentioned two kinds of sugar already exist in converted form, with the result that they can be assimilated by the blood as soon as they have been consumed, whereas cane sugar must first be converted by the gastric juices before it can be taken up by the blood.

According to analyses, honey contains approximately 75 per cent of sugar already converted, and approximately 2 per cent of cane sugar. Since most of the sugars in honey consequently require hardly any digesting (although honey ranks high in caloric and energy values) they can directly be taken up in the blood stream. and, the body will immediately derive the fullest benefit.

AN ENERGY FOOD

No germs can exist in honey which is highly hygroscopic, i. e., moisture-absorbing. All germs which find their way into honey are immediately destroyed when the moisture in their bodies is extracted by the honey.

Honey contains mineral salts essential for good health.

It is a palatable food.

It is an energy-producing food.

It has a healing effect in cases of indisposition of a light nature, such as affections of the chest and the throat, etc.

In his book "Honey for Health" Sir Arbuthnut Lane, of the Lady Margaret Hospital, writes as follows: Honey is a food full of energy and therefore stands high as a producer of stamina and strength. Those who had honey in their daily diet may be assured that they are adding to their capacity to work with hands and brain. If every traveller would ask at his hotel for honey with his porridge or cereal foods, he would be far more fit to tackle the day's work. Honey has practically no waste matter in it. Extracted honey is one of the few foods that is all food and is easily digested."

In order to encourage beekeeping and the production of honey in South Africa, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry has created a special section in the Division of Entomology to serve the interests of agriculture.

This section has an experimental apiary near the Union Buildings, Pretoria, where experts are able to do research work in connection with bee problems.

# LIFE OF LAMAS IN TIBET

If some one intending to go exploring in Thibet were to ask me for a bit of advice I should say at once: Get on the good side of the Lamas. Such is the advice of Captain Noel, the official photographer to the last Everest expedition,

During both of the Mount Everest expeditions we got along quite well with the red and the yellow gowned monks, and that, I should say, was one of the important elements in accounting for the measure of success we achieved making during the second expedition in 1924 the world's record for mountain climbing, in the ascent to within 600 feet of the final summit of the highest mountain.

## THE LAMAS

The Lamas are the absolute rulers of Thibet, and the kind reception you get in the country rests with them. Hence the necessity to get on sympathetic terms with them.

You will think that required a good deal of patience. These strange monks of Thibet are surely fantastically alien and represent a kind of life and national organization almost incomprehensible to the European mind. Still, together with much that was extremely repelling, they conjured moods of a singular beauty.

## MONASTERIES

The monks number a third of the male population of Thibet. One out of every three boys in each family is given by his parents to a monastery, and he becomes a monk. The lamassaries are about the only building of size or importance in the country. The Thibetan is required to give one third of his produce of barly—the only crop he can grow— of yaks and of sheep to the support of the lamas.

## POLYANDRY

When you get into the country you begin to understand the sense of all this. Among the Thibetans the males are ten times as numerous as the females. Hence the great number of monks. Even with a third of the men immured in the monasteries the Thibetans have to resort to polyandry. Each woman has several husbands, usually brothers. It may be observed in passing, that this kind of family arrangement works quite harmoniously. There is no clash of husbands. As a general thing, one husband is at home while the others are away for their protracted sojourns among the hills. The men live up there with their flocks for regular periods, and on this economic factor is built a family arrangement of one husband at a time.

## A MONK'S UNIVERSE OF DISCOURSE

The Thibetan monk believes in a most incredible collection of devils and takes his belief with the most matter-of-fact seriousness.

I hit off a very friendly acquaintance with the head lama of one of those beautiful monasteries situated on the top of a mountain. Ordinarily a lama will discourse with you only on the most superficial subjects. Through your interpreter he speaks of the condition of the weather, tells you you are looking well and makes complimentary remarks about your personal beauty. We were constantly congratulated upon the colour of our hair, particularly the blond ones among us. The lamas expressed the greatest admiration for the kind of hair dye they supposed we used. It is very seldom that they come to the subject dearest to their heart—their religion.

## SUPERSTITIOUS ATMOSPHERE

And yet, you become habituated to these superstitious freaks of mind. You sense the mood of the country so keenly that the legions of devils begin to take an actual place in your mind. Everywhere you go you see endless chortens. These are stone monuments erected to keep the evil spirits in the ground. If a Thibetan encounters a mishap, falls and breaks his leg, say, the explanation is that the goblin which lives in the earth at that particular point came out and caused the trouble. Thereupon a chorten is erected to keep the spirit from getting out again. It is a sort of stone altar with many carved inscriptions of sacred Budhist phrases. Thereafter passers-by throw stones on top of the chorten or on the shelves along its side, or around its base, the better to keep the goblin down.

## THEIR GENTLENESS

The one thing about the lamas that catches your immediate sympathy is their gentleness. On the whole they, and the Thibetans at large are extremaly kind. They are almost fantastically humane towards animals, especially wild creatures, although there is the inconsistency of their being harsh with their beasts of burden. This however, is to be observed among all people who depend upon pack trains for their transportation. They are cruel at times towards human beings although much less so than the Indians, and especially the Chinese.

## UNIVERSAL LAUGHTER

A visit to a lamassary is an intrusion into a place of serenest joy. Nor is it entirely the solemnity of mystical peace and contemplation. You hear laughter on all sides, from the boys attached to the monastery—little fellows clad in lama robes of

*(Continued on page 3)*

## "MANASA"

It does not refer to Brahma's lake. What exactly it refers to as the title of the Annual of the Psychology Association, we have been unable to guess, and have felt too shy to enquire.

Psychology with a separate altar of its own in the Temple of Learning is a contraption of that "Old Man of the Sea," Sir Brajendranath Seal, who has left his mark on the politics as well as the University of the State. When he set up this branch of study and created a professorship for it, one thought that the "Old Man" wanted to wangle a job for a bright youngster. But when one hears that its studentship runs into hundreds, and that it has all the paraphernalia of academic individuality such as an Association of its own, and a litearary organ of its own, one's respect for the subject grows.

THE MANASA is a publication issued by the Psychology Association of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, through an Editorial Board of pre-graduate and post-graduate students. It consists of a number of contributions of singular merit on a wide range of subjects.

Appropriately the first place is given to the Inaugural Address delivered before the Association by that distinguished student and versatile civilian Mr. Guru Dutt. Then follows an interesting article on William McDougall, one of the pioneers of the Science of Psychology, by Mr. P. V. Satyanarayana. "Practice Introspection" by Mr. K. Bhaskar refers to the example of Mahatma Gandhi, and pleads for the practice of introspection to unable one to discard prejudices, eradicate fear, and develop self-confidence and moral strength in its stead. In an article on "National Government for India," a psychological necessity," Mr. B. Vyasa Rao elaborates the pithy statement that "Any nation cannot submit to one power, and fight another simultaneously."

"The mind in civilizaton" by Mr. S. Krishnamurthy exposes the fact that in spite of all the civilization, man has continued to be a savage." In a forceful article on "Peace, a mirage," Mr. K. N. Srinivasamurthy, argues that from 1469 B.C. to 1943 A. D. there have been 296 years of peace, and 3110 years of war, that from 500 B. C. to 1925 A. D. Greece, Rome, Central Europe, Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain, Neatherlands, Spain, and Russia have taken part in 802 regular wars, and that peace is only a rainbow chased by the pacifists. Next Mr. N. Ramanuja Iyengar deals with the psychology of "Autograph hunters," and Mr. C. V. Nagappa investigates the instinct of inferiority in men and its possible cures. Mr. N. N. Swamy deals with the possibility of curing certain ailments of the body by psychological methods. Another notable article is by Mr. E. R. Srikantiah urging the need for investigating into psychical phenomena. In a rather technical article Mr. M. N. Thirumalachar deals with "Intelligence and its analysis." In the last two articles Messrs. D. S. Dattatreya and M. Visweswara deal with the subject of "Advertising," and "Karuna as a Rasa," respectively.

It is a goodly collection of essays, many of them thought-provoking, by adolescent pens, but of adult standard, and of interest to the general public no less than to the student world. One omission, however, we may as well refer to before closing. One or two contributions from lady students would have given added grace to the collection. We trust the omission will be rectified in future issues. *Editor.*

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(*Continued from page 2*)

red or yellow, who play about much as children in any land—and from the adult lamas who swarm about. They almost kill themselves laughing at your strange appearance. Laughter, indeed, is univeral in Thibet, especially when a white man comes around.

WILD BEAUTY

In spite of all its dirt and grotesque superstition the mood of the lamassary fastens itself upon you. It is usually a large and architecturally striking building, perched with the most skilful art on a high crag. You get a tremendous view of the wild beauty of surrounding plateaus and mountains.

MYSTIC TOUCH

And then there is an indefinable something that creeps upon you, a magic intangible mysticism. You know that these lamas are regarded as being possessed of tremendous power of mysticism, of every manner of occult gift. You cannot learn any thing about these matters from them. They do not talk about them. And if as if by some telepathy, you feel it you sense strange things in their minds. The lamassary seems alive with strange and hidden mysteries of the spirit!

The Rationalist.

Monday 13-12-1943.

## "AROGYA DARPANA"

Some forty-eight years ago an enlightened Governor of Madras, Lord Ampthill, opening the King Institute of Preventive Medicine made the following notable pronouncement:

"The Mohammadan conquests brought back to India much of the medical knowledge which had been lost for centuries, and we have proofs that the Mughul rulers were great sanitary reformers in the magnificent water works which still exist and perform their functions at various places in the north of India. Now the British rulers of India have been bringing back yet more of the knowledge which *emanated from this country centuries ago*; and when we undertake municipal water supply schemes, with filter beds and hydraulic pressure, when we build hospitals and establish medical schools, when we promulgate regulations to check the spread of plague, or when we impose on local bodies the duty of watching over the health of the people, we are not introducing any modern innovations or European fads, but merely doing that which was done centuries ago, and again centuries before that, but which has long since been forgotten by all except the historian and the archaeologist. The study of these questions brings out the truth of the old saying that there is nothing new in the world. Now this saying is even true as regards preventive medicine, which we are apt to regard as one of the most recent discoveries of modern science. Colonel King gives clear proof that the ancient caste injunctions of the Hindus were based on a belief in the existence of transmissible agents of disease, and that both Hindus and Mohamadens used inoculation by small-pox virus as a protection against small-pox; and certain it is that long before Jenner's great discovery, or to be more precise, *rediscovery of vaccination*, this art of inoculation was used for a while in Europe, where it had been imported from Constantinople: and knowledge of medicine which flourished in the Near East at the commencement of the Christian era emanated, as I have already shown you, from India."

The noble Lord added "I cannot refrain from mentioning yet another of Colonel King's interesting discoveries, which is that the modern plague policy of evacuation and disinfection is not a bit different from that enjoined in the ancient Hindu Shastras."

And earlier still, exactly 61 years ago, Dr. Furnell, Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, most vigorously supported the claims of Hindu Medicine as one of the most ancient and the most advanced sciences ever cultivated in the world. Speaking of the importance of drinking unpolluted water he said that "as the ancient Hindus were superior to all others in other respects, so also were they superior to the others in recognising the importance and value of *water*, as well as in insisting upon preserving the water from filth of any kind whatever." He added that in his address to the Convocation in 1879 he had said that Hindu physicians were unrivalled in all branches of medicine at the time when the Britons were savages and used to go about quite naked. He then discribed the instructions contained in the Hindu medical works with regard to the use of water, which, he said, *were most remarkable.*

Despite testimonies such as the above the revival of Indian Medicine in the country at large has been a thing of slow gestation. Medical Departments and Medical Colleges run by men ignorant of the valuable contents of the medical works of the land, let loose on the country doctors who are often no more than quacks, and who serve as but selling agents to importers of foreign drugs with outlandish names and of exorbitant costs. And while they themselves play such a questionable role, they have the impudence to dub practitioners of Indian and Moslem systems of medicine quacks.

In the face of such sublime ignorance on the part of those who ought to know better, the following observations by competent western savants are of all the greater value.

"The ancient Hindus attained as thorough a proficiency in medicine and surgery," says Professor Wilson, "as any people whose acquisitions are recorded. This might be expected, because their patient attention and natural shrewdness would render them excellent observers, while the extent and fertility of their native country would furnish them with valuable drugs and medicaments. Their diagnosis is said, in consequence, to define and distinguish symptoms with great accuracy, and their *Materia Medica is most voluminous.*"

And Sir William Hunter refers to the scope of Indian medicine. "Indian medicine dealt with the whole area of the science. It described the structure of the body, its organs, ligaments, muscles, vessels and tissues. The Materia Medica of the Hindus embraces a vast collection of drugs belonging to the mineral, vegetable and animal kindoms, *many of which have now been adopted by European physicians.* Their pharmacy contained ingenious processes of preparation, with elaborate directions for the administration and classification of medicines. Much attention was devoted to hygiene, regimen of the body, and diet."

Adds Mr. Weber, "In Surgery too, the Indians seem to have attained a special proficiency, and in this Deparment European surgeons might, perhaps, *even at the present day,* still learn something from them, as indeed they have already borrowed from them the operation of rhinoplasty," or operation for improving deformed ears and noses and forming new ones.

That all this vista of Indian attainments should remain a sealed book in the Medical Schools and Colleges throughout the country, and that the instruction imparted there should be like the blind leading the blind, and not only that, that even the instruction in the semi-starved Ayurvedic Colleges should be given a Western twist under half-educated allopaths is indeed ignoble.

Years ago His Highness The Maharaja of Gondal, that enlightened and scholarly Ruler of Cathiawar, wrote a book on Ancient Indian Surgery which should be an eye-opener to all Indian Governments and medical men.

*Editor.*

*(To be continued)*

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*(Continued from page 7)*

Most of the States have uni-cameral legislature. True there are two chambers in Gwalior and Mysore. But the popular of them is not the law-making body but is only a consultative and ventilating chamber.

All the legislatures contain nominated and official elements. The proportion could be seen from the following figures:

| *Name of the State* | *Nominated.* | *Elected.* |
|---|---|---|
| Baroda. (Dhara Sabha) | 18 | 37 |
| Gwalior (Samantha Sabha) | 90 | 20 |
| Hyderabad (Legislative Assembly) | 43 | 42 |
| Mysore (Legislative Council) | 24 | 44 |
| Rajkot ( do ) | 20 | 40 |

The system of Repesentation is direct except in Aundh and another State where it is based on local Panchayats and District Boards. Members are generally elected by territorial constituencies. A few of the States, such as Mysore and Rajkot, have introduced communal electorates. Hyderabad has an unique feature in discarding territorial constituency and adopting representation on occupational basis. This is also called Functional representation.

Thus we see some of the Indian States have really introduced administrative and constitutional reforms. When big and progressive States have come forward with such liberal measures, others must follow suit, either singly or forming themselves into groups for purposes of administrative convenience.

Without going further into the question of reforms in other states I now deal with the question of their Sovereignty,—how far they are Sovereign Bodies.

## NOTABLE SAYINGS

"Any man of even moderate ambitions could attain any given aim which he set before him with unremitting effort and enduring to the end. They come to the place where they turn back. They may have killed the dragon at the first bridge, and at the second, perhaps even at the third, but the dragons are always more formidable the further we go. Many turn back disheartened and very few will meet the monsters to the end. Almost none is willing to have a try with the demon at the last bridge, and if he does he has won for ever."

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

"Politics is the art of being wise for others: Policy is the art of being wise for oneself."

"I have observed that in general men are less mourned by their families in proportion as they are the more mourned by the community."

"I have often thought that he whom God hath gifted with a love of retirement, possesses as it were an extra sense."

"Would you through-out life be up to your century, always in the prime of man's reason, without crudeness and without decline, live habitually, while young, with persons older, and, when old, with persons younger than yourself."

BULWER LYTTON.

"One doesn't quibble while men decay and starve."

WELLS.

"From end to end of Africa a white man's honesty is rarer than diamonds or gold."

NEVINSON.

"The power of intellect and science, the power of beauty, the power of social life and manners, and the power of conduct are the great elements of our humanisation."

MATHEW ARNOLD


# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,

Advocate, Bangalore City.

LATEST OPINIONS:

1. The Hindu Law in the State of Mysore is developed on definite and sometimes distinct lines. Some of the judgments delivered in the Mysore High Court are full of erudition. Mayne in his masterly treatise on Hindu Law has taken note of those decisions. The learned author has evolved clear propositions of law from a mass of decisions delivered by the Privy Council, British Indian Courts, and the Mysore High Court. The result is a commendable text-book on Mysore Hindu Law...

'The Bombay Law Reporter,' Bombay.

2. ...The author has carefully noticed the points where the Mysore Law has diverged from the law in force in British India. The book is written in a simple and lucid style and the enunciations are generally accurate...

'The Madras Law Journal' Madras.

3. ...It is interesting to note that in regard to women's rights the Mysore Act has anticipated by more than a decade many of the principles of the Hindu Law (Inheritance) Bill now pending in the Central Legislature at Delhi. The statement of law by this author is lucid and easy to follow and the exposition is reliable and accurate. The book makes very interesting reading and we heartily commend it to the legal practitioners both in and outside Mysore State.

'The Hindu,' Madras.

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## MATTERS OF THE MOMENT

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPIENGAR, M.A., LL.B., writes:

THE INDIAN STATES—In the series of articles I have so far written, I have dealt with the various questions confronting India under the title "The Issue," the vicissitudes of public life and how party system is conducted in India under "The Public Life," and the move to divide India under "Pakistan —its genesis."

In the present series of articles I write about the Indian States, particularly dealing with the constitutional reforms that are introduced therein, their right to sovereignty, their relationship with the paramountcy, and the necessity or otherwise for introducing full Responsible Government in the States.

In its political structure India is divided into British India and the Indian States. The latter are nearly 600 in number, exhibiting vitally different characteristics and being in all stages of development. About 13 of the states are entitled to 11 guns and more and to the prefix "His Highness." While some big states deal directly with the Viceroy through their residents there are other States, smaller in size and influence, which are under agents to the Governor General, and still others which are in political relations with the local governments. The rulers of 109 states, including Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Gwalior, and Travancore are entitled to a seat in the chamber of princes; 128 are repesented by 12 of their own order elected by themselves; and 327 are estates and jagirs often consisting of a few acres. As such it is not my intention to deal with the constitution of every State and jagir. I shall deal with only a few of the progressive States.

The introduction of responsible government in the provinces on April 1st of 1937 and the acceptance of ministries by Congress in these provinces a few months after, was the signal for a political storm in the Indian States. Resulting on this as well as the advice given by the Viceroy, a number of Indian States have announced political and constitutional reforms. These reforms range from mere modernisation of the administrative machinary and the introduction of the representative Government in Local and Central Government, to the introduction of diarchy and, in one instance of almost full responsible Government. In Cochin, which is the first Indian State to introduce diarchy, the announcement clearly states "Though the administration of these departments will be merely carried on in accordance with the advice of the Minister, it is necessary that the Maharaja's prerogrative should be preserved un-impaired." One of its ministers is to be appointed from among the elected members of the legislature. He is styled *Minister for Rural Development.* Nothing is said about his responsibility to the Legislature. But it is made clear that he must carry on the administration of his department in consonence with the wishes of the Ruler and the Dewan. The Rajkote Scheme contemplates the appointment of two of the ministers from among the elected members of the Sabha who will be in charge of the department of Education, Medicine, and Local Self Government and who shall be removed on a vote of No Confidence by a three fourths of the majority of the Sabha or when it appears to the Ruler expedient to remove in the Public interest. The three-fourths majority of the legislature, one-third of which is nominated and two thirds elected means that the Ministers cannot be removed even if all the elected people want to remove. The Baroda Act contemplates the appointment of a Minister from the Non Official members of the Dhara Sabha. He may not be an elected representative, much less is there any responsibility attached to him. And the Gwalior Proclamation hopes to select in course of time one minister from among the members of the Praja Sabha. The Mysore Scheme makes provision for the appointment of not less than two ministers from among the elected members of the legislature. It expressly rules out the responsibility either of the part or of the whole of the executive—to the legislature. The Aundh constitution goes farthest and makes it incumbent on the Ruler—after the transition period of two years is over—to appoint only such ministers as would possess the confidence of the State legislature.

(*Continued on page 5*)

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# THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
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## NOTABLE SAYINGS

"Fame is not popularity, the shout of the multitude. It is the spirit of a man surviving himself in the minds and thoughts of other men, undying and imperishable." HAZLITT.

"There is no sight more wonderful than the crescent sweep of the Ganges on a bright morning, when Benares is at prayer!"

"Everything connected with the worship of Jagannath is symbolical. The approach to the shrine of Jagannath is by avenues corresponding to man's life in the exterior and interior worlds. First there are the snares of the senses, portrayed by paintings and sculptures which your missionaries describe as of "appalling indecency." Until a man is master of his gross body, he cannot see God-head.

"But remember that we are only at the exterior threshold of the divinity symbolised by an earless, legless block of wood about a yard high, which is Jagannath. If the worshipper be blinded by his carnal appetites in these outer courts, he must return and compose his mind, for he is not worthy of the God.

"Only with undistracted sense may he enter the Dancing Hall where the Devadasis portray the rhythms of creation, not any longer in stone or paint, but in their living bodies. That is the second stage. From there the worshipper passes to the Audience Chamber where the eyes grow accustomed gradually to the Light Invisible."

YEATS BROWN.

## NOTABLE JUVENILE SAYINGS

The expression "Chance my arm" means "Will you marry me?"

The chief industry of Ireland is fighting.

A waif is a person who has no home and is kept together by a large home.

Lucre is a kind of drink. Some people call it filthy.

### MONKEY TRICKS AND MIRACLES

O. M. means on the make. Lots of politicians get these letters.

Hargreaves invented an improved machine for spinning cotton threads. He called this a jenny, in honour of his wife. Crompton also invented a similar machine. He called it a mule.

Gorilla warfare means when the sides get up to monkey tricks.

The objective of "he" is "she."

A miracle is somthing that mother doesn't understand.

The horse you bet on is called a cert; if it loses, it is called a dead cert.

Magna Carta provided that no free man should be hanged twice for the same offence.

Distinguish between mass and weight. Mass is when you buy a sack of potatoes and weight is when you carry it home.

The Cingalese are people who never marry.

## BREACH OF RATIONING RULES

### VISCOUNTESS ASTOR FINED

LONDON.

Viscountess Astor, M. P., wife of Lord Astor, the Proprietor of *The Times*, was fined £50 with £10 costs at Bow Street, the other day, for attempting to acquire rationed goods from U. S. A.

Prosecuting for the Board of Trade, the Solicitor, W. S. Bourne said that Viscountess Astor wrote a letter to Mr. Yandel, the American Red Cross Chief in Britain, to secure from America a number of articles as silk stockings, gloves, evening shoes, dress with collar and evening gowns. Lady Astor made a statement to the effect that she had no idea she was doing anything wrong and certainly nothing to impede the war effort, and expressed her regret at the breach of the order.

The Magistrate, Herald Mackenna, sentencing her as above, commented as follows:

"It is very astonishing that a lady who has been for a great number of years an important figure in the House of Commons should be so completely ignorant as to do a thing of this kind. It is the depth of ignorance and a degree of carelessness which is startling!"

## QUININE

It is just 300 years since the Countess of Chinchona discovered the secret of relieving fever stricken sufferers by the use of a powder made from a bark found in Peru. When naming the plant from which the powder is made, Linnaeus, the great naturalist, called it chinchona, though nowadays the powder itself is usually known as quinine, from its native name.

Of European countries, Spain was the first to use quinine, for Peru was one of her colonies. A little later it came to England, where it was first known as the "fever" powder. Its Peruvian native name, "china-china," also came to this country, brought probably by some of our great sea-captains. This led to a misunderstanding. People thought that quinine came from the Far East and many called it the Chinese powder.

Probably no drug has done more towards saving human life and relieving suffering than quinine. It has helped, too, to add enormously to the prosperity of mankind and to our knowledge of the world.


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# HENRY FORD

Is Henry Ford the greatest joke of his time or the greatest man of his time? Or is he, perchance, both? Let us equivocate and call him the most extra-ordinary man of his time, for he is that beyond all challenge. Whether we laugh at him or wonder at him he is equally astonishing. He is like that child-man of Plato, who sees all the bewildering spectacle of life with the unsophisticated intensity of a first vision, and with a mind that plays about the amazing revelation with the magnificent freedom of ignorance touched with genius. Hence the strange mingling of folly and wisdom with which he perplexes the mind. He belongs to no known category, conforms to no school of thought, acknowledges no sanctions except the emperical convictions which his own vision of the facts imposes on him. "History is all bunk," he said when he was once under examination in a libel action, and the comment represents his attitude to learning and the learned. He has carved himself with his own jack-knife and he has yet made such a surprising success of the job that he is tempted to think that the jack-knife is all that is necessary to solve the problems of life, and that making a new heaven and a new earth is as simple as building a new factory!

It is not that he is vain, or even self-important. The hurry of his spirit leaves him no time for moods of self-admiration or complacency. He does not exalt Henry Ford or think of him as an exceptional person. He wants to see all America and all the world filled with Henry Fords, their barns bursting with plenty, their roads black with their motor-cars, their lives saturated with the sunshine of universal benevolence. He combines, in a degree perhaps never before equalled, and certainly never excelled, the qualities of the man of action and the visionary. To think of him only as an astonishing manufacturer of machines is wholly to misunderstand him. He is a man who has had an apocalyptic vision, and though it was only a vision of a steam engine on the roadside it illuminated the whole of life for him.

## REALIST AND VISIONARY

He was a young farm-boy of twelve when he saw that steam engine lumbering along a road in Michigan and learned from the companionable engine driver the mystery of its being and the range of its powers. No more momentous lesson was ever given on the roadside, for it inflamed a singularly receptive mind with a gospel which, however homely, is not unworthy. It was the gospel of taking the load off the back of labour and transferring it to steam and steel. In the beginning the gospel had a personal application. Young Ford did not like farm work, and he did like machines. All his toys had been tools, and now, with the vision of that steam engine, he was seized with the idea of emancipating the farm labourer by the aid of machinery.

It was to be many years before that idea materialised in the Ford tractor. His boyish experiments to apply power to machinery, stimulated anew by his first contact with the Otto gas engine, became diverted from the fields to the roads, from tractors to road cars, and in 1893 he emerged triumphantly from his apprenticeship when he drove the first gasoline buggy that he ever built through the steets of Detroit.

But the point is that his mechanical passion was then, as always, related to ideas. His realistic grasp of material facts had the momentum of a social purpose. He was less concerned to invent a piece of machinery than he was to invent a new and more efficient way of life. It is this mixture of the mechanical and reforming motives that makes Mr. Ford so baffling, often so hilarious, and always so engaging a figure. He applies the philosophy he has learned in the tool shop to the whole complex issues of human society with a naive directness that sometimes smacks of genius and sometimes of infantile credulity. His self-assurance is the self-assurance of a child, fortified by the completeness of his mastery over the concrete problems of his business.

That mastery has the signature of transcendent genius. What ingenuity of our time, for example, compares with that amazing device of the moving workshop? In its way it is as fine a claim to immortality as the discovery of Neptune. We can picture it coming to birth. I conceive Ford standing in his sheds, watching his workmen at their tasks, moving about here and there, now for this, now for that "part," the clock recoding inexorably the wasted footsteps and the wasted labour. All this waste, he sees, goes into the price of the commodity, making it dearer while making the return to labour less profitable. How to save those wasted footsteps and that wasted time is the problem. Save ten steps a day only, he says, for each of 12,000 employees, and you will have saved fifty miles of wasted motion and misspent energy! You will have put that energy into production, lowering the price of the commodity, while at the same time increasing the value of the worker. But how to do it? And we see him, as it were, with a leap of the mind conceive the idea of a moving workshop, so adjusted that the material comes to the hand of the worker as he needs it instead of the worker going to the material!

*(To be continued.)*

The Rationalist.

Monday 20-12-1943.

## "AROGYA DARPANA" *

II

In our last issue we made reference to surgery in Ayurveda. It is our ignorant fashion to look upon that system as unscientific. An English historian has however stated, "The surgical instruments of the Hindus were sufficiently sharp, indeed, as to be capable of dividing a hair longitudinally." We do not suppose that a Major General of the I. M. S. handles anything sharper.

Another historian states, "The surgery of the ancient Indian physicians was bold and skilful. They conducted amputation, arresting the bleeding by pressure, a cup-shaped bandage and boiling oil; practised lithotomy: performed operations in the abdomen and uterus; cured hernia, fistula, piles; set broken bones and dislocations; and were dexterous in the extraction of foreign substances from the body. The ancient Indian surgeons also mention a cure for neuralgia, analogous to the modern cutting of the fifth nerve above the eye-brow."

Their surgical instruments were most carefully made, and students were trained by means of operations performed on wax spread on a board, on the tissues and cells of the vegetable kingdom, and dead animals. Their practice of physic embraced classifications, causes, symptoms and treatment of diseases, diagnosis and prognosis.

We are told that there is in the Royal Library at Lucknow a work on veterinary art which was translated from Sanskrit by order of Giasuddin Mahamad Shah Khilji. This book was translated as early as 1381 A.D. from an original by Salotar, a teacher of Susruta. Arabic writers name a number of the principal medical works of Sanskrit as having been known and translated at Bagdad in the 9th century. These works comprise all branches of medical science, surgery included, and contain numerous instances of accurate observation and judicious treatment.

In the reign of Harun-ul-Rashid, Hindu Medicine was not only valued by the Arabs, but Hindu physicians were actually invited to Bagdad. One Hindu physician journeyed from India to Iraq, cured Khalif Harun-ul-Rashid of an illness, and translated a work on poison by Charaka from Sanskrit into Persian. Indeed Bagdad received Indian Medical science in two ways, partly by direct translation from Sanskrit into Arabic, and partly through Iran where Sanskrit works had been translated into Persian, from which they were translated into Arabic.

The Hindus were the first nation in the world to establish hospitals, and for centuries they were the only people in the world who maintained them. Fa Hein, the Chinese traveller, speaking of a hospital he visited at Pataliputra in the reign of Chandragupta early in the 4th century says, "Hither come all poor and helpless patients suffering from all kinds of infirmities. They are well taken care of, and a doctor attends them, food and medicine being supplied according to their wants. Thus they are made quite comfortable, and when they are well they may go away."

The earliest hospitals in Europe were opened only in the 10th century.

The Ayurvedic physicians of old made mercurial remedies a speciality, and were the

* By Sri Pandit Sivakumaraswamy, Bangalore City. Price Rs. 2-8-0

irst in respect of internal administration of netals generally. They knew how to prepare ulphuric acid, nitric acid, and muratic acid; he oxide of copper, iron, lead, tin and zinc; he sulphuret of iron, copper, mercury, ntimony, and arsenic; the sulphate of copper, zinc, and iron, and corbonates of ead and iron. "They cut for the stone, couched for the cataract, and in their early works enumerate no less than 127 sorts of surgical instruments.

"If the physicians of the present day would drop from the pharmacopoea all the modern drugs and chemicals, and treat their patients according to the method of Charaka, there would be less work for the undertakers, and fewer chronic invalids in the world," says an American medical man.

The Vedic Aryans were content with about a hundred plants of which soma was the chief, and the hymns regard this number as sufficient for the purpose of perfect health. This limited pharmacopoea continued to swell through subsequent centuries, and 800 plants were in use when Susruta recorded their properties and uses. The rise of Buddhism, and the Greek and Mahommadan invasions led to additions and deletions out of the list, so that Dhanwantari mentions 490 medicinal plants.

In the 19th century, the East India Company did give an impetus to the study of Indian medicinal plants. But the growth of English education among Indians, and erection of hospitals under the control of the Indian Medical Service versed only in western medicine, built up an anti-Ayurvedic atmosphere through-out the land, whose evil effects are only just recently coming to be slowly revised.

*Editor.*

*(To be continued.)*

## DETECTING GOLD

People who have the power of detecting the presence of hidden springs of water, that may be deep under ground, are by no means rare. The water diviner walks with a hazel twig between his hands; and when he is passing over water the twig shows sudden movements.

Only one man has discovered a power of divining gold. He is Mr. Frederick Stone, who comes from a long line of Devonshire farmers. Instead of a twig, Mr. Stone uses a piece of ordinary clock spring.

During a recent visit to South Africa, he came with flying colours through tests devised by the Geographical Survey Department. In one of these he passed near six sacks filled with sand, in three of which small quantities of gold had been placed. Without hesitation he picked out those containing gold. However the sacks were mixed up, he always found the right three. Then he was taken to a group of prospecting shafts in some of which gold was known to exist. He instantly found where the gold was and declared other shafts useless.

If clock springs do this kind of thing, one wonders how Mr. Stone's watch behaves when he passes the Bank of England!

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## PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS

RENOVATE, NOT INNOVATE

H. H. The Maharaja, in the course of a reply to a Civic Address at Belur made the following observations:

"The Sri Chennakesavaswamy Temple of Belur is one of the greatest architectural and sculptural assets of Mysore. We must regard it as a priceless heritage and preserve it with the utmost care and attention. In His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar of revered memory, a love of art was combined with deep religious devotion and he took personal interest in the renovation of the temple and also of the other outstanding monuments of Hoysala architecture at Halebid. The installation of his Bhakta Vigraha in the precincts of the temple is an appropriate symbol of his devotion to ancient art and religion, and a token of our gratitude to him for what he did to preserve it for us and for posterity. The deterioration of ancient monuments is due not merely to the ravages of wind and rain through the ages; it is also the result of neglect and, what is more distressing, of thoughtless spoliation. The task set before the committee was to renovate, not to innovate, and as a result of the work so far carried out, the splendour of design and wealth of decoration which have made this temple famous can be perceived in clearer relief. At the same time, the entire precincts of the temple and its immediate surroundings have been tidied up. Enlightened public opinion and vigilance are necessary for the preservation of historic edifices, and it is to local institutions like your Municipal Council that one should look to create the necessary public feeling which would make the care of the monument a matter of duty and of pride. I wish to see the work of renovation completed according to programme as early as possible so that the architectural excellence of the temple may be preserved for generations to come!"


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by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
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3. ...It is interesting to note that in regard to women's rights the Mysore Act has anticipated by more than a decade many of the principles of the Hindu Law (Inheritance) Bill now pending in the Central Legislature at Delhi. The statement of law by this author is lucid and easy to follow and the exposition is reliable and accurate. The book makes very interesting reading and we heartily commend it to the legal practitioners both in and outside Mysore State.

'The Hindu,' Madras

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## MATTERS OF THE MOMENT

### THE INDIAN STATES—SOVEREIGNTY AND PARAMOUNTCY

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENCAR, M.A., LL.B, writes:

The policy of the British Government towards the States has changed from time to time, passing from the original plan of non-intervention in all matters beyond its own ring-fence to the policy of subordinate isolation initiated by Lord Hastings, which in its turn gave way before existing conception of subordinate co-operation with the paramount power. The following extract from the despatch of the Indian Government to the Resident at Hyderabad dated 4th February, 1804, explains Lord Wellesly's policy towards the Indian Princes:—"The fundamental principle of His Excellency the Governor General's Policy in establishing subsidiary alliance with the principal states of India is to place those states in such a degree of dependence on the British Power as may deprive them of the means of prosecuting any measures or of forming any confederacy hazardous to the security of the British Empire, and may enable us to preserve the tranquillity of India by exercising a general control over these states." Those who argue and say that these Indian States have no sovereignty and that they are merely vassals and fiefs in an indeginous species of fuedalism quote a few words of the past Viceroys without proper context. For instance, they quote Lord Canning to say:—"These patches of Indian Governments serve as a break-water to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave"; he further observing:—"It was long ago said by Sir John Molcolm that if we made all India into Jillas, which was not in the nature of things, that our Empire should last 50 years, but that if we could keep up a number of native states without political power but as Royal Instruments we should exist in India as long as our nava superiority in Europe was maintained;" Lord Canning saying in 1862:—"The Crown of England stood forward the unquestioned Ruler and Paramount Power in all India, and was for the first time brought face to face with its fuedatories;" Lord Litton in his letter to Disraeli saying:—"Here is a future aristocracy which we cannot get rid of."

These sayings are to be judged in their proper perspective. Although there are many features, such as paying Nazaranas on adoption, control of minority administration, sanction before succession, investing the rulers with powers by the Central Government, annexation, confiscation and escheat in the relation between the Crown and the states, there is not much support for the contention that the states have no Sovereignty at all. These native states are certainly not protectorates, for their treaties cannot be modified by the British Parliament. Nor are these states parts of His Majesty's Dominions. Much less are States' subjects classed as His Majesty's subjects. Their position is described by professor Westlake as constitutional. They may not be Sovereign states in the sense in which the term is used in international Law. They may not be persons Sui Juris, but they are persons Alienie Juris. Sir William Lee Warner opines that they are Sui Generis. Could International Law be applied to these states in relation to the Crown? The Government of India declared in 1891:—"The principles of International Law have no bearing upon the relations between the Government of India and the Native States under the suzerainty of the Queen Empress." Professor Westlake also confirms the same veiw when he says:—"The Native Princes who acknowledge the Imperial Majesty of the United Kingdom have no International existence." Much less the principles of Municipal Law apply even though Sir Henry Main and Phillimore say that they do apply.

The Princes contend that they are independent Sovereigns and have possessed a sort of International or at least the quasi International status; that their political relations are directed with the Crown of England and that the Crown is the paramount power and not the Government of India; that paramountcy of the Crown is directly limited by the terms of their treaties, engagements and Sanads and that Paramount Power has no other rights or powers over them and that all of the powers claimed and exercised by the paramount power are not justified, and that all acts of intervention not authorised by the treaties, engagements and sanads based on usage, sufferance and other cases are unjust, and not supportable. That the states did not hold any International status immediately before the British conquest could no doubt be seen from the report of the Butler Committee. They observe:—"It is in accordance with the historical facts that when the Indian States came into contact with British power they were independent. But, none of the states ever held International status. Nearly all of them were subordinate or tributary to the Mogal Empire, the Marahta Supremacy or the Sikh Kingdom and depending on them. Some were rescued, others were created by the British."

*(To be continued.)*

# "POLITICS PHILOSOPHY. & PHANTASY"

**G. R. JOSYER.**

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S.
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929–39,
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS, & RIGVEDA PADA,
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

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# THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 15] MONDAY 27—12—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

*To those who have sent us Greetings, to our Subscribers, Contributors, Readers, and their dependants, we convey the Best Wishes of the Season!*

We hope that much prosperity and happiness will come to them during the New Year!

## HENRY FORD

*(continued from last issue)*

### THE REVOLUTION

If that is not genius I do not know how we are to define that quality. By such inspirations as this he has enabled 50,000 men to produce what, on the methods of twenty years ago, would have required the labour of 200,000 men, while performing the miracle of raising the wages of his men and reducing their hours of labour concurrently with cutting down the price of the commodity to a level that would have seemed incredible a dozen years ago.

And his ideas of the relation of his industry to the public have been no less bold, revolutionary and successful. Ford is said to be now the richest man in the world. His wealth is measured by hundreds of millions and threatens to become incalculable. But he has no pride in his riches and no use for them except to make still cheaper motor cars, have still more highly paid labour, and bring more miracles of mechanics to birth. He belongs to the common people, and is not so much indifferent to as unconscious of social distinctions. His habits are the habits of the old Puritan strain from which he comes—no alcohal, no tobacco, no pleasant vices. You may see him, a lean, alert, noticeable figure, steal a little furtively into the hotel dining-room and make his lunch off milk and crackers. And when he buys a railway, as he does some-times, he has been known to stop the Sunday trains!

It is not an accident that a man so saturated with the democratic idea should have been the instrument of democratising the motor car. He could not help democratising anything, for the idea of luxury is alien to his ascetic nature, and he does not cant when he talks of "service" as the only basis of business. And so, in the teeth of all advice and in the hour of darkest industrial depression, he increased his production, cut his price, made cars more common and nearly as cheap as perambulators. If motor cars were good things, they were good things for everybody and should be accessible to everybody. He did not care two pence about ridicule and still less about appearances. He would not cater for anybody but the million, or for anything but practical utility. He subordinated every consideration to efficiency and cheapness. "Any customer," he said, in his droll way "can have a car painted any colour he likes, so long as it is black." And as for appearances—well, "A Ford will carry you anywhere—except into Society."

The effect of the revolution he accomplished is hard to over-estimate. The motor car which might have remained a luxury of the rich and a symbol of social inequalities, creating resentments and increasing class hostility, became instead, especially in America, a powerful influence for allaying social unrest by making power univesally accessible and a new interest in life common to all.

### WAR ON MONEY POWER

It is when his ideas get outside the range of his business that the visionary is apt to get out of hand. It was so in the case of the war, and the astonishing episode which engulfed him in the laughter of the world. He had a simple vision of the root of the war and a simple remedy for stopping it. War was the instrument of the money-power and against that power he would mobilise the peoples of the earth who were yearning for a deliverer. It is curious that the whole political thought of the richest man in the world centres in the evil of money power. He sees the financier as a sort of bloated spider in the centre of a foul web in which he enmeshes honest folk. He desecrates business by juggling with it as a money counter instead of ennobling it as an instrument of universal service, and he poisons the relations of nations in order to plunder them.

From this conception comes his notorious anti-Semitism. Financier and Jew are for him synonymous terms—it is certainly not true in America—and in his "Dearborn Independent" he has carried on a furious crusade against Jewry, which he has now discontinued, because, with the American tradition of lynching, he has, I understand, come to fear that pogroms agaist the Jews might follow, and before this possibility his pacifist instincts recoil. But his hatred of the money power remains. He has even designed a new currency—a currency based not on money but on units of power—in the hope of disestablishing the financiers.

A. G. G.

*(To be continued.)*


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## WHY DO BIRDS SING?

Birds sing, it has been said, because they are happy. The matter-of-fact scientist rejects this sentimental view—he has not yet devised a machine to measure the feelings of birds! But he has found out quite a lot of things about our feathered songsters.

A view commonly held is that singing is confined to the male, who sings in order to attract the female. This appears to be true of the blackbird, for instance, but it is not true of robins and it may not be true of other species.

Robins of both sexes look very much alike. In order to determine beyond doubt whether or not the females could sing, coloured rings were attached by certain naturalists, to a number of birds, which were then carefully watched. Many of the females, it was found, sang quite as well as the males.

Do birds sing to attract the opposite sex? Accorning to bird-watchers, the song of some birds, at least at the beginning of the season, is more concerned with a wish to keep other birds away from the songster's territory than with any desire to appeal to a possible mate.

And the song is much used in fighting, as a preliminary warning, and during the actual combat. The song of a robin, in particular, is thought to be more often one of war than of love.

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## A NOVEL EXPERIMENT

A novel means of finding out how much a bird eats in the course of a day and just what comprises its fare has been devised by members of the young Naturalists' Society in Kazakhstan, Russia. The desired information is gained by means of an artificial bird placed in a nest alongside the real nestlings, and electrically wired!

Whenever the mother bird alights on the edge of the nest with a worm or insect with which to feed her young, her weight switches on a current from a flash-lamp battery installed nearby, and the beak of the bogus offspring opens to receive its share. The stomach of the mechanical intruder is made of glass and filled with a chemical preservative so that at the end of the day the various items of food can be noted.

The Young Naturalists plan to use the electrical nestling to check up on the diet of different species of birds. In that way they hope to obtain a reliable guide as to which birds are the most destructive of insect pests. Apparently the mother birds are unaware that there is an interloper.

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Monday 27-12-1943.

# Christ, Christmas, And New Year

Christians the world over celebrate the week as a time of Good Cheer, and as a season during which to extend messages of Good-will and Happiness to friends, near or distant.

For, 1947 years ago, Jesus Christ, the Saviour, is understood to have come into the world through the blessed Mary at Bethlehem in Judea. The exact date of his birth is not known, but in the 4th Century, 28th December and 6th January were in vogue. The general adoption of the 26th December, first in the West and then in the East, is said to have come into vogue in the 5th Century.

Christ was born four years before A.D., and was crucified at 30 A.D., just 34 years old, his wisdom awakened at birth, his manhood just awakening!

What shall we say of his life? **A great Man, a great Moralist, a great Preacher, a great Healer, and a great Martyr!** What a concentration of greatness in a small span of life!

He lived only 34 years; yet his name has filled the world, and guided the lives of a good slice of mankind already for 1910 years: and who shall compute for how many millenniums it will continue to do so in the future? He who shall compute the possible duration of the world itself may!

HIS PRECEPTS BEAR REPEATING TO-DAY AS THEY DID 1900 YEARS AGO.—

BLESSED ARE THE POOR IN SPIRIT. BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.

BLESSED ARE THE MEEK.

BLESSED ARE THEY WHO HUNGER AND THIRST AFTER RIGHTEOUSNESS.

BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL.

BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART. BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.

BLESSED ARE THOSE PERSECUTED FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS'S SAKE.

UNLESS YOUR RIGHTEOUSNESS ECCEEDS THAT OF THE SCRIBES AND PHARISEES YOU SHALL NOT ENTER THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

SWEAR NOT AT ALL; LET YOUR COMMUNICATION BE YEA OR NAY.

RESIST NOT EVIL, BUT WHOEVER SHALL SMITE YOU ON THE RIGHT CHEEK, TURN TO HIM THE OTHER ALSO. IF ANY MAN SUE YOU AT LAW AND TAKE YOUR COAT, LET HIM HAVE YOUR CLOAK ALSO.

LOVE YOUR ENEMIES, BLESS THEM THAT CURSE YOU, DO GOOD TO THEM THAT HATE YOU, AND PRAY FOR THEM THAT PERSECUTE YOU.

WHEN YOU GIVE ALMS OR DO CHARITY DO NOT SOUND A TRUMPET BEFORE YOU; LET NOT YOUR LEFT HAND KNOW WHAT YOUR RIGHT HAND DOES.

LAY NOT UP FOR YOURSELF TREASURES UPON EARTH, WHERE MOTH AND RUST CORRUPT, AND THIEVES BREAK THROUGH AND STEAL.

LAY UP FOR YOURSELF TREASURES IN HEAVEN, FOR WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS THERE YOUR HEART ALSO WILL BE.

TAKE NO THOUGHT OF YOUR LIFE, FOOD, OR RAIMENT, BUT SEEK THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND HIS RIGHTOUSNESS.

JUDGE NOT, THAT YOU BE NOT JUDGED.

ALL THINGS WHATEVER THAT YOU WISH OTHERS TO DO TO YOU, DO YOU EVEN SO TO THEM.

They are a mouthful! They are worth ruminating over, and digesting!

These principles of life Christ inculcated within the short span of his brief but illustrious life.

Without newspapers, without the radio, without paid propagandists, with only his youth, his divine voice, and flaming thoughts, he built up a pedestal on which today stand Roman and Orthodox Catholics numbering 44 crores, and Protestants 20 crores, or 64 crores of the human race!

His religion is to-day being propagated among the above by the following schools of thought. The Church of the Apostolic age, The Church of the first six centuries, Roman Catholicism, The Greek Church, The Protestant Churches, The Lutheran Church, the Anglican Church, The Non-conformist Churches, Presbyterianism, The Baptists, Congregationalism, Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, Swedenborgianism, Catholic Apostolic Church, and Unitarianism.

All these, whatever their doctrinal differences, are this week celebrating the glory of an immortal human being who lived a chequered life and died a cruel death! His birth on this globe is deemed to mark a new dawn for man's happiness, and the world rejoices and celebrates the occasion, with kind thoughts and kindly acts!

The past year has been one of grave trial to Christian nations. Sorrow and suffering have been their lot, even as they were Jesus's. His teachings alone should have fitted them for their ordeal, and sustained them in it!

The future in the New Year seems to be over-shadowed by dark clouds, without the silver lining being visible. Yet, with a wrung heart we offer to them and the world one word of hope: The Master has shown that after suffering and death there is Resurrection! So the Nations' wounds will be healed, and new Joy and Happiness in life will come to them!

Our prayer is that 1944 may bring it to them! But human destinies are in God's hands! *Editor.*


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## MATTERS OF THE MOMENT

### THE INDIAN STATES—SOVEREIGNTY AND PARAMOUNTCY

Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENCAR, M.A., LL.B, writes:

*(Continued from last issue.)*

It is difficult to give a precise definition of the unique relationship between the British Crown and the Indian States. The Butler Committee tried to express this fluid relationship by stating that it is not merely a structural relationship made more than a century ago: it is a living, growing relationship shaped by circumstances and policy, which is a mixture of history, theory and modern fact. Royal proclamations have made mention of the sanctities of these treaties. The act of 1858 says:—"All treaties made by the Company shall be binding on Her Majesty." The proclamation of the Queen says:—"We hereby now announce to the native Princes of India that all the treaties and engagements made with them by or under authority of the honourable East India Company are by us accepted and will be scrupulously maintained and we look for the like observation on their part." If the States had no sovereignty, the Court of Chancery would not have treated, in Nawab of Carnatak verses the East India Company, the treaty between the parties as a treaty between two independent States. That the Company did intend to be the "Over Lord" could well be seen from the Jaipur Treaty. It reads thus:—"The Maharaja and his heir a d successors shall remain absolute rulers of their territories and their dependants according to long established usage. Major Close, Resident of Gwalior, said:—"The treaties with him (Sindhya) are not such as to take away his independence or to place him in acknowledged submission to the British Government." Regarding Gwalior, Bentinck said:—"I do not possess any authority either to confirm or to take away the ruling powers because the Maharaja Sindhya is the absolute ruler of his country."

The original treaties with the Nizam and the Marathas also speak to this effect. Whenever the Nizam was writing letters he used to write "Ma Ba Doulat" or "Royal Self." The Governor General also used terms such as "Niaz Mund" etc. Restriction on sovereignty even regarding external relations was not a part of the original treaties of alliance with Arcot, Travancore or Oudh. This clause was first introduced in 1787 by a treaty with the Nawab of Arcot.

*(To be continued)*

## VYSYA YUVAJANA MAHASABHA

Mr. P. Gopalakrishna Setty. President, writes:

The 5th Session of the Mysore State Vysya Yuvajana Mahasabha will be held on Wednesday the 5th January 1944 at Chintamani (Kolar District). Sjt. K. Venkatarangaiah Gupta, B.A., of Nellore, has kindly consented to preside. Vysya Ladies' Conference, Students' Conference and Vyayama (Physical Culture) Conference will be held on 6th & 7th January 1944.

Subjects for consideration will be received till the end of this month.

All the Arya Vysyas are cordially invited to attend and co-operate.

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*Cheluvamba Agrahar,*
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## LIFE ON THE MOON

For decades imaginative writers such as H. G Wells have woven fascinating and fantastic stories round the possibility of the moon being inhabited.

It is generally accepted that no human or animal life as we know it could exist on the surface of the moon, where at times the temperature exceeeds by 40 degrees that of boiling water, and at other times (and more frequently) is 200 degrees below zero.

The moon, it is said, was once part of the earth, with a similar climate. When it broke away, it might well have been inhabited. The climate changes, rendering life on the surface inpassible, took thousands of years to become effective. Might it not have been possible for the moon-men, if such existed, to have burrowed deep into their planet in search of warmth, and to have discovered in those depths ways of manufacturing oxygen, water and other essentials of life?

There is a crater on the moon known as Tycho. Scientists estimate its depth as 16,000 feet. In the centre of this crater arises a mountain about 5,000 feet high, from the top of which red rays are periodically emitted. The cause of emissions is unkown, but one explanation is that they may be the product of an electrical laboratory within the mountain—signals, perhaps, sent out by moon scientists!

A spot on the moon's surface called Linne has also puzzled scientists for many years because of its frequent changes of colour and size. It is suggested that the changes may be due to the opening and shutting of a gigantic lid.

These and other problems may be solved by means of the new 200-inch telescope at Mount Palmour, California. This giant instrument, the biggest of its kind in the world, when trained upon the moon, will bring it within a range equivalent to 25 miles of unaided vision. Many mysteries may then be elucidated.


# "HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

LATEST OPINIONS:

1. The Hindu Law in the State of Mysore is developed on definite and sometimes distinct lines. Some of the judgments delivered in the Mysore High Court are full of erudition. Mayne in his masterly treatise on Hindu Law has taken note of those decisions. The learned author has evolved clear propositions of law from a mass of decisions delivered by the Privy Council, British Indian Courts, and the Mysore High Court. The result is a commendable text-book on Mysore Hindu Law...

'The Bombay Law Reporter,' Bombay.

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'The Hindu,' Madras

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